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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF
MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND THE GENERAL
AGENT OF THE BOARD.



JANUARY, 1869.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
79 MILK STREET, (CORNER OF FEDERAL.)

1869.

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OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES
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JANUARY, 1869.

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E R R A T A .

In the Report of the Board,—

Page xxxi., first line, omit the third word, "that."

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 11, last paragraph, for "industrious classes," read "industrial classes."

Page 16, line 3, for "but that all claims are," read "all claims being."

Page 38, last paragraph, for "city prisons," read "city prison."

Page 62, ninth line from the bottom, for "impress," read "impressed."

Page 66, the third number in the column headed "Monson," should be 22 instead of 32.

Page 80. In consequence of an erroneous return, \$25 should be deducted from the amount of "salaries" at Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, and from the footing of the column, which last becomes \$76,306.36. Similar corrections should be made in Tables XXIV. and XXV.

Page 88, corrected returns make the number at the House of Industry, October 1, 1867, 408, and April 1, 1868, 372.

"I.—The State Prisons," for "I." read "II."; later and more complete statements make the surplus income of the State Prison, \$26,171.24, the total receipts being \$135,164.54, and the expenses, \$108,993.30.

Page 91, State Workhouse, second paragraph, fourth word, should be "committed," the number *received* having been 256 as elsewhere stated, four persons returning who had eloped the previous year. The next sentence should read, "During the year 144 have escaped," etc.

Page 100. The "Receipts" at Monson are differently classified in the printed report of that institution, which makes the amount from "Special Appropriations," \$6,456.84, and from "Current Appropriations," \$65,912.07. This later statement is adopted in Table XLII.

Page 107, Table VII., "Probable Current Expenses." These estimates are subject to modification by subsequent information. Thus the amount for Tewksbury is more nearly \$66,000, the increase in personal assets being overstated by reason of defective returns in 1867, and the amount for Monson becomes \$64,000 by neglecting the *apparent* decrease in personal property. The resulting "Average Weekly Cost," at these institutions, is \$1.73 and \$1.90, respectively.

Page 108, "Resources" at Worcester Hospital; according to the financial statement made to this office, \$28,439, according to the printed report of the hospital, \$26,317; the latter sum, excluding the "reserved funds," (\$2,122,) which seem not to be applicable to the payment of existing liabilities.

Page 113. The statistics of the Worcester Hospital here given are taken from the printed hospital report, and vary slightly from the more correct figures used in the Appendix.

Page 130. The figures here quoted from the Tewksbury Report are confessedly erroneous. The true number admitted was 116, and remaining September 30, 1868, 264. Table XLVII. has the correct figures.

ERRATA.

xiii

In the Report of the General Agent, and the Appendix,—

Page 258, Table No. 13. The number at Worcester Hospital, October 1, 1868, should be 96.

Page 259, fifth line from the bottom, for "counties," read "countries."

Page 383. The "number fully supported" at Westfield should be stated as 20, and the total for the county, 136.

SPECIAL NOTE ON THE ERRATA.

The same obstacles which have heretofore prevented perfect accuracy in the statistical portions of the Secretary's Report, still render it impossible to avoid occasional discrepancies between the body of the Report and its Appendix. The fact that the former is required before complete returns can be received, and that the latter is revised from subsequent and more reliable information, is a sufficient explanation of the difficulty.

Although every possible care is taken to secure accuracy, yet some discrepancies will inevitably appear in statistics so voluminous and varied, especially when tabulated from incomplete and deficient returns. If, however, any errors have been overlooked in the foregoing Errata, their discovery for future correction will be gladly welcomed.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of past members in small capitals; of present members in italics.]

Date of Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen</i> , . . .	Lowell, . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Oct. 14, 1864,	-	Sept. 30, 1869.
30, 1863,	OTIS NORCROSS, . .	Boston, . .	7, 1863,	-	Sept. 30, 1864.	-
30, 1863,	ROBERT T. DAVIS, . .	Fall River, .	7, 1863,	-	June 12, 1864.	-
30, 1863,	<i>Edward Earle</i> , . . .	Worcester, .	7, 1863,	Mar. 3, 1868,	-	Sept. 30, 1872.
30, 1863,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, .	Taunton, . .	7, 1863,	Oct. 1, 1866,	July 4, 1868.*	-
30, 1863,	F. B. SANBORN, . . .	Concord, . .	2, 1863,	1, 1866,	Oct. 14, 1868.*	-
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF, .	Boston, . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	Mar. 1, 1866.	-
June 14, 1864,	<i>Josiah C. Blaisdell</i> , . .	Fall River, .	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866,	-	Sept. 30, 1871.
Nov. 2, 1864,	<i>Samuel G. Howe</i> , . . .	Boston, . .	Dec. 17, 1864,	Oct. 25, 1865,	-	30, 1870.
April 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN, .	Boston, . .	April 26, 1866,	-	-	-
July 24, 1868,	<i>S. C. Wrightington</i> , . .	Fall River, .	Oct. 1, 1868,	-	-	July 24, 1871.
Oct. 19, 1868,	<i>Julius L. Clarke</i> , . . .	Newton, . .	31, 1868,	-	-	Oct. 19, 1871.
Nov. 5, 1868,	<i>Moses Kimball</i> , . . .	Boston, . .	Nov. 16, 1868,	-	-	Sept. 30, 1873.

* Though resigning at the dates mentioned, Messrs. Wheelwright and Sanborn continued to act as General Agent and Secretary of the Board until their successors, Messrs. Wrightington and Clarke, were duly qualified.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863-4, but declined to serve.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

— .
1868.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }
February 17, 1869. }

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in
General Court assembled.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities,
respectfully present their Fifth Annual Report, and the Reports
of the Secretary and General Agent, as required by law.

Respectfully,

SAM'L G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
J. C. BLAISDELL,
EDWARD EARLE,
JULIUS L. CLARKE,
S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Members of the Board of State Charities.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The Secretary begins his Annual Report, [herewith submitted,] with a brief sketch of what has been accomplished directly and indirectly, by the labor of this Board during the five years of its existence.

It has collected a vast amount of valuable Statistics of Pauperism, Crime, Insanity, and kindred topics ; and a great deal of information concerning the classes of defectives and of dependents. These facts have been tabularized and made available for future use ; especially as a standard by which the cost and the results of our public Institutions can be measured, and compared with each other, and with those of other States, and countries. Such information affords the only sure base upon which to build.

It has done much toward clearing up the obscurity hitherto shrouding the various penal, correctional, and charitable Institutions, and has brought some order out of chaos.

It has closed up the unnecessary and costly Hospital at Rainsford Island.

It has practically reduced the number of the State Almshouses from three to one ; and effected a much better classification of the dependent class. It has converted the establishment at Bridgewater to a State Workhouse ; and transferred most of its pauper inmates to the Tewksbury Almshouse, which has been made the receptacle of the chronic insane.

It has introduced a new feature into our system by providing enforced labor for the paupers who can work, but will not ;

•

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1868.

thereby visibly diminishing the ranks of "able-bodied, sturdy and valiant beggars."

It has gathered the children from the different State Almshouses into that at Monson, where they are mainly free from the damaging effects of being closely herded with adult paupers, and insane, idiotic, and depraved persons. It has there built up one of the largest and most interesting Schools in the Commonwealth; and changed the relation of five hundred children from antagonism to friendship with society. It has turned their faces from the vicious course they were about entering, and set them in the path of virtue.

It has been instrumental in procuring such legislation concerning the laws of settlement, and of the maintenance of paupers liable to come upon State charge, as has diminished their number considerably, and will diminish it still more.

It has brought about a system of supervision and protection of children apprenticed out from the several State Almshouses and Reformatories, which was sadly needed; and without which many of the wards of the Commonwealth could justly lay at her door the guilt of their becoming criminals or paupers.

It has been mainly instrumental in opening the first Institution in America for teaching the method of articulation to such deaf mutes as could learn to use human speech, instead of the lower form of language commonly taught to those unfortunates.

It ought to be added that for these and other important changes and improvements in which it has been the good fortune of the Board to be instrumental, the credit is mainly due to the late General Agent, Dr. H. B. Wheelwright, and to the late Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

The other members of the Board, without being able to devote much time and attention to the great work imposed upon them, have nevertheless been associated long enough with those officers, and have co-operated closely enough with them, to be able to testify to the intelligence, the earnestness, and the industry with which they have discharged their duty.

Truly it is creditable to the Commonwealth that, for the honor of serving her, and the cause of humanity, such men have been willing to work with all their heart, and soul, and

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strength, so many years, for a pecuniary return far less than their ability, energy and honesty, would have commanded in other callings.

With these prefatory remarks which seem to the Board but faint praise, and imperfect expression of the feelings of its members, it proceeds with its FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Five years ago the Legislature appointed this Board "to investigate and supervise the whole Public Charitable and Correctional Institutions of the Commonwealth," under the name of the *Board of State Charities*.

The comprehensiveness of the name is significant. There are the paupers, the infirm, the insane, the defective, the vicious and the criminal; and they are all to be considered and treated as subjects of that charity which is the greatest of virtues and "the end of the commandment."

DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

I.—*Crime and its punishment.*II.—*Charity and its administration.*

I. When people cease to exercise the right of personal self-defence, they delegate to Government the administration of justice between man and man; and there is none to ask why do ye so?

Government alone may try to imitate the plan of divine justice, which attaches inseparable consequences to vice, sin and crime, by adding to those natural consequences certain legal pains and penalties.

But when the people delegate to Government the performance of those duties of charity and brotherly love which belong to each individual, then some arise and question the wisdom of the policy.

II. It would be amiss to discuss here, at any length, the soundness of the principle of Public Charity; that is, the assumption by the State, or by municipalities, in a corporate capacity, of those charitable offices which nature and Christianity declare to belong to the individual, and of which he cannot

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wholly divest himself without damage to his soul and harm to the cause of true charity. It is meet, however, to bear in mind the unfavorable tendencies of the system of public charity enforced by taxation, its liability to weaken the sources of private charity, and the necessity of restricting its extension within the narrowest limits.

We should not forget that legal public charity, in any form, is a poor substitute for personal charity. It is bread, but unleavened by the sentiment of love. It is as salt which has lost part of its savor. It may, moreover, be so administered as to dry up the sources of true charity in the hearts of the people; and the farther off from their immediate hands is the application of their gifts, the more likely this is to happen.

He who from kindly impulse gives a loaf, or a day's work, to a poor man, savors his gift with that charity which makes it more grateful to the recipient, and returns to himself in blessing which increases with every repetition, and makes him spiritually richer. None of the spiritual essence of the gift, none of that which makes it true charity, is lost in the transfer, when the parties come face to face.

The transfer, too, is made more economically, for a man will naturally see that the most is made of his loaf. The farther off we get from this mode of charity, the less satisfactory, less effectual, less frugal it becomes.

If the giver sends his wife, or his daughter, as his trusty almoner, a little of the virtue is lost to him; if he delegates the duty to the parish, to the county, to the State, the more costly it becomes in every way, spiritually and materially. The loaf which he gave with his own hand, costing but a penny, may cost a sixpence before it reaches the receiver. Nay! it may be that delegated charity ceases to be sanctified to the giver; so that although he may draw his checks for thousands to feed and clothe the poor, he will not find it written down in Christ's account that he gave even a cup of cold water to one of his little ones.

Viewed from the stand-point of religion, it may be said that public charity is an assumption by the State of part of the religious duties of the citizens. Now, if the State may assume

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some of those duties, why not others? If a part, why not the whole? Why should not the State do our other religious duties for us as well as our alms-giving?

Public legalized charity tends to divorce love from duty. We are great sticklers for individual rights. We guard them scrupulously against any encroachment on the part of the State. To be consistent, we should stickle as much for individual duties, and not allow the State to assume the performance of any of them which we ourselves can possibly perform. That they can be performed in a highly civilized community without legal enforcement, so that the poor shall not suffer, has been made clear by history.

We not only can perform them, but we are prompted to do so by instinctive yearnings which are pained by disappointments. We are constantly embarrassed in the pursuit of happiness by that natural tie which binds us to our neighbor, and which will not let us be entirely contented with our possessions, nor entirely happy in our enjoyments, while he lacks and suffers. Under the sentiment of charity is the democratic element which prompts to equalize human conditions by lifting up to our own level of being and of enjoyment, those who are farthest below it.

This instinct pervades the poor as well as the rich; the wretched as well as the happy. It seemed heroic in Sidney, while choked with the death-thirst, to pass the cup of water to the soldier dying by his side; but humanity abounds in such heroism. It is seen among the poor and destitute, who seek to raise to their own level those whom special misfortune has reduced even below them. It feeds the myriad little rills of charity through which the multitudinous poor contribute more to the common fund of brotherly love than the few rich. The sum total of widows' unseen mites, is greater than that of published bequests and formal gifts.

Visitors among our poor, in the vilest streets, frequently find that some sufferer has been relieved by the offerings of others almost as destitute as himself. Even criminals under sentence contrive ways to share their little luxuries with a fellow prisoner who has forfeited his own by misconduct.

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The habitual use of these natural sources of charity gives to them abundant growth, while disuse dries them up. Had the widow kept her cruse upright waiting for some great occasion, it would have been exhausted by the first use; but the habitual drain created the perpetual fountain.

Of course, in large communities, private charity needs to be carefully organized. This can be done in such wise as to promote sympathetic relations between rich and poor, and to reduce to a minimum both suffering and beggary.

The Israelites in London, and the Friends in our country, give us valuable lessons in this matter.

There is a tendency with us to limit the immediate agency of the State, and to direct what aid it gives through associations of individuals; and this seems wise.

At any rate, there are considerations which make some persons question the wisdom of the institution of legalized public charity enforced by taxation; and which should make all thoughtful about its use, cautious about its extension, and watchful against its abuses.


Our State has partially adopted this system; and we should resolve that, if it is not the best that can be devised, it shall be well administered.

This Board is charged by law "to investigate and supervise the whole public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and to recommend changes," &c. This cannot be done without some definite notions about the social conditions which call such establishments into existence.

A few general remarks upon the subject will therefore be hazarded, at the risk of uttering what some may consider to be useless speculations, others to be mere truisms.

Social Relations.

We cannot question the existence nor doubt the wisdom of those innate dispositions which draw individuals into close social relations. We cannot abolish them if we would; we ought not if we could; but we can subordinate them to reason, and direct and co-ordinate their action, because they are not (except



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in their earliest form,) of the nature of mere instincts, such as prompt animals to gregariousness, but they have, in addition to these, some purely human tendencies, which strengthen and extend the family relations. They ought, therefore, to carry the family affections along with them into the social relations. If they do not do so, the fault must result from the wrong direction given to them by human agency. The tree being good by nature, if part of its fruit be corrupt, it must be from corrupt conditions. Some of these are obvious and worth considering, because they are remediable. Our country has the immense advantage of having its social institutions as yet in the gristle.

The Secretary, in his Report, under the head of *Sanitary Legislation*, calls attention to the important Acts of the Legislature concerning tenements, lodging houses, &c.

Besides endorsing his opinions and recommendations, the Board takes this opportunity to make some general remarks upon the social evils growing out of DENSE POPULATION; especially upon its tendency to crowd certain classes closely together in unwholesome dwellings.

Hitherto, as a general rule, the more society increases in compactness, the more it tends to develop classes of men characterized by tendencies to vice, crime and pauperism.

There must be something wrong here. If the culture were wise and general, then by natural laws the good plants should choke out the poor ones. Virtue, stronger in its essence, should, when aggregated, kill out aggregated vice. But, on the contrary, aggregations of population seem to multiply and strengthen the tares. Their increase and their corrupt nature are shown plainly in cities, and their culmination in those parts of cities which are most densely packed.

Doubtless other circumstances besides mere compactness contribute to increase the evil. Besides, cause and effect act and react, until we are perplexed to distinguish the one from the other. But certainly mere compactness is in itself a great and grievous evil.

Place—space—room, is essential to physical welfare; and without enough of it there cannot be, for the masses at least, any moral well-being.

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Organic life, even, requires its due proportion of space. Plants crowded together make a jungle in which each strives to live by choking the others, and none attain healthy growth; while the mass exhales noxious miasmata.

Animals crowded together surely become diseased and degenerate. But especially men, with their complex organization, with their superadded dispositions and faculties, and their higher destiny, require freedom in space. Without it they cannot be developed freely and normally. Cramped in space, their growth is abnormal and vicious, and they necessarily vitiate each other. Without room no free and natural growth, no individuality, no character. Without room no cleanliness, no godliness, no rapid growth in personal, domestic, or social culture.

Granted that social aggregation is the legitimate result of natural dispositions and desires which cannot be fully gratified without close neighborhood of a multitude, still, these dispositions and desires, being of the nature of instincts, need to be directed by reason. If those who have power and influence in the direction of great centres of population exercise them vigilantly and wisely, they may greatly modify the results.

Hitherto the chief efforts have been to bring about rapid aggregation of population; to encourage the growth of cities even at the cost of the best interest of the country. As the process of aggregation goes on, and the packing becomes closer and closer, the habitations of the poor become more and more contracted, until they have hardly a *place* upon the ground, but live in cellars beneath, or attics above.

The general standard of bodily health and strength is lowered in all classes, but chiefly in the highest and in the lowest. Certain classes have a forced and rapid growth of mental faculties, and acquire high polish and moral and religious culture. But certain others are restricted in their mental development to the lowest faculties, which are sharpened into cunning equal to that of the rats which infest the sewers about them; while their moral and religious sentiments are so starved, stunted or distorted, that nothing but their divine nature keeps them from dying out utterly.

EFFECT OF DENSE POPULATION.

Verily great cities should do much to vindicate their claim of being essential to promote the highest culture of a few, for they certainly do much to degrade the physical and moral well-being of the many. They justify the curse called down by the prophet, who cried, "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there is no place."

Some of our centres of population are growing apace. They are passing through social phases and influences similar to those of great foreign countries, and it is well to consider in what condition those influences have culminated there.

Some of the Effects of Dense Population as shown in Paris.

The capital of France furnishes a good illustration of some of the baleful effects of overcrowding, both upon its own citizens and upon those of the neighboring country, because its population is nearly homogeneous and little affected by foreign elements. It is stated upon apparently good authority that more native Parisians die every year than are born in their families in the same time. Nevertheless the population constantly increases, by immigration, mainly from the rural districts, and which is almost entirely of French blood.

Into the human heart flow the effete particles in shape of vitiated blood, which, after being purified and re-vitalized, is thrown out again to freshen and vitalize the whole body. But, into the heart of France, flows the fresh blood of the body of the people, which there becomes impoverished and effete, except a poor residuum which is thrown back again into the country to be purified and vitalized, if it has not become corrupted beyond redemption. The birth-rate indeed exceeds the death-rate in the whole population, but this is on account of the number of freshly arrived families; for so rapid is the process of vitiation of blood among the indigenous families, so diminished the fecundity, so stunted the progeny, that probably, after a few generations, the last Parisian would die a childless dwarf, if immigration from abroad were entirely stopped.

Action and reaction between country and city are not equal. Some of the fresh blood of the country poured into the city is as

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utterly lost as if it had been spilled upon the ground ; while most of that returned to the country is corrupt and sterile.

Into the city the young, the strong, the hopeful come with springing bound ; out of it the old, the infirm, the diseased, totter with feeble gait. Still there is a little reaction ; and the country nourishes the city at the cost of some of its own purity of blood. It sends the richest ; it receives back the poorest.

This is well illustrated in the operation and result of Foundling Hospitals and other establishments for children ; which should be carefully considered by those who urge our legislature to graft such institutions upon our system of public charities.

The *Maternité* of Paris has nearly twenty thousand foundlings and abandoned children, placed out at nurse, or under training in the country. Other large cities also place out great numbers. Then wealthy people send out their weaklings,—“ the dwarfing city’s pale abortions,”—hoping to prolong their frail lives, so that several hundred thousand children and youth born in the cities are living in the country. Besides, a large number of broken and diseased people go for health to the numerous *Maisons de Santé* ; others, to spend their last days a little nearer the bosom of nature, from which they have been so long estranged.

Many of the children from the Foundling, and other public establishments, and some from private families, are of the worst blood : blood vitiated by the evil habits of those through whose veins it came, or poisoned by their diseases. Although a large portion of these unfortunates die young, still the exodus from the city tends to enfeeble and corrupt the blood of the country. It tends to enfeeble it, because thousands of poor women, tempted by the price paid for nursing a foundling, put away, or feed by hand their own child, or deprive it of part of its natural food. Thus the country child is weakened to support the frail life of the city child.

But sometimes worse happens, and simple peasant women find themselves suddenly affected by the loathsome disease taken from the nursling’s lips ; and perhaps infect their husbands, before they suspect its character.

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Then some children arrive at maturity, and being for the most part of feeble or corrupt stock, impart their characteristics to their offspring.

The fresh blood of the country keeps up the numbers in the city ; but it cannot keep the standard of health up to a high point. Statistics help but little to measure this. They may show the average length of life ; and this, perhaps, may not vary much from that in the country ; because (the period of childhood safely passed,) the organic life of the individual tends to persist through the time for which it was destined, as a clock tends to run through the time for which it was wound up. Duration of life is one thing ; condition of life—vital force, quite another.

The close packing ; the lack of muscular exercise out of doors ; the vitiated air ; the stale provisions, the adulterated food ; the general use of condiments and of alcoholic stimulants ; all these things go to lower the hygienic condition, or the standard of vital force, in crowded cities.

Now the depression of the standard of vital force, and of constitutional vigor in a community is unavoidably followed by a depression in the moral standard of a considerable proportion of that community.

By the law of affinities, society separates horizontally into layers. Labor is subdivided ; and the subdivision goes on more and more minutely until the upper classes monopolize all the brain-work, and impose all the manual work upon the lower classes, who become literally and solely the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Then come the natural affinities, growing out of different degrees of culture ; and those who have most, put as far from them, and as far beneath them, as they can, those who have least. Gradually there is formed a coarse substratum, contemptuously called mudsills, upon whom presses, with merciless force, the whole weight of the superincumbent layers.

Work, which, justly divided among men, is honorable, easy and invigorating, and which brings blessings in its train, becomes by unjust partition, dishonorable, hard and exhausting ; and brings curses and rottenness upon the social fabric. Some of the lower classes have instinctive perception of this wrong, or they catch the aversion to work from their superiors ; and by a

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rude sense of justice they strive to right themselves. Owning no property, they understand not its rights ; and being deterred by fear from seizing, they find that " stolen waters are sweet, and bread of secrecies is pleasant."

Strongly yearning for their stolen birthright, the pursuit of happiness ; prevented from following it in the culture and indulgence of their sentiments and affections ; forbidden by law to follow it by the indulgence of the lower passions, they break through the law, and get, by violence or by stealth, what seems happiness, out of their animal appetites.

Habitual disuse of conscience, and of the restraining faculties dwarfs them. Habitual use of the animal passions and appetites strengthens them, and thus character is formed, as it were, wrong side uppermost.

In the Centaur, the human head and brain dominated and guided the brute ; but in this social monster the brutal face and front precede and drag the human parts behind and along the ground.

This monstrous perversion of character is subject to the inevitable laws of descent, and there is born into the world a generation of vicious, criminal, and pauper children—or children doomed by surrounding social influences to become such.

This rough sketch faintly outlines the process by which in the crowded cities of the old world there come to be formed hereditary classes of social outlaws, as distinct in outward appearance and in moral character as any clans or tribes of men. The Arabs of London—the Gamins of Paris.

In our large cities the same elements exist ; they are following the same laws of social stratification and social corruption ; and, if not checked, will be followed by the same direful consequences.

The experience of all civilized countries shows that the existence of overcrowded human habitations, in any community, distinctly and seriously increases the average mortality of all classes. They diminish the average bodily strength ; and so lessen the general ability to resist disease. They affect directly the personal purity, the domestic relations, and the general happiness of those who inhabit them ; and they indirectly affect the whole community.

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They are unflushed sewers—cesspools without traps to prevent their miasmata from flowing backward, and from poisoning the neighborhood. In them outraged nature generates mortal distempers, plagues and fevers, and shoots them like poisoned arrows abroad on the wings of the wind, to purge and purify the earth.

In them are fostered and intensified moral distempers whose foul emanations will permeate the upper social strata in spite of our attempts at non-conducting layers, as surely as gases generated in decaying matter permeate all the gravel we can pile above it.

In them are daily drilled and trained the recruits for that army of destructives, who live like leeches upon the blood of the body social.

This is an evil which we can neither put far from us nor even quarantine. The *solidarité* of the race (its strength and its hope,) binds together with a thousand threads, which cannot be cut, the poor and the rich, the wise and the foolish, the pure and the corrupt, into one social mass in which every particle affects every other.

Of course there are many other sources of our social evils, and many other causes besides overcrowding, which tend to array class against class. This one has been selected because it is visible, tangible, measurable by rule and compass; because it encourages and intensifies many forms of intemperance, vice and crime; and because it is one entirely within our control. The common weal, the common safety, require that neither the landlord's greed, nor the tenant's ignorance, shall be allowed to poison the air and vitiate the moral atmosphere. The Legislature has clearly the power to prevent this; and, if it has not delegated the necessary powers to municipal authorities, it should hasten to do so.

But, besides endeavoring to get rid of these social top drains which poison the atmosphere in our crowded centres of population, we have to adopt some principle in the treatment of those who, by whatever cause, are at public charge, either as criminals or paupers. It may be useful, therefore, to consider whether in doing so we profit by the lessons of the past.

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Each generation finds within itself a certain proportion of beings who, from various causes, have fallen into the class of offenders or dependents, and must be restrained and supported by the public. Some sound general principle should guide us in the exercise of that restraint, and of that support. Unfortunately, we have not arrived at this; and some of the public measures, empirically adopted, tend to increase the social evils which they are intended to cure.

Close aggregation and other unfavorable circumstances give to a certain proportion of the young a tendency to vice, crime and pauperism. Unless these tendencies are counteracted, the laws of affinity draw the subjects thereof closely together, and we have classes of the vicious and the dependent. By waiting until this stratification of society is formed, government seems forced to take a stand of antagonism, and to treat both the class of offenders and that of dependents as social enemies. Under the idea of self-defence society sometimes becomes vindictive, and inflicts pain and penalties in that spirit. It is not very long ago that, in England, men, forced by hunger to beg or steal were imprisoned, beaten with stripes, and even put to death, for begging.

Society has not unfrequently treated its vicious dependent classes in the way a man might be supposed to do who, angry with his fingers and toes, punishes them by blisters, by scarifications, and even by amputation.

The legislation has sometimes unwittingly increased that lamentable tendency to class or caste, which it would fain lessen. We, in this Commonwealth, are comparatively free from this fault, but not entirely so. An examination of the effects of some of our public measures will show that they tend to make the classes of the vicious, the criminals and the dependents, stand out more distinctly, and to acquire more cohesive force. The mode of treating the members of those classes who become public charges does this more than is necessary; and can be defended only upon the ground of economy.

Undue aggregation, close crowding and social segregation, having been so largely instrumental in generating vicious, criminal and pauper classes, whose characteristics are transmitted to

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their children, that it would seem natural and wise that, when they become at public charge, either as criminal offenders or as dependents, they should be treated upon the opposite principle of separation and diffusion. The social ill was caused mainly by an injudicious separation from general society, and by segregation into special classes; but the cure sought seems based upon the homœopathic principle of "likes curing likes."

They are utterly cast off from general society and wholesome social influences; they are classed according to their condition; and they are so closely associated with each other that the characteristics of caste must be stamped more deeply upon them.

We consign them to separate institutions, and there aggregate them in too great numbers, and pack them too closely in space.

This is the general fault of our institutions. In dwelling upon it, and in noticing special instances of too close packing, we would not be supposed to think that the sole evil is merely a material one, arising from too close bodily proximity, and affecting bodily health, for there are also great moral evils flowing from it.

Our lunatic hospitals are closely packed, sometimes offensively so, not only with patients who are curable, but with incurables, epileptics and idiots; not only with those who require restraint, but with those who require only supervision; not only with those who cannot work, but with those who are still capable of self-support on farms, in gardens, or in shops; not only with those who must forever be isolated, but also with those who are still capable of enjoying domestic life and of filling some humble place in society. No sufficient means of classification exist.

The packing in the Receptacle for Incurables is so close that, when one sickens mortally, he cannot be removed from the common dormitory to die, but must groan out his last in the crowd.

Our State almshouses and a few of our town almshouses are closely packed, not only with helpless paupers, but with many who could be made useful elsewhere. This close aggregation of so many paupers within such narrow space, tends to generate a

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moral atmosphere as noxious as the material air which, seldom entirely sweet by day, is foul almost to suffocation by night. In one of the State establishments sixty-eight boys are packed to sleep, two by two, and sometimes four by four, heads and feet, in square bunks, and in an apartment containing less than three hundred cubic feet of air for each sleeper!

Our Prisons and Houses of Correction are closely packed, not only with those who are rightfully and wisely held close prisoners during the early part of their sentence, but with many who might work out the rest of it more advantageously to themselves and to the community in comparative freedom, though under supervision. Art exhausts its ingenuity in solving the difficult problem how to pack men closely together and yet keep them from bodily contact; and finally takes for its model the cells of the bee.

Our boys' reformatory is closely packed, not only with new comers, whose character and aptitudes are as yet unknown, but with scores and hundreds who might more advantageously be put to work with our mechanics and farmers. They, too, are subjected to the packing process. In the house, in the school-room, in the dining-room, they are almost in bodily contact; and by night sleep not only in beds close together, but on two story bedsteads, one boy above another.

But the worst kind of packing is that on board the School Ships,—those amphibious establishments in which boys of unfavorable antecedents and vicious tendencies are cooped up closely together, during the most impressionable years of life, mostly cut off from the redeeming influences of domestic and social relations, and even from the poor imitations of them which land reformatories afford.

Not only should there be immediate relief from suffering incidental to close packing in several establishments, but the whole policy should be changed, and double, triple, quadruple space allowed. To this should be added separation and diffusion through the country of all who can properly leave the central depots. *No inmate should be retained merely because he can be made useful in the house.*

The present policy, if persisted in, will interfere with the nat-

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ural laws of recuperation ; will strengthen the tendency to social stratification ; and will increase the danger of our society being permanently infested by dependent and destructive parasites.

Centralization has been the bane, decentralization must be the antidote. Aggregation has been the fault in treatment, separation and diffusion must correct the result of it.

Application of some of these principles will be made in speaking of the special institutions.

Meantime, after a consideration of some of the general social conditions which favor the formation of classes strongly tending to vice, crime and pauperism, comes that of the immediate causes which develop so many criminals and paupers in every generation.

The principal of these in our day are, first, inward and inherent ; second, outward and accidental.

Inherited predispositions and tendencies make some children more liable than others, to become vicious, criminal or dependent.

Some of the social conditions which lead to this are controllable by human agencies.

In the vegetable world, among the abundant buds many are defective from defects in the stock ; others are too feebly endowed with vitality to resist any unfavorable climatic influences, so that a multitude perish in blossom, and only a few come to vigorous fruition. So in the animal world, a multitude of children are engendered upon defective stock and partake of its deficiencies ; or upon corrupt stock and receive its corruption ; or upon feeble stock and inherit its feebleness ; so that they are born into the world with inherent tendencies to certain unfavorable conditions of body, to certain forms of defects, or to certain diseases ; or else they are too feeble to resist ordinary exposure, and common destructive agencies. Therefore multitudes of these perish in the blossom ; and none of them are reared to maturity, except by great care and under favoring circumstances.

It is the same with regard to moral qualities. The law of inheritance, and of innate tendencies, is never a dead letter. Parental vices of temper ; habitual vagrancy and idleness ; free

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indulgence of appetites and passions, implying habitual disuse of the restraining faculties of conscience, all these affect offspring in the very germ. They give stronger tendencies to growth in vicious than in virtuous directions ; and these tendencies, if uncorrected by other influences, lead to vicious and criminal manhood.

Or if the parental stock, instead of being positively corrupted, is enfeebled by lack of nourishment, by idleness of muscle and of brain, or by sensual excesses, then the offspring receive no strong stamp of individuality, and no strength of character. They lack the average amount of vital force, both of mind and body ; they yield readily to temptation, and so become vicious or criminal ; or they fall behind in the race of life. They go to the wall in its sharp struggle for getting and holding, and so become paupers.

But whoever carefully studies the vicious and criminal classes will see that through all the coarse woof of the lower social ranks of humanity, there runs a golden thread which connects it with the Throne above. This is manifest in the constant tendency to recuperation.

As in disorders of the body there is a constant tendency to recovery of normal health, which usually prevails save when great damage renders cure worthless, so in any social distemper there is a constant, strong tendency to the normal standard of virtue, which is almost certain to prevail when the natural forces are set free to remove or overcome it.

A tree tends constantly and irresistibly to upward growth, from the very germ. Invert it, and it inverts its direction ; press it down and it creeps sideways, but ever pushes upward, seeking the first opening. Distort it, and it tries to straighten and grow upward. It is thus with the human race, as a whole. Its tendency is strongly marked in the very germ, and that tendency is from the earth and towards the heavens. Inverted, it inverts its direction ; distorted by vice, it tries to straighten itself ; weighed down by poverty, crushed down by wrong, it grovels sidewise, only to shoot up as soon as it is free.

Notwithstanding the inherited unfavorable tendencies of which we have just spoken, few in the vicious and criminal classes are so strongly predisposed to any course of life as to

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be incorrigible. If placed in favoring circumstances, and surrounded by virtuous, intelligent associates, they would follow the general drift. But circumstances do not favor them. Temptations beset them; and they come before us, vicious, criminal, or dependent. Most large communities have more of these than ours has; but even here their name is legion; and those trained in the ranks of vice, crime and pauperism, are numbered by thousands.

How shall they be dealt with? Besides the religious and educational agencies which should be constantly and earnestly used, how shall the direct instrumentalities created by the State be brought to bear most forcibly in correction of vice, repression of crime, and diminution of pauperism?

Whatever theory may be adopted, it should surely be permeated by that spirit of charity which regards these unfortunates as in some sense the creatures of circumstances over which they had little control.

Offences against Property.

We must bear constantly in mind, that the restraining faculties, conscience and reverence—(the roots of morality and of religion,) are too feeble in those who lack moral and religious culture to govern them in their early social relations with others. These faculties are not yet strong enough to make a man consider the rights of others in obeying the first great instinct of his nature, self-support. The hungry man is the drowning man, ready not only to catch at straws, but to keep his head above water by holding others under it. Little heeds he the precept, “unless a man work, neither shall he eat.” His inability to obey that is the main cause of social troubles, the repression of which taxes the wisdom of our legislative, and the vigilance of our executive officers; and as yet, for the most part, in vain. As the blind instinct to acquire and to hoard, makes most of us little thieves during some periods of our childhood, so it makes grown up, but childish men and women, war upon the inherent rights of property, unmindful that by it alone can they have secure possession and ownership of a garment or a bit of bread.

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Offences against Morality.

As with the first great instinct of nature—to support and prolong our individual life at whatever cost to others, even so with the second, which leads us to renew and extend our existence by transmitting it to others ; which is a sort of blind longing after eternal worldly life, in the material sense of the word.

God intrusted neither of them to reason ; but to passions, planted in the deepest parts of our nature, with reason and conscience striving for supremacy over them.

The inability to restrain and guide the first instinct, is the fertile source of offences against property ; inability to restrain the second, of offences against morality. The first affects men most ; the second affects women equally with men.

Feebleness of the restraining powers constitutes the greatest drag upon social life. But, it is only feebleness, not an utter lack ; it is, therefore, only a social drag, not a barrier. It is not irremediable, but curable. Faith that it is so, teaches patience under social vices and crimes, and charity towards the immediate authors of them. It teaches that they do not differ from us in the nature of their appetites and passions ; that what they have desired we have desired ; that what they have done, we should have done under like circumstances of parentage and training ; and that the difference of our moral and religious state comes from the facts that in them the restraining powers of reason are only rudimentary, while in us, by reason of external influences, they have been partially developed.

What they are, we might have been. What we are, (and even higher,) they or their children may be.

Such faith makes us abandon all desire of vengeance, and rely less and less upon the coarser kinds of punishment ; upon the halter, the lash, the prison ; upon bodily pains and penalties of any kind. Indeed, men are ever acting upon such faith, and building better than they know ; for nothing more certainly marks the progress of civilization than our relaxing the severity of penal codes, and acting less and less upon the idea that we can promote moral growth, or amend moral defects, by bodily pains and restraints.

We must have charity to all, but above all to women ; and

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to those vices and crimes which grow out of abused instincts and perverted sentiments. We must especially consider that some of the vices and crimes which infest society, result from, or at least are fostered by, defects in those social institutions which are not modelled upon natural ones.

If we are guided by such principles and considerations in the direction of penal, correctional and charitable legislation, and administration, we shall avoid many errors into which most societies fall.

We shall not attempt by mere preaching, and precept, and instruction, to strengthen conscience and the restraining faculties, so that men may be self-guiding and self-restraining, any more than attempt to make a child walk, by telling him how to use his legs, without setting him upon his feet. To respect and to economize property, a man must own something. To improve, he must have some free agency.

We shall not attempt forcible suppression of natural desires, but only their proper direction.

We shall not inflict penalties in the spirit of vengeance.

We shall not attempt to cure vice by social ostracism of the vicious; and especially not gather them together, and keep them in close and corrupting contact.

Instrumentalities.

In dealing with the vicious and dependent classes, the State should naturally look to its most available forces, and use such of them as would be strengthened by use.

The most powerful available force is that of the family in its normal condition—scattered abroad over the land and engaged in productive industry. We ought to make use of this great instrumentality for reforming and lifting up the dependents; and employ it in such a manner as increases its own vitality and persistent force.

The family is the most important of all social institutions. Nay, it is more important than all the others together, for without it they are necessarily defective, probably vicious. Its foundations are laid by the Divine Hand in the deep instincts of humanity, and upon them alone can be built up persistent hap-

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piness and prosperity. Like the grass, it creeps over the earth and makes green the barren land. It should be fostered and strengthened by the State as the source of virtue and strength in the people. But we must strengthen the several roots of the grass rather than strive to have a few of monstrous growth.

There is a marked tendency in civilized countries to bring all penal, correctional and charitable institutions into what is called the family system; and to make them resemble in some degree the normal family. We ought to take a step farther by using the thing itself instead of something in its likeness; the real family instead of its counterfeit, upon a large scale.

All legislation which encourages and strengthens the natural family is, in so far, good; all which weakens it is, in so far, bad.

But the family cannot be created by law—it must grow. Its growth must be natural—that is, by multiplication and not by agglomeration.

We must guard, too, the separate independence of each family, as much as we would that of the individual; for both lose in character when individualism is merged in uniformity.

From disregard of these simple principles come the essential unsoundness, and the usual rottenness of socialistic communities based upon false theories; and likewise the evils inherent in large agglomerations of individuals in Asylums, and Institutions, erected by the State. The motive common to both is the saving of money; but both fail to be truly economical. God is wiser than men; and the family, as He organized it, cannot be improved upon; nor can it be organized, and run upon a large scale.

Socialistic communities fail, because they consider the antagonism which exists in ordinary society made up of families, to be inherent and essential; whereas it is only phenomenal and temporary. It is one of the tares, to exterminate which they destroy the good wheat.

States sometimes adopt the penny wise pound foolish policy.

The roots of all permanent social virtue and prosperity being in the natural families, these should be multiplied and strengthened by adding to them all the loose and detached social material which may exist. They are to the State what

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olive trees are, through countless generations, to the Eastern peasant. If a wise individual were farming all the resources of Massachusetts, getting the profit of the workers and supporting the dependent, he would seek to make each family prosperous and persistent. He would give aid when needful, and in proportion to the needs. He would look to his olive trees.

He would find some families still worth preserving, but about to break up for lack of that kind of help and stimulus which only the young can give. Others doing so because they cannot earn quite enough for their support. Others still able to carry on a household, and to nurture the young, or to care for the feeble and old, but, incapable of carrying on a farm, and therefore about to quit, reluctantly, the old homestead, and follow their children to a distant land, from a feeling of solitude, and lack of objects of interest about them. Other families, childless or bereaved; and needing some inducement to keep the fire burning upon the old hearthstone.

He would find a multitude, especially of single women, full of capacity and desire for useful work—but incapable of leaving home to seek it. He would foresee that many families still capable of usefulness, were slowly but surely dropping behind the productive class, for want of a little occupation, and falling into the dependent and finally into the pauper class.

Then, looking around, he would find many friendless orphans; abandoned children, and perverse youth needing restraint. He would find adults deranged in mind to the extent of inability for self-guidance, but not to the extent of inability to work. Others, from lack of mental vigor and bodily strength, incapable of keeping step with the self-supporting classes, and dropping into the rear rank of paupers; and so on. Then he would say—I am obliged to support these orphans and abandoned children; to restrain and train these juvenile offenders; to provide guardianship for these lunatics; to maintain these imbeciles and paupers;—how can it be best done, for that way is sure to be the cheapest? How can they be made most profitable to the whole interests of my great estate? How can the partial force which remains to them be made most available for

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the general good? And how can the blessing which follows humane works be equalized in the community?

He might have to build establishments for the absolutely dependent; but he would admit none as inmates who could by any possibility be supported and placed out. He would try to separate and to diffuse as widely as possible all the unfavorable material among the good material. He would place as many as possible of the dependents in families where they could be more or less useful; and pay therefor, if necessary, as much as they would cost him in the central establishments. Even if he paid a trifle more, he would gain by keeping together and aiding the families, and prolonging the family life. He would thus keep alive and invigorate his drooping olive trees.

For those who must be restrained, and those who must be supported, he would make the needful provision, not necessarily in great barracks; but in establishments as nearly upon the family system as could be. These establishments would be as few and small as possible. Every new one would be regarded as a blot rather than an ornament to the social fabric. His balance-sheet might not show a gain at first, but it would in the end; and, if he should count the demoralization avoided, and the moral powers gained, as of money value, the gain would be prodigious.

Any comprehensive and wise scheme for the support and care, the training and reform of State dependents should look to the natural institution of the family as the best and most potential agency, and resort to special institutions only as a last resource,—as a dire necessity.

But States seldom take this course. They build huge barracks, over whose doors should be written, social “rubbish shot here!”* for into them are gathered foundlings, orphans, abandoned children; juvenile offenders; criminals; lunatics, more or less mad; the halt, the lame, the blind, and paupers of all degrees.

Employment of Women.

Next in importance to enlisting the largest possible number of normal families in dealing with the vicious and dependent

* English cities designate places where garbage may be deposited by such a sign.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

children of the State, is that of enlisting the greatest possible number of women.

The more general adoption of this principle would develop an immense moral force, and bring in aid which is but little used in Protestant countries. Especially would it do so in this Commonwealth, where is so much unemployed "woman's power"; where so many women, who long to be useful, sit with folded hands.

Indeed, one of the most substantial forms in that shadowy array of "woman's wrongs," is her exclusion from posts of responsibility in the great field of public charity. In that field she could undoubtedly excel man, because it includes the nurture and admonition of children, the treatment and reformation of youth, the oversight and direction of perverse women, the care of the sick, the comfort and consolation of the old and of the dying.

As a general rule all these unfortunates (if paupers) are segregated from ordinary social life and social relations; they are aggregated into distinct classes, and they are congregated in special institutions. It is considered as a matter of course that these must be placed under the charge of men; and therefore man's spirit, not woman's spirit, pervades the whole administration of them.

Compared with other countries and States, Massachusetts suffers little from this mistaken policy; but still suffers. If woman's influence is brought to bear upon some of our public institutions, it is only incidentally. In no one of them is it direct and supreme.

There is one where it surely ought to be openly recognized as potential, if not supreme, viz.: in the Girls' Reform School. The Trustees of that establishment are men, who, properly enough, preserve and exercise the supreme power which the law intrusts to them. The immediate executive officer is a man; and his spirit is stamped upon the spirit and details of the whole administration. There is necessarily a matron in each of the five houses, and in the five mimic families, and of course woman's influence must to a certain extent be felt there. It is not, however, and it cannot be felt as it would be, if woman had at least

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equal powers with men in the general direction and administration of the establishment. Nor can woman's spirit, and the humanizing influence of the natural family, be felt in those five mimic families, as it would be in real ones.

The executive committee of this Board made a formal recommendation to the Legislature, that at least half of the trustees of this establishment should be women; but it was not followed.

The like defect, that is, lack of woman's presence and influence, is felt in other establishments. The amount of power which woman has in them, comes by concession rather than by right. Her influence is incidental, and not contemplated in the scheme of administration. The veriest child in those establishments understands that a woman's decision is not final, but can be overruled by that of some man.

But the most remarkable violation of those plain principles which we have been alluding to, is in the organization and administration of the nautical branch of the State Reform School for Boys, the School Ship; and which lessens the good results of the labors of the excellent men interested therein. The chief end of this establishment purports to be the reformation of boys of tender age; the correction of their bad manners, of their perverse tendencies, and of their vicious habits.

The method selected for bringing about this great end violates, at the outset, several plain principles.

First, the perverse material is aggregated together, instead of being diffused. ●

It is not more true that evil communications corrupt good manners, than that good communications correct bad manners. Both suppose strong love of imitation, and love of approbation, especially in the young. Both are violated by congregating several hundred perverse and vicious boys, and keeping them so closely together that their only real social communications are with each other. The influence of the captain, of the officers, and of the teacher, are as nothing compared with the mutual influence of the boys upon each other. This forms the social atmosphere,—the public opinion of the community. Thus they are necessarily cut off from good social communications, and subjected to bad ones.

BELGIAN SCHOOL SHIP.

Next, the most potential agency for reform, to wit, the healthful influence of the natural family, is necessarily excluded; and a woman is seldom seen. Some of the poor little motherless and sisterless fellows have hardly any other evidence of her social existence, than the fact that ships are called she, and often bear a woman's effigy as a figure-head.

In hot summer days, indeed, flocks of fair ladies in gay plumage, flit about the quarter-deck and after-cabin; but this is for the entertainment of trustees and officers, and not for any good influence over the boys.*

The justly celebrated Belgian Reform School at Ruysselede, has a NAUTICAL BRANCH. The establishment is in the country, far out of the scent of salt water. They have, however, dug out a small hole which fills up with water of the meadow, and forms a pond, as large as a small duck pond. In the middle of this mimic ocean they have driven piles, and upon them placed the deck of a ship. On each side are the bulwarks; and above rise the masts, with the spars, the shrouds, and the skeleton rigging.

The boys, the future sailors, live on shore, in a building arranged and furnished somewhat like the cabin, and the "between decks" of a ship. Every morning the hammocks are piped, and the boys turn out, and make up their beds. Then they get their breakfast; and, if it doesn't rain or blow a stiff breeze, they march down to the shore of the imaginary ocean, get into a punt, and paddle to the ship; although a smart fellow might almost leap on board, and a long-legged one could wade without wetting his knees. When on board they play sailor; holystone the decks; weigh anchor; hoist the yards; square the yards; belay the ropes; go through all the manœuvres except throwing the log, which would be impossible, as the craft cannot move. At noon they go on shore to dinner.

Now it is a less bitter mockery to call this establishment a ship, and this life sailor's life, than it is to call a crowd of boys in our School Ships a family; and to call the mimic influences brought to bear upon them, social and domestic influences, which they, above all others, need.

* A recent improvement has been made by employing female teachers some hours a day.

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When all disabilities of law, and of fashion, are removed, and women can co-operate with men in the organization of public institutions, whether penal, correctional, reformatory or charitable; and when they can compete with men for the administration of such institutions, then the natural forces and affinities will have free play, and their quicker instincts and warmer sympathies will secure to them the greatest influence. Then will there be less reliance upon granite and iron, upon force and fear, and more reliance upon moral agencies. Then will the institution of the family be used as the chief agency for correctional and reformatory processes; and public charity and beneficence be administered, not solely in a few great houses set upon hills, to be seen of men, but will be multiplied an hundred fold, and carried on in the humble dwellings of the poor.

Then will Protestantism, for the first time, outdo in beauty the fairest fruits of Catholicism; and our sisters of charity and sisters of mercy, will pervade the land, and bless it with practical Christianity, though they be undistinguished by starched muslin, or by the neglect of any social or domestic duties.

Such is the work to be done; and such are the means for doing it. By cautious and gradual legislation based upon sound sociological principles; by a system of decentralization; by enlisting the largest possible number of families and private citizens in the work of reforming and training the dependent classes; by encouraging the organization of benevolent societies, and by promoting in every possible way the growth of individual charity, we may hope to stop the extension of public legalized charity, and then to diminish its operations by throwing the work where it belongs, into the hands of the people.

The unwise and dangerous policy of aggregating the defectives, the vicious, and the helpless, in central depots, will be followed no further than immediate necessity demands; and the opposite policy of decentralization and diffusion will be substituted, and extended as far as is possible.

The multiplication of public special institutions will be stopped; and the growth of existing ones will be checked before they attain to monstrous proportions. But, above all,

RECENT LEGISLATION.

the myriad rills of private charity which are rather checked than increased by enforced public charity, will pour forth continuous supplies. Small charitable associations will spring up over the land; private families will become agencies for aiding, training, reforming and comforting the dependent classes; dwelling-houses will become asylums; and the by-ways of life will be trod by women bent on errands of charity, and works of beneficence.

This is not an ideal picture. Its main features may be seen in some small communities where legalized and enforced public charity hardly exists. Massachusetts has many communities, in which may yet be realized in all their beauty, plans which are now smiled at as the dreams of philanthropists.

The Board now comes to a consideration of such of the matters reported upon to it by the Secretary, and by the General Agent, as require special notice, though not in the exact order of their presentation.

Most of the subjects mentioned in the first chapter of the Secretary's Report, under the head RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS, require no other notice farther than the general remark that the beneficial result of that legislation is so plain that he who runs may read.

The New Law of Settlement

Has already checked the rapid numerical growth of persons without legal settlement, who were candidates for the State pauper establishment; and has helped to do away with an unjust and invidious distinction among our people. Any man, wherever born, "who has borne his share of public burdens, ought not to be deprived of the rights that accompany them." Aliens, who have fulfilled all the conditions of settlement, ought to share its privileges with the native born. The new legislation is based upon these principles.

The State Aid Law

Is very liable to be defeated in its patriotic and generous purpose by the extreme difficulty of its enforcement; by the

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inherent tendency of all such legislation to lessen self-respect in individuals, to habituate them to receiving support, and to encourage habits of idleness.

Sanitary Legislation.

All the Acts included under this head are doing manifest good. They are, however, only steps in the right direction. If followed up and carried out by municipal action and by voluntary association of benevolent persons, they will go far to prevent the dreadful culmination of evil which is seen in the crowded cities of Europe. The Board has considered the general subject pretty fully in a previous part of this Report.

The next subject is that of the care of

Foundling and Deserted Children.

The Secretary earnestly asks the attention of the Board, and of the Legislature to his statements, and his recommendations touching this important and interesting matter. It should be said, in justice to him, that he has laboriously investigated it; that he has eloquently set forth, in season and out of season, officially and unofficially, the importance of doing something to lessen the suffering and the death-rate of these children of the public; and that he has personally led off in the measures which have resulted in the establishment of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum.

The history of Foundling Hospitals—their origin in the earliest times, their wide popularity, rapid extension, abuses, disfavor, and decline, furnish an instructive lesson for the student of sociology.

As the Legislature has been pressed to establish a Hospital here, and will probably be further pressed, the Board may properly make some remarks and suggestions upon the matter.

In the earliest periods of civilization as people congregate in numbers at central points, and partially renounce that individual self-guidance by the animal instincts which direct savage life, then the affections of the mother seem to be no longer a sufficient safeguard for the life of infants. Even now they are readily abandoned in all semi-civilized countries.

FOUNDLINGS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

When the poor become slaves of the rich ; and the wives of the poor slaves of their husbands, it is less desirable to raise up children to share the degradation. The loss of the freedom of savage and nomadic life seems to have lessened individuality, and of course diminished paternal and even maternal affections ; for these are, in some sense, transferred affections,—the self-regard of the parents transferred to the child as part of themselves. Those, therefore, who have but little self-respect, have but little regard for their offspring, at least after the period of purely animal instinct is passed.

As outward possessions became the measure of respectability, and the competition for livelihood became sharper in the centres of population, children often became rather a burden than a blessing. At any rate, they were, in the early ages, usually abandoned if feeble or deformed ; and frequently abandoned if they were merely burdensome. The destruction of defective or deformed children was not only encouraged, but directed by governments. A special law of Rome directed the father to destroy his deformed child ; while the Spartan law left him no discretion, but commanded it to be thrown in the cavern, on Taygetus. But infanticide, however countenanced, could never have been very extensive. The instinctive repugnance to shedding blood forbids that. Whenever the people have any choice, the abandonment of infants takes the place of infanticide.

This abandonment prevailed extensively in the earliest times in large cities, especially among the poor. It was, however, seldom absolute. The yearning of the mother prompted the hope that the gods, or some humane man might preserve a life which she could not. Moses was placed on the river's brink ; Oedipus left on Mt. Cithaeron ; and Romulus to the nursing wolf.

Infants were generally exposed in places designated for the purpose. In Greek cities certain of the Gymnasia ; in Rome one of the market places. Thither people went to look for foundlings, as men repair to certain spots on the shore for choice bits of amber thrown up by the sea.

The fine children were selected for their beauty or strength, to be raised as slaves ; and the strangely distorted ones for their deformity, that gain might be had from showing them as mon-

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sters ; or, if the monstrosity were not marked enough, the finder might increase it by mutilation. Any use or abuse of these foundlings was permitted ; and one of Rome's greatest moralists formally decided that, under the broad law of slavery even their lives belonged absolutely to the masters. The horrid practice of mutilating foundlings to make monsters of them, seems to have come down to comparatively modern times, for it is related that Vincent de Paul was moved to organize the Foundling Hospital at Paris by having seen a man distorting an infant.

In the densely peopled cities of Asia, certain street corners are at this day places of deposit for abandoned children.

But while unequal civilization damped natural instincts in the lower strata of artificial society, it developed moral and religious sentiments in the other classes. Then came in Christianity, and gave to these the right direction. It brought governments to forbid and punish infanticide, but could not bring them to suppress abandonment and exposure of children. Some system, however, was introduced, and the places used for exposure of infants were designated and brought under certain regulations. They became indeed the nuclei of Foundling Hospitals.

It is remarkable that, twenty centuries after those of Athens had been swept away, and their very existence forgotten, as soon as civilization dawned again, and the Turks were expelled, and population increased, then the abandonment of infants recommenced ; and people meeting the old evil in the old way, built up an establishment for foundlings. Not, however, upon the principles of the old Brephotropheion—a sort of market place for infants ; but what they call Brephokomeion—an asylum, or home for infants.

There is another remarkable fact, that where these old establishments have been revived, and taken charge of by associations of citizens, as in modern Athens, they assume a better form than those taken in hand by governments. The Athenian Foundling Asylum of to-day is a much greater improvement upon the old Brephotropheion than is the foundling department of the Hospital San Spirito of Rome, upon the old Columna Lactaria.

FOUNDLINGS AND ABANDONED CHILDREN.

After the spread of Christianity, the evil and crime of infanticide, and of exposing infants, were met by the creation of foundling hospitals, which were multiplied, until each great centre of population had at least one.

The inherent tendency of such establishments was early seen ; and wise old men said much which those should carefully study who contemplate foundling hospitals here.

An orphan asylum was established in Paris in 1363, and soon after it was proposed to commit foundlings to its care ; but this was opposed in these remarkable words :—

“It might come to pass there would be so great a multitude of them that no hospital can contain or support them, because men and women will abandon themselves freely to sin, when they see that their bastards are to be well cared for, without having the burden and anxiety of their support.”

Government, therefore, by letters patent, directed that foundlings should be left to the care of private charity.

It appears to have been customary, from very early times, to place some of these infants in beds at the entrance of churches ; and for those in charge of them to stand and cry to passers, “ Help, for these poor innocents.”

The hospital called that of “ Red Infants,”— *Enfants Rouges*,—founded in 1536, for the children of patients deceased at the great *Hotel Dieu*, excluded foundlings upon the principle that their admission would increase the evil of abandonment.

But the popular sentiment of charity, unguided by wisdom, called for more foundling hospitals ; and they were multiplied, and came to be considered as essential features of every Christian and civilized community.

They were encouraged by governments, and by the religious orders ; and grew, by endowments, in wealth and size, until there are some which count their children by thousands, and reckon their income by millions of dollars.

The priests, nurses, officers and employes grew to be an army, with all the vices, peculations, and abuses which such armies engender.

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The more the children increased in number the more liable they were to be neglected or abused, and their existence and welfare to be overlooked, in the keen pursuit of the comforts and the privileges of the offices. This was more especially true in Catholic countries, where the administration of the establishments was in hands of men untrained in business habits; and the care of the children to women untrained in the domestic and maternal relations; many of whom, moreover, had been attracted to their Order by the release it brought from menial work, and the elevation it gave them above the rank of life into which they were born. With such directors and nurses, and with evils necessarily attendant upon gathering together crowds of infants already predisposed to disease and early death, the sickness and mortality must necessarily be dreadful. No one could inspect one of the great foundling hospitals of Southern Europe without seeing the evil effects which are the almost necessary consequences of building up such vast establishments, and packing closely together so many beings at the tender age when each one requires the care and attention of one woman.

The great foundling hospital at Naples contains (or did a few years ago) between two and three thousand infants. Those within the establishment are laid out in long rows of closely packed beds; and there the pale, emaciated little creatures "peak and pine" away, during the morning hours of a life which knows no sunshine, and which seldom reaches noon. No hospital for adults, not even an army hospital after a great battle, is so sad a sight. They did not cry aloud and screech, as healthy children do, when hungry or pained, but suffering was to be seen in their faces and heard in their moans. They had none of the joyful looks, and smiling eyes, and chirping sounds, nor yet the lusty thrusts of feet and fists, which mark healthy infancy, but instead there were looks of pain in the pinched features and lustreless eyes, and languor in all the limbs. The fact that in many cases four babies were allotted to one wet nurse, and that no sufficient substitute for the natural mother's milk ever has been found, accounts for their wan and wasted look, without supposing any lack of kind attention.

FOUNDLINGS, ETC.

They were, almost without exception, pining away. Some were dying, and all, apparently, doomed soon to die. And yet there seemed to be in all a struggle for prolonged life. With a little stretch of fancy, one could imagine that Nature, to avoid being balked in her purpose, was striving to push the mimic stages of life rapidly through, so that each one should know a little of each phase, even that of old age; for some of the tiny creatures had the wrinkled skin, the pinched features, and the peaked nose and chin of fourscore. They looked like little old men and women, put back into the cradle of childhood, to die of old age.

Sickness and death abounded. Every day little corpses were carried out to be thrown coffinless into one of the three hundred and sixty-six huge vaults, which is opened each day for the harvest that death gathers daily among the city poor.

No accurate statistics of the death-rate could be got at; but as all the causes of excessive mortality which abound in other great foundling hospitals, and which sometimes carry their mortality up above ninety per cent., abounded in the Neapolitan Hospital, the death-rate could hardly be exceeded, without the stern execution of an Herodian decree.

Such is, or was, the appearance and condition of a great European foundling hospital, (one of the worst, indeed,) kept up at vast expense, employing a large corps of officials, engendering many vices within, and encouraging immorality and abandonment of children without.

Such is the consequence of being led blind-folded by the beautiful sentiment of mercy, into wholesale measures, without the use of reason.

One of the most interesting features in the Foundling Hospital is the revolving cradle, placed in a niche in the street wall of the building. Indeed it is a type of the establishment. Born of the same tender sentiment, it produces, when not regulated by reason, the same evil consequences.

A person could approach this revolving cradle, at any time, of day or night, place a child within its warm blankets, pull a

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bell, and flee away unobserved ; or, watching a moment, could see the light stream from the opened wicket, the infant tenderly removed, and the cradle swung out again for the next comer.

These revolving cradles were multiplied extensively over Europe. In France alone were two hundred and fifty-seven hospitals or asylums for foundlings, of which two hundred and seventeen had the revolving cradles. Most of these were so placed that any one could deposit an infant without being seen. In a few cases they were watched ; and whoever left a child was obliged to make himself known.

After it began to appear that the multiplication of these establishments increased the number of foundlings, wise men called for their abolition ; but, like all rooted institutions, they found ardent defenders. Arguments and even stubborn facts, could not meet sentimental appeals, like that of Lamartine, who said of the cradles, that "they have no eyes to see, no ears to hear, no tongue to betray the unfortunate mother, but they have welcoming arms for her babe."

Napoleon (to whom France was as a great nursery for growing soldiers,) declared, with a flourish of humanity, that the State must be parent to all foundlings, and all abandoned or orphan children ; and he encouraged all kinds of establishments for their nurture.

The church, which found in these establishments a source of influence, and an employment for her servants, resisted all attempt to lessen their number and extent.

But the numerous evils and abuses engendered in such unnatural families, and their unfavorable influence upon public morality, became so manifest, that great foundling *hospices* are no longer in favor. Three-quarters of the hospitals of France have been closed ; and most of the revolving cradles abolished. Their place is being taken, their work is much better done, and their principal evils avoided,

First, by small establishments, calculated to lessen the temptations to abandonment of children, such as the *creches* of France and Belgium ; establishments which take charge of infants during the day while the mothers are at work.

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Secondly, by societies for the care of orphans and abandoned children, the leading principle of which is opposed to the vicious one of aggregation, and favors separation and diffusion by boarding out the children among ordinary families. This is best represented by the Catholic Orphanages of Ireland, and the Protestant ones of Prussia.

Third, by temporary asylums, or transient homes, of which one of the best specimens is the Massachusetts Asylum, established last year at Dorchester, and now located in Brookline.

The Secretary well says:—

“The tendency in all civilized countries is toward the Family System, through first, the Foundling Hospital, and second, the Asylum or Home System; and the mortality among infants of this class is reduced from 90 or 95 per cent. under the old no-system, to from 40 to 60 per cent. in well managed Foundling Hospitals; from 30 to 50 per cent. in good Asylums, and from 20 to 35 per cent. in good single families, the last being scarcely above the normal death-rate of all infants.”

It is to be hoped that the American mind, with its strong tendency to “short cuts,” will find a direct way for the foundling into the existing natural families without the medium of any asylum. The most that is needed is an organization by which the transfer can be made with the least possible delay.

The mortality of 48 per cent., which occurred during the first six months of the existence of such an excellent and faithfully administered institution as the Massachusetts Asylum, is an indication of the extreme liability of all such establishments to epidemic diseases. True, that mortality was apparently the result of accidental, not inherent causes; but the vicious principle of aggregation will almost certainly develop such evil consequences in some shape or other. One baby is as much as one family should have at one time.

The late Secretary thinks that much of the mortality among infants of all classes is easily preventable, and that the amount of preventable mortality among motherless children is relatively greater than in any other class.

This is a very hopeful, if not oversanguine view. Much may indeed be done to lessen the mortality. Some accounts lead

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to the inference that much has been done ; but imperfect statistics are two-edged swords ; and this very matter of Foundling Hospitals shows how they may be made to cut both ways.

Persons who call for the establishment of hospitals and asylums for foundlings and abandoned children, plead the fearful mortality among those who are neglected. They show that a large proportion of those unfortunates die on door-steps, in police-stations, and in almshouses ; and say with forcible truth that something must be done to prevent this.

The something done, is usually building of Foundling Hospitals ; and the statistics of these prove that the mortality is seldom below 50, and sometimes approaches to nearly 100 per centum ; so that it would seem that a motherless infant has hardly more chance of life in the hospital than it would have in a police-station or an almshouse.

If it be said that the mortality in Foundling Hospitals can be greatly reduced from the former rates of 70, 80, and even 90 per cent., and is reduced by modern appliances in the best hospitals to below 50 per cent., it may be replied that the average mortality of children under one year of age in our three State Almshouses, for the past four years has been diminishing, and by the introduction into those establishments of appliances at hand in the Foundling Hospitals, it could doubtless be reduced in the same ratio as it has been in them.

Indeed it may be maintained that, all things considered, the annual death-rate of infants in our almshouses is not large compared with that of infants of the poor throughout the Commonwealth, of whom so many perish in the blossom.* Moreover, if we could take fully into account, the constitutional condition of infants found in the almshouses, and the existence of causes which predispose them to early death, and then compare the mortality with that of ordinary children in Irish families, it would probably appear that nearly as large a proportion may be saved in the almshouses, as are saved in private houses.

But the truth is, that no correct inferences can be drawn even from correct statistical tables of mortality among foundling and

* Of all born in Massachusetts there die under one year of age 13.47 per cent.
" " " in the country there die under one year of age 12.62 per ct.
" " " Suffolk County there die under one year of age 17.42 per cent.

ABORTIONS.

abandoned children, without considering that many of them come from vitiated stock ; and that the mothers of many were in a deplorable condition of mind and body before their birth. They could not bring forth sound offspring.

Moreover, in many cases the bud had been assailed with murderous intent, even before it blossomed into life.

Those whose duty leads them to investigate and set forth the causes and consequences of crime may not shrink from examining the most repulsive of them. Two of these will be here noticed : First, attempts at abortion, and their consequences. Second, the hereditary taint of most of the children who come under the charge of the State.

Attempts at abortion are fearfully frequent ; and those which do not end in the immediate death of both child and mother, or of one of them, produce mischievous consequences.

There is a prevalent belief that certain drugs act directly and specifically to destroy the germ that has been vivified within the female organs, without other effect upon the system. And there are those who infer from the supposed existence of such agencies the propriety of their use. The assumption is false, and the inference is impious ; for it implies that God has been party to murder before the fact, by providing special instruments of destruction.

Noxious agencies do indeed exist, but none destructive of human life which act specifically and solely upon the newly conceived infant life.

The little embryo is so hidden in the very core of the mother ; so wrapped up and guarded by her vital organs, that no shock can affect it, except through her ; no blow can be aimed at its life, by drug or knife, without endangering hers. A woman may, indeed, give to her whole system such a direful shock that some one of the organs may break down, or its functions be reversed ; but, unless the uterine organs happen to be weaker than the others, the effects of the shock are hardly more likely to be felt there than elsewhere.

But, in any case, great harm is done somewhere. Certainly to the woman's general health ; probably to some special organ.

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The blow may possibly destroy the infant life ; but this can only be by endangering the mother's life also.

It is all gross and criminal empiricism. It is like firing a cannon ball, by night, into the hull of a ship, to kill some one particular man on board. The ball is sure to damage, possibly to destroy the vessel. It is likely to hurt or kill somebody ; and it may possibly hit the one aimed at ; but he is no more endangered than his comrades.

And yet unprincipled wretches stalk through the land, and audaciously offer themselves to destroy infant life, for a price. They force their false doctrines, and their poisonous drugs before the public eye in flimsily disguised advertisements.

Surely the law which threatens such offenders, and even those who advertise their medicines, with the State prison, ought not to be a dead letter.

*Diseased Condition of Foundlings and Abandoned Children
in our Almshouses.*

It is well known that a large proportion of the foundlings and abandoned children gathered into European Hospitals and into our Almshouses, are tainted by that hideous disease which must have come from the most venomous fang of the serpent which bit the heel of mankind.

Woe to the bodily tabernacle into which it once enters ; for it is one of those evil spirits which not even prayer and fasting can cast out. With slow, painless, insidious, resistless march, it penetrates into the very marrow of the bones, and poisons the fountains of life beyond purification. All may look fair without, and feel fair within, but the taint is there, and it affects the offspring ; though the evil humor may disguise itself, and the disease reappear in some of the protean forms of scrofula. This evil humor resists even the healing influence of the recuperative principle longer and more stubbornly than any other disease, so that children suffer even to the third and fourth generation.

This is painfully evident to those who carefully inspect the bodily condition, and consider the peculiar diseases which char-

ABANDONED WOMEN.

acterize the children gathered into our Almshouses, Reformatories and Asylums.

Surely the curse of a disease so malignant, so contagious, so persistent and so transmissible, implies that nature regards purity of relations between the sexes to be sacred; and that she punishes its gross profanation with liability to dreadful consequences.

She readily "forgives unto the sons of men other sins and blasphemies wherewith soever they may blaspheme," but this one, like "him that blasphemeth against the Holy Spirit, hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation for he has an unclean spirit."

The effects of this disorder in corrupting the human stock, and predisposing offspring to disease, are more wide-spread, and more deadly than is usually believed. They are hardly exceeded by the effects of alcohol. When both are combined we have the lowest depths of human degradation.

The theory that mankind has been slowly developed out of the original condition of mere animals, finds seeming support in the asserted fact that a half idiotic slave girl, having brought forth a child, in a by-place, gnawed off the umbilical cord, which instinct leads animals to do. But we have melancholy proofs that drunkenness and licentiousness, transform women into creatures more monstrous than the animal kingdom can produce. Such women when forcibly retained from their haunts, and kept in our almshouses to nurse their infants, sometimes obstinately refuse to do so; and will bear the excruciating pains of a "broken breast" rather than comply. Nay! they have to be carefully watched lest they slay their children. Fierce passions utterly smother even their maternal instincts. Our almshouse keepers can testify that sometimes no amount of vigilance prevents these poor creatures from accomplishing the death of their children, that they may get their own freedom. In order to obtain this, some might, but for fear of punishment, perhaps of the death penalty, burn the building with all its inmates, their own children included, and rush madly to their old wallowings.

Brothels and dram-shops, in centres of dense population, can

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alone engender such wretched victims of vicious social conditions. And moreover, they alone produce kindred wretches who exploit the misery of unfortunate women, for their own greed or lust.

The existence of these professional leeches occasions one difficulty in the management of that department of this Board which supervises bastardy cases. Their prosecution has to be managed with great caution, lest it should result in the death of the child.

The lawyer, asking nothing but half the spoil, perhaps even advancing a trifle as a bribe, hounds on the mother to prosecute some one as the putative father, who is often willing to borrow, beg or steal for the "settlement of the matter." Until this is done, the life of the innocent is safe; but as soon as the poor mother's small share of the spoil is spent, the infant becomes an obstacle to her freedom in dissipation, and she madly sweeps it out of the way by abandonment, or, if need be, by infanticide. Once back in her den she goes to swell the number of those who live by pandering to the lusts, or by plundering the property of those around them. The number of these abnormal and monstrous cases, and the tendency to their further multiplication in dense centres of population, are stubborn arguments against the theory that we should rely upon the natural instincts and affections for the preservation of infant life, and need not provide special guards. They prove, at least, that the time has not arrived when we can safely do so.

False or unequal civilization deprives these unfortunates of the guiding light of those animal instincts, which direct savages, before it has lighted up sparks of the religious and moral sense; and therefore they grope and stumble blindly along, slaves of bad men, or of their own bad passions. Such persons, seeking the society of the lowest and vilest, spread corruption and crime, until it utterly pollutes the social atmosphere. Sleeping by day, they drink, and gamble, and prowl about by night, seeking whom or what they may devour.

Such persons and their associates seem to have fallen into a dreadful interregnum between self-guidance by the instincts of savage life, and self-guidance by the moral sense; and this inter-

METHOD OF LIFTING THE LOWLY.

regnum can be terminated only by developing higher instincts, and by kindling the light of conscience. Alas! how little do the strong and virtuous men and women, who work zealously to finish off and adorn our social superstructure with the beauties of learning, and art, and religious culture,—gilding its spires and beautifying its exterior,—how little do they know practically about the unfortunates who, transformed into social enemies, are working with equal zeal to corrupt and destroy its foundations, and to create noxious miasma, which defaces all that it touches.

With the aid of our divines, our scholars, and our cultivated women, practical reformers would transform the outcasts, or at least their children, back again into human beings; who, clad and in their right minds, might work with us for the common weal. To this end they need to be helped to lift themselves up, and to stand and to walk by their own strength. But this cannot be done by building prisons, workhouses, almshouses, hospitals and churches. Such unfortunates can neither be whipped up, nor preached up, nor prayed up, nor even schooled up.

The large hand of charity must be stretched forth to dispense among them material comforts in clean dwellings; to strengthen family ties; to furnish industrial occupations with fair wages; to encourage thrift, and promote ownership; to provide attractive sources of amusements; to contrive pleasant schools and interesting methods of instruction; to facilitate access to the country and places of pleasant resort; and, finally, by moral and religious example and teaching, to lift them up to that plane of humanity where they will feel how much happier are those who stand and look heavenward, than those who lie and grovel.

Finally, the Board renews the recommendations in last year's Report, that the legislature take *no measures* looking to the establishment of a State FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Secretary recommends that the Legislature shall, by proper measures, provide for the better care of motherless infants by directing that the Overseers of the Poor and the State officials shall, in all possible cases, place such infants in

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private families to be nursed ; and, failing that, in small establishments, where they may receive individual care ; while the small residue who reach the larger public institutions shall be tenderly nurtured under special regulations.

The Board would go further, and recommend that the policy shall be to place but one infant in one family, paying a sufficient compensation to command good places, and providing for efficient supervision by responsible and well paid women.

Since the above was written, interesting statistics of the Foundling Hospital on Ward Island, New York, have been received, through the kindness of Mr. J. B. Richards, who inspected the establishment, and was enabled, through the courtesy of Dr. Castle, to gather much reliable information.

The experience gained in this new establishment is more important and instructive to Massachusetts than any gained in foreign hospitals. It is easily visited. It is subject to climatic influences and is administered under social influences similar to those which prevail here. Many of the children are of the same class as would be gathered into a hospital in Boston or in its neighborhood.

But it has some rare advantages over the old European Hospitals. It was not born in a dark age ; nor fashioned after rude models. It did not grow up slowly, incorporating within itself vicious principles which cropped out continually in practice, but were clung to merely because they existed, and were hallowed by time.

It did not have to learn slowly how to use its resources and appliances, by stumbling, and making mistakes, and correcting them ; for its founders had means of profiting by the light and experience gathered during many ages in European Institutions. It had not to struggle with poverty ; for its founders had position and power in a vast city ; and their name was an "Open Sesame" to its rich Treasury.

The establishment, therefore, sprung, like Minerva, from the brain of wisdom, fully armed and equipped, with all known instruments for its work of beneficence.

NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

It was placed under the direction of an intelligent and humane man. If any Hospital for Foundlings could succeed in preventing the fearful amount of suffering which has always prevailed among these innocents, this one ought to do so.

Its growth has been remarkable. Fifteen hundred and seventy-seven children were received in eleven months.

The results thus far are painful illustrations of the difficulties inherent in the system of aggregating in such numbers, and treating as one living and uniform mass, a multitude of infants, each one of which requires, by the very law of its being, the individual, separate, and special care and affection of a mother; or at least, when these cannot be had, of a foster mother.

The Board may be excused for suggesting that the results of the experiment justify the opposition which it has made to founding any establishment in Massachusetts upon a similar principle.

The following general statistics tell a sad tale :—

Total numbers admitted,—

With mothers,	608
Motherless,	969
	— 1,577

The latter are foundlings, and abandoned children, picked up in various parts of the city; or else orphans.

Only one-half of the first class, and but one-third of the second class, were in good health when admitted. One-ninth of the first and one-fifth of the second class were in a poor or bad condition of health. Nine of the first class, (accompanied by mothers,) out of 549, that is about one and one-half per cent., and 42 or about 5 per cent. of the motherless, were in a dying or hopeless condition when admitted.

The following table shows the mortality in eleven months of 1868 :—

Infants nursed by their own mothers,	20	per cent.
“ bottle-fed on cows’ milk by their own mothers,	29½	“
“ nursed by foster mothers,	72½	“
“ bottle-fed on cows’ milk by foster mothers,	89½	“

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The table of mortality for the eleven months shows that out of 608 admitted with their own mothers, 150, or about 25 per cent., have died ; while of 969 motherless infants, 889, or about 90 per cent., have died.

Now, considering that far more die within the first month than in any succeeding month, it is clear that the results of the eleventh month will increase the total mortality of the year.

Of the 969 admitted, only 80 are living ; and their chance of life is small.

Indeed, Dr. Castle sorrowfully admits, that he has scarcely known one motherless infant, under six months old at admission, and nursed on the bottle by a foster-mother, that did not die within three months ! He says :—

“The percentage of deaths among this class may appear inordinately high, and is undoubtedly much greater than would be supposed from the monthly reports of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, but I will vouch for its correctness. Indeed, it is the experience of all who have become personally familiar with the subject, that instances are so rare when foundlings under five months of age survive a corresponding length of time after their admission, and an exclusive course of bottle-feeding, *that the mortality is practically 100 per centum!*”

Such is the appalling conclusion arrived at by an intelligent and humane superintendent, with all the means and appliances of a new hospital at his command.

It goes to strengthen the conclusion heretofore expressed by the Board, that the only effectual remedy for the terrible mortality common among this class of infants, is to place each child in an ordinary family, and under the charge of a special nurse.

The effect of the vicious principle of aggregation will crop out even in small and well managed asylums. But notwithstanding this, there must be something radically wrong when *all* of any class die so young, even in a Foundling Hospital. We know that a great many hand-fed infants are reared by their mothers, and that some are so reared by foster-mothers. Surely a few can be saved in a hospital, when the proper treatment is discovered, and can be carried out.

FOSTER MOTHERS.

It will be difficult to find suitable places for all infants thrown upon the public immediately after birth, or during those first few days when their danger is greatest. There must therefore be some place for their temporary treatment; and we cannot rest in the conclusion that all will there surely die unless fed on breast-milk.

But in whatever light we look at these Tables they furnish sad and instructive lessons.

Of children nursed by foster-mothers, nearly three-quarters die less than a year old; while of those nursed by their own mothers, only one-fifth die.

More striking still is the disproportion between those fed with cows' milk by their own mothers, and those fed in the same manner by nurses. The mothers, guided and made vigilant by instinctive affection, contrive to save the lives of two-thirds of the infants; while the nurses, according to the Table, scarcely save one-tenth; and, according to other estimates, none at all.

Viewed in the light of these facts, the dreadful mortality among infants at the Tewksbury Almshouse seems less incomprehensible.

But what a lesson do these tables teach those mothers who perform their maternal duties by deputy!

The beautiful and tender relation between mother and child demands more than intelligence, more than watchfulness and honesty; more than money can buy, or skill furnish. It demands motherly love.

The very life of the little one hangs upon the thread of the maternal instinct; and woe to the poor thing whose mother severs or weakens this.

The value of the wet nurse is to be measured mainly by the natural strength of her instinctive maternal affections. She in whom these are strongest, other things being equal, is worth far more than one in whom they are feeble. •

Whoever watches such persons carefully will see the natural instincts cropping out in a thousand ways. Commit to them a male and a female infant, and straightway, without purpose or even consciousness, they give their tenderest attention to the future man.

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When the instinct is weak, and the nurse a mere hireling ; even if she seems honest and affectionate, the infant's life and health are in sore peril.

She may sleep at a critical moment when she should be awake and watchful. She may overlie and injure the tender creature. She may let it fall. She may stifle it under too much clothing, or leave it exposed to chill. She may fail to wash the bottle carefully and frequently with water sufficiently alkaline to neutralize the acid, but not alkaline enough to disturb the stomach.

She may injure it in a hundred ways, some of which seem, perhaps, to her, innocent, as by drugging it with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, or other soporific.

Those who drank of the bowl of the fabled Circe fell into sleep from which they awoke in the form of brute beasts ; but many who drink of the bottle of this modern Circe fall into the sleep which knows no waking. Will not some modern Hermes furnish the sprig to break the charm of this Syrup ?

If the nurse fears to use drugs, she may adopt some of the mechanical ways of bringing on sleep ; as by swinging the infant around and around until dizziness brings on stupor, or what seems sleep, and leaves her at leisure to attend to her visitors, or her business.

Finally, a careful study of the statistics of the New York Hospital will confirm the conclusion drawn from other sources, that infant life is more dependent upon instinctive maternal affections, and upon separate and special attention in an ordinary home, than upon anything else ; and that we ought to fashion our measures for its protection as nearly upon the natural model as is possible.

Massachusetts Prisons.

The importance of our Prison System as a State instrumentality for administering justice, suppressing crime, and improving prisoners, is not felt by many, except those who suffer under it.

The State assumes great responsibility when she takes forcible possession of an individual, deprives him of freedom, and measurably of moral free agency.

IMPRISONMENT.

She professes to hold him innocent until he is found guilty ; and she, more than he, is responsible for the harm or the good he may receive from outward influences during his imprisonment. He is the clay, she is the potter.

About 15,000 persons were imprisoned during the last year ; and although 4,275 were committed for non-payment of fines and costs, yet all of them were more or less subjected to prison influences, for good or for evil. The responsibility for this falls finally upon the State, because they are her citizens, or, for the time, under her protection. She authorizes their arrest and imprisonment, and she is responsible for their treatment.

If any prisoner who would repent and save his soul under attainable good influences during his captivity, does, on the contrary, become a hardened sinner by reason of avoidable evil influences, God will not visit all the retribution on him alone. Divine Justice cannot be defeated by our dividing up the responsibility among such a multitude of sinners as all the citizens of the State.

Sin has been committed against that man's soul ; and sin implies retribution as surely as the present implies the future.

Part of the moral power of the Prison is in its deterrent effects. This power is impaired by frequent use. The State loses a great hold over a vicious youth by once arresting and imprisoning him. The Prison,—the guard-house even, is still an object of terror to all who would maintain respectability. The taint of prison upon a young man's name is like the first breath of scandal upon a young woman's virtue. They who feel that all is lost save honor, may be still proud and hopeful. The State should see that the honor of none of her children is lost by any needless arrest.

Those persons arrested last year (and every year) are mostly young. Some are of tender age, and suffered their first imprisonment. It was their first arrest for vice. Their first check in the career of crime. It must therefore be to them the most striking and impressive lesson of their lives. It is the first step that costs ; and no succeeding imprisonment can have such effects as the first one has.

He who passes his first night in a prison, without terror,

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or sorrow, or shame, must be very brave, or else very insensible.

The first few days, perhaps the first few hours may determine whether the imprisonment will stop or confirm him, in the career of vice. At that critical moment, frightened, bewildered, doubtful what to do, he ought to come under the best influences; and woman's influence is the best. If he is of tender years he should find in the Prison a fitting home, and a motherly woman to treat him as a mother only knows how to treat an erring child. To her, if to any one, he will open his heart to good influences. Subtle, sullen, or defiant in man's presence, he might melt and weep in hers.

Instead of having this opportunity, he is usually locked up in a stone cell, either alone or with other offenders. He is left unoccupied. He yearns for companionship and sympathy, and he finds them in the comrades of his room; or through signals readily established with inmates of neighboring cells. He may have repentant moods. There may be moments when he is open to good influences; but he can have no open companionship or sympathy except with his keepers; who, however just, are usually stern men, occupied with constant duties. The clergyman is a formidable man, and not always at hand. Besides, some of those having control and management of persons arrested, and of convicts, have little faith in reformatory measures.

This is especially true of the lower grade of officers. Many of them seem to consider arrest as *prima facie* evidence of guilt; and regard all convicted persons as hopelessly degraded.

It is true that the effect of evil training and vicious habits do stamp upon the character of criminals, as a class, unsightly features; but these features are not necessarily permanent. The sinners may repent and be saved.

Other classes of men suffer from the same cause. Long training as police officers, detectives (another name for spies,) turnkeys, and the like, is apt to stamp upon the character unlovely features. If any so trained have hardened their hearts against offenders, and warred mercilessly upon them as enemies, thus making them enemies; if any have softened their hearts too much, and indirectly made criminals worse by conniving with

IMPRISONMENT.

crime; if any have made it a matter of personal pride to obtain conviction of every one whom they arrest, they have only to repent and exert all their great influence for the improvement of the criminal class. They can do more than any other men.

We would have all officers connected with the administration of justice, from constable to warden, just, but merciful men.

We would have the prison an iron hand strong enough to gripe hardened criminals, but sheathed in a silken glove soft enough to handle little children.

For all first offenders, especially for juveniles, the prison should be used only in the very last resort. It should stand in plain sight; and, by its rigid and inexorable justice, be a place of terror to evil-doers. But we must bear in mind that its deterrent qualities are among its most valuable ones, and that familiarity with it begets contempt.

Again. The prison, when used purely as a punitive agency, seldom does any good; while it usually does a great deal of harm.

This comes not from faulty organization, nor from unwise or unkind administration, but from the very nature of punishment as a human agency. Whatever it may be in divine hands, punishment, as such, inflicted by human hands, does not soften, but almost necessarily hardens the heart.

He who inflicts stripes, or bodily pains and privations, even with kind intent, must not wonder at failure in the attempt to exercise wisely a prerogative of the Almighty. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Let us then make the most use of the deterrent qualities of the prison, whether it be lock-up, jail, house of correction, house of reformation, or State prison, and the least of its punitive qualities.

Every possible facility should be given for bringing persons arrested into the chamber of justice *immediately*, and without being committed even to a guard-house. Justice is blindfolded; and it would be well if she were in her bench during certain hours of the night, as well as of the day.

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Every one, especially every young person, arrested for the first time, should, if possible, be saved from imprisonment.

Among the multitude of persons arrested, locked up, and afterwards discharged, unconvicted, during the last year, there are, doubtless, a great many to whom the imprisonment was not only disgraceful and harmful, but positively ruinous.

It would perhaps be well if the State could consistently provide for every minor, a defender, to whom it should be as much a matter of duty and of pride to acquit the accused, as it is of the State's attorney to convict him.

If this cannot be, then encouragement should be given for some one to undertake, in every court, and before every magistrate to whom young offenders may be brought, the beneficent office which Mr. Cook so beautifully fills in the police court of Boston.

He watches for the little ones as they are brought in by the officers; and whenever it seems advisable, he interposes the shield of mercy between the sword of justice and its victim. He becomes bondsman for the young offender, and takes him tenderly in charge, until some fitting place be found for him.

Out of nearly four hundred children whom he has so bailed, eighty per cent. are now doing well.

Imprisonment, even for a short time, might have put a large proportion of them beyond salvation, by any such scanty means as the house of reformation or the school ship afford.

It is true, our judges strive to temper justice with mercy, and often are the best friends of the youthful prisoners; but some one should be charged with special responsibility therefor.

Massachusetts has three kinds of prisons, Municipal, County, and State Prisons.

I. Municipal prisons are of two kinds,—“Lock-Ups,” and “Workhouses.”

Lock-Ups.

The law requires that every town with more than 3,000 inhabitants shall, and every town may, maintain a secure and convenient “lock-up, or place of security,” in which an officer

PRISONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

may place persons arrested, and to which a police justice or justice of the peace, may commit prisoners charged with misdemeanors and not recognizing.

This opens a wide door to imprisonment ; and it is kept open pretty widely.

The extraordinary omission to require strict account of the method in which towns exercise the high authority, delegated by the State, over the personal liberty of citizens, makes it difficult to know how many avail themselves of the privilege of providing a lock-up. This Board has made attempts to learn, and had but indifferent success.

The vague phraseology, and the indefiniteness of the new-fangled word "lock-up," make it easy to have a show of compliance without the reality. A well, is a "place of security ;" and if no town has used one for a lock-up, some do use underground rooms, which the euphonious name of basement hardly redeems from the character of cellars.

The establishments called by name "lock-ups," and known as guard-houses, watch-houses, station-houses, &c., are scattered over the State to the number of about one hundred and thirty.

Could they be viewed together, they would make a motley group. The handsome and substantial City Guard-House would not tolerate within its ornamental iron fence, even for a pig-sty, the tumble-down sheds used in some country towns as a lock-up.

Some are substantially built, in that ornate but chaste style of architecture which should characterize buildings owned by the richest of all proprietors, the public. Others are merely strong sheds or pens. Often the lock-up is the wing of the almshouse ; or an appendage to the town-house ; or a cellar, christened by the genteel name of basement.

Sometimes a town owns no lock-up, but hires room in a private house, when it may be necessary.

In one case the lock-up, not being needed for its original purpose, has been converted into an asylum for a single insane pauper.

Some are reasonably safe from fire ; others are so exposed

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that a farmer would hardly consider them as safe places for the confinement of valuable stock.

Some are warm, dry, and wholesome ; others cold, damp, and unwholesome.

Some are so arranged within as to afford sufficient means of separation, and tolerable security from contagious disease. Others have no arrangements or convenience suitable for habitations of civilized men and women. They furnish no efficient means of separation ; no sufficient arrangement for personal cleanliness or even decency ; no security from bodily and moral contamination ; nor from vermin, dirt and disease.

Should such places be opened as lodging-houses or taverns, and by

- The Red Lion staring o'er the way,
Invite each passing traveller who can pay,"

they might be presented by the Grand Jury as public nuisances. But these are only lodging-houses, into which their great proprietor, the public, presses involuntary guests, for a night's lodging, or a few days' gratuitous board.

As there is neither any central power of supervision, nor even any authority to require returns, it is difficult to know much about the management of these establishments.

They are, however, mostly managed by intelligent and responsible persons, who are, to a considerable extent, under the honest and wholesome influence of public opinion in our country towns, and although gross abuses do sometimes occur, they probably are not common.

The total number of persons committed to them during the last year is not easily ascertained.

The second kind of municipal prison is the

Workhouse,

used for confinement and punishment of persons sentenced under the municipal authority.

What the *lock up* is to the county jail, the workhouse is to the county *house of correction*.

The lack of any central powers of supervision and accountability, prevents us from knowing even the exact number of

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workhouses in the Commonwealth, and, of course, from knowing their condition. The Act of 1864 requiring returns has been practically inoperative.

It is believed that all the workhouses in the State are more or less connected with the almshouses. The House of Industry in Suffolk County, and the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, are indeed kept as entirely distinct establishments, though within the same enclosure and under the roof of the almshouse.

About twenty-five towns maintain workhouses.

Formerly persons convicted under municipal authorities were usually confined in the almshouse; and often without any separation from the paupers. Many of these latter were virtuous poor, whose misfortune was their only offence. The almshouse was the last earthly home to many who had once been prosperous and happy householders. It is cruel to thrust in among them convicted criminals. Such use of the almshouse is a grievous wrong, and is, moreover, a source of great mischief. It is passing out of use, although some towns still adhere to the vicious practice.

The Board recommend that the legislature take measures to abolish it entirely. They also recommend that efficient measures be taken to have all these establishments brought under proper inspection.

II. *County Prisons.*

These are jails and houses of correction.

III. *State Prisons.*

These are the Charlestown Prison and the Workhouse at Bridgewater.

Only brief notice will be taken here of these two classes of prisons.

The Reports of the Secretary set forth such details as can be obtained without a better method of inspection, and of making returns, than now exists.

The general aspect and the internal arrangements of these important establishments, are pleasant and satisfactory, compared with that presented only a few years ago.

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During the last half century Massachusetts has been among the foremost to improve all the material and moral machinery for the treatment of convicted criminals. Architectural skill has brought the buildings of our first-class prisons to what is considered a high state of perfection. They can confine the greatest number of men in the smallest space in which they can comfortably move, eat, work, and sleep, without actual bodily contact.

They hold the prisoners securely.

They are measurably, though not entirely, safe from fires.

They are as wholesome, as safe from epidemics, and as preventive of evil communication among the inmates as seems consistent with such close packing.

We have equally improved the administration. We disuse dungeons and chains; substitute cleanliness for dirt; light for darkness; good food for bad; and occupation for idleness.

We improve also the moral machinery. We introduce some religious, and a little secular instruction. We begin to use higher motives than the old and common one of fear.

We require higher and better men to manage the material interests of the prisons; and to administer to the intellectual and religious wants of the prisoners.

True, we demand, and find, still higher men to manage our banks, and to run our manufactories, than we do to superintend our prisons and jails; and we look more sharply after those who turn the keys of our safes and treasure-vaults, than after those who turn the keys upon encaged men and women. Nay! albeit well assured of being ourselves more advanced in the way to heaven than convicted criminals are, we require that our own spiritual guides shall be eminent for talent and culture, and highly gifted in speech and prayer, while we sometimes turn over our prison-chapels to one who could hardly hold together a congregation of unconvicted sinners, free to go or to stay.

If we take to-day for the stand-point of comparison, and measure the excellence of our prison system and of prison administration with that of other countries, and even other States of the United States, we find less reason for self-gratulation. We

MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

can hardly claim pre-eminence in any good feature ; nor exemption from defects which besets most prisons.

In the opinion of the Board the most important matter connected with our prisons is, to have the whole of them, from lock-up to State Prison, brought under the inspection and supervision of a central Board, with one Inspector-General. By discontinuing the salaries of local inspectors enough would be saved to pay the salary of a competent officer, who should give his whole time to the work.

The prisons are about one hundred and fifty in number. They employ about four hundred persons ; the aggregate of whose salaries must be nearly \$130,000. The total cost of these establishments to the public must be at least \$270,000 annually. This shows that the material interests at stake are great.

Still greater are the moral interests. These prisons have the common feature of being places of confinement for persons deprived of freedom by the authority of the Commonwealth. The number so deprived of freedom averages about fifteen thousand a year. For the treatment of those persons during confinement the Commonwealth is, in the last resort, responsible. Yet she has not sufficient means of knowing officially what that treatment is !

It is a mockery to call the present method of inspection a system or method. There are, indeed, besides the county commissioners, forty-nine inspectors ; the aggregate cost of whose salaries and expenses exceeds \$4,000 ; but there is no uniformity of action ; no system of co-operation ; no means of utilizing knowledge and experience gained in one for the benefit of the others ; no uniform system of returns.

There are among the inspectors many honorable and able men who accept office from high motives, and give to the State valuable services. But there are also some who seek it for the petty salary ; and give petty service in return for it.

But even if all were earnest and able men, they could not reduce the administration of our numerous prison establishments to such strict order and accountability as the importance of the material and moral interests involved, so imperatively demand.

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Insanity, Lunacy.

No opportunity should be lost for correcting popular misapprehensions, and diffusing correct notions concerning this great social evil.

For this reason the Board, in a former Report, recommended that the able men at the head of our hospitals for the insane, should set forth plainly, and in popular language, the nature of insanity; should point out the most suitable occupations and modes of life for those who have any special tendency to it; and advise the proper course to be taken with those who manifest its early symptoms; and that their Reports should be distributed broadcast over the Commonwealth.

They being scientific men, and experts in this special disease, can cast great gifts into the treasury of popular knowledge; meantime let each who can cast in a mite, not withhold that.

If we should count as insane all grown-up persons in the Commonwealth who are not sane in heart, not sane in conscience, and not sane in reason, the remainder might be a small minority. But those only are set down as insane whose mental faculties are so disturbed that they cannot train in the social ranks; and who are adjudged by certain officers to be incompetent for self-guidance and for the management of their own affairs. These are ruled back by the law into the condition of children and wards.

They usually fall into the saddest condition to which humanity is liable. Their touching helplessness and dependence appeal to the honor and to the pity of their more favored fellows for justice, for rescue, if that be possible; and for kind and gentle treatment so long as they live.

Insanity may be considered as the aggregate of those outward symptoms which indicate an internal disease.

When any one of the great internal organs of the body is disturbed in its functions, the disturbance causes certain outward symptoms, and we call the aggregate of these symptoms the disorder.

Certain disturbance of the functions of the respiratory organs is called a cough; of the stomach, a sick headache; of some of the nervous ganglia, neuralgia, or rheumatism; while a

MENTAL DISORDER, INSANITY.

disturbance of the functions of the brain is called, according to the degree of its intensity, dizziness, double vision, ill-humor, passion, insanity, madness, and the like.

As no one organ can be deranged without affecting, by sympathy, other organs; and as the derangement of each organ causes certain outward symptoms, the aggregate of these is not simple and clear, but complex and perplexing.

The empiric treats the symptoms; the scientific man seeks the causes.

If the disturbance of the function ceases, the disorder terminates; but if it continues, the disorder becomes disease.

Disorder is easily corrected. It usually corrects itself if left alone; but disease is more obstinate.

As no one organ of the body can be disturbed or diseased without affecting the others sympathetically (but in different degrees;) and as the characteristic symptom of each is mingled with and obscured by the characteristic symptoms of the others, the aggregate of the external symptoms becomes complex and perplexing. The empiric is utterly at a loss; the scientific man is perplexed.

Of all bodily organs, the brain is the most immediately instrumental in manifestations of mind.

It is the harp of thousand strings upon which the spirit plays. So long as it is in perfect tune; so long as nutrition and waste, exercise and rest, keep the organ in perfect health, so long will it respond harmoniously, and mental health be maintained through three, or fourscore years.

But, when the nice balance of functions is disturbed; when there is too much or too little nutrition; too much or too little stimulation; too much or too little repose, there will be discord; and when the balance is quite lost and broken, there will be jargon.

So numerous and complicated are the functions, so liable is the nice balance to be disturbed by sympathy with some other disturbed organ, and abuses of other functions, that instead of wondering why so many have deranged or shattered minds, we should wonder that in any, the harp should keep in tune so long.

But the brain is a congeries of duplicate convolutions, [one on

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either side of the median line,] each of which has, probably, some special function,* the disturbance of which causes certain outward symptoms. But as each one is liable to affect and be affected by every other one; as the whole is liable to be affected by the condition of any of the great organs of the body, and as these conditions are of endless variety, the result is an endless variety of disturbances of the brain, which manifest themselves outwardly by an endless variety of symptoms; from mere fantastic notions, to settled delusions; from mere disturbance of judgment to utter loss of reason; from mere melancholy to suicidal despair; from mere causeless anger to motiveless murder.

But, whatever the theory, the important matter is to make it popularly known:

First. That all the phases of insanity are outward symptoms of inward disorder.

Second. That disorder, though easily corrected, becomes disease if neglected.

A glass of rum, or a mince pie, may disorder a man's stomach, and, by sympathy, his brain. Disuse of these quells the disorder. Repeated use may cause little ulcerations of the coat of the stomach, and this disease persists long after the disordering cause ceases to act.

Third. That the disease of insanity is subject to certain laws and conditions, just as other diseases are.

Fourth. That the liability of any individual to this disease depends upon the strength of inherited tendencies; upon the condition of his mother before birth; upon his treatment during childhood and youth; but above all upon his own conduct; for the above tendencies can generally be overcome by a mode of life and of occupation calculated for that purpose.

Fifth. That slight and temporary disturbance of the brain, causing disorder of mind, is as curable as other disorders; and that disease of the brain, causing marked insanity, is as curable as other grave diseases.

Sixth. That the earlier a remedial treatment is adopted the

* Physiologists who deny that this has been demonstrated, will probably admit its general truth, with the qualification that there cannot be entire independence of action of different parts of the brain.

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better, the chances of cure rapidly diminishing as the disease continues.

Seventh. That most persons are measurably responsible for their mental condition, because they can do much to bring on insanity or to stave it off.

Man being intended for self-guidance, has the power of introspection. He alone can trim his lamps and keep them burning brightly.

He is morally bound to do so; and if he neglect it, must take his just share of the consequence of his stumbling in the darkness of insanity.

It is beyond a peradventure that some men do, by a wise and temperate course of life, prevent their inherited tendencies to insanity from breaking out into disorder or disease of the brain. They lead sane and useful lives, and die of good old age; and there are probably very few who may not do the same.

It is not written that, because the fathers have eaten sour grapes therefore the children's teeth *shall* be set on edge; but only that they *are* so.

A man of ordinary intelligence, who habitually violates plain laws of hygiene and of temperance, should be estopped from pleading his ancestors' insanity in excuse for his own insane acts, as much as a drunken man is estopped from pleading the rum as an excuse for acts done in drunkenness.

We have hundreds and hundreds of lunatics at public charge for life, who would never have become insane, notwithstanding inherited tendencies, but for their own voluntary course of intemperance and sensuality.

This doctrine of moral irresponsibility has been carried too far, for justice to the memory of the fathers, for righteous retribution to guilty children, and for the safety of the community.

Again, persons are often perfectly conscious of disorder of brain in its early stages, and may set themselves right again by abstaining from the indulgences, the vices, the peculiar kinds of occupation or excessive use of the brain which caused the disorder, just as a man may cure headache by abstaining from the unwholesome diet which caused it.

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Moreover, after derangement has become insanity, the patient may do a great deal in his lucid intervals to prevent its recurrence. As men who have recovered from other disorders and diseases may do much to prevent their recurrence by abstaining from excesses and exposures which made them sick, so may persons once deranged or insane prevent a return of the disease by wisely ordered lives.

There is a grain of truth under the harsh expression that "sick men are rascals;" for many are sick in body and sick in mind, not because nature makes them so, because they make themselves sick or insane by persisting in courses which plainly lead to sickness and to insanity.

This disease is, to a remarkable degree, under control of the sufferer, not only in its incipient, but in its confirmed stages.

Most functional disturbances, and diseases of other great organs of the body, are subject to laws of periodicity, and run their course, towards cure, independently of the will of the patient. He cannot lower his pulse, or stop a cough, or make the bile to flow, by effort of the will. His best chance is in being strictly a patient patient.


Not so with many forms of disturbance, or diseases of the brain. Often brought on by indiscretion and excesses, they will subside with prudence and temperance; or if they persist, will leave the patient in possession of enough reason to control his conduct, and to choose between a course which intensifies and confirms, and one which lessens and limits the evil effects.

Often, therefore, persons deemed to be irresponsible, on account of insanity, ought to be held responsible.

The degree of control which a man can exercise over the disease, and the extent to which he can increase or lessen it, at will, of course differs in different cases; but that he can do so to a greater or less extent, must be admitted, and should be acted upon in the method of his cure.

Without wishing to indulge in metaphysical speculation, we may venture some general suggestions.

The will may be considered as the decision of the majority of many contending instincts, appetites, desires, affections,—call them what we may. When all are in health, and working



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RESPONSIBILITY IN INSANITY.

harmoniously, each having due weight, the decision is perfect wisdom, so far as perfection is attainable by man.

But, considering the multitude and the variety of instincts, appetites, or desires, and the multitude of ways in which they may vary, from the minimum of indifference in one, to the maximum of passion in another, there is an incalculable multitude of chances against each having exactly its natural weight, and the decision being that of exact wisdom. We therefore strike an average among a multitude of decisions, and call that common sense. A more equal adjustment is called uncommon good sense, and a still more equal power of adjustment makes the man of well-balanced character.

In him each desire has its lawful indulgence, under the guidance of conscience.

And so it is with the reversed condition. There may be inharmonious action, of all degrees, from mere difficulty in co-ordinating the desires, so that the majority of them cause a resulting will, conformable to common sense, up to that utter impossibility of any co-ordination, called insanity.

Whatever theory we may adopt, all admit certain power of restraining some desires, strengthening others, and co-ordinating the whole, whence results moral responsibility.

No one hath defined the exact line where this ceases, nor ever can, because no two men are alike in this respect. But at a little remove from this line the distinctions become manifest.

This is certain, that the high human attribute of restraining and co-ordinating the appetites, desires, and passions, is one of the last to be utterly lost. It is the last feature of humanity which fades out, leaving only blank brutishness.

Most of those who are supposed to be partially insane are still capable of self-restraint, if the proper motive be addressed ; if they feel hope enough, or fear enough of consequences to themselves of their conduct.

Many of those admitted to be insane, and confined as insane, are still amenable to motives, and therefore have some moral responsibility. This is shown in various ways.

Many who are habitually boisterous and noisy, will be quiet and still at a social gathering, or in chapel service. Some have

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been known even to put gags in their own mouths, in order to have the privilege of attending a party, or a lecture, or religious service.

The hope of a pinch of snuff, or a hand of tobacco, will often make the listless attentive, the lazy industrious, the uneasy quiet. This remnant of moral responsibility usually fades out slowly as the disease progresses, but it lasts long in many cases, and in some to good old age.


Now, the amount of available facilities and appliances for calling out and exercising this moral responsibility, which are afforded by the location and surroundings of any dwelling, whether for three or for three hundred insane persons, is one test of its excellence as an institution.

The degree to which the structure, the arrangement, and the ordained routine, admit of the moral responsibility of the patient being called into exercise, in industrial and other occupations, is one test of the excellence of the organization of the institution.

Finally, the degree to which all the existing facilities and appliances for calling into exercise this remaining moral responsibility, are actually used to stay the progress of disease, to promote the mental and bodily health, and to increase the usefulness of the institution, is one of the crucial tests of the ability of the superintendent.

We should, therefore, ponder three facts: first, the institutions of some countries make greater use of this important instrumentality than do those of other countries; second, that the institutions of our Commonwealth do not stand foremost in the use of it; third, that they differ among themselves as to the degree of reliance placed upon it.

Our general inferences are, that both without and within the hospitals, the mantle of insanity is made to cover too many sins. That our hospital treatment consists too much of mere *repression*; that the patients are not usually held up strictly enough to the moral responsibility which remains to them; nor taxed in their industrial capacities as much as they might be with benefit to themselves.



BURDEN OF INSANITY.

The Burden of Insanity.

On the first of October last, by computation, the number of insane in the State was over three thousand.

There is one lunatic to every four hundred and twenty-seven sane persons.

They are of three classes: first, independent; second, town paupers; third, State paupers.

If, in an army of a million, every four hundred and twenty-fifth soldier were insane, and not only incapable of self-guidance, but requiring the care and attention of another soldier, those five thousand men would cause a heavy drain upon the resources of the army, and a constant source of embarrassment in its operations.

Such a drain upon the resources of the State, such an embarrassment to social progress, is the existence of insane men and women in this Commonwealth.

But this comparison sets forth only a small part of the evil, because the burden is upon our hearts as well as upon our resources. It causes sorrow and mourning, which not even the hand of time can heal, as it heals sorrow for the departed; because the insane, though socially dead, will not depart out of our sight; but wander, ghosts of their former selves, and appeal to us for sympathy as well as succor.

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The following table shows their distribution and the cost of their support :—

PLACE.	AVERAGE NO. OF PATIENTS.		NO. OF PATIENTS REMAINING.*		COST PER WEEK.	
	Inde- pendent.	Pauper.	Inde- pendent.	Pauper.	Inde- pendent.	Pauper.
State and City Hospitals,—						
Worcester,	—	—	145	237	\$3 80	\$3 80
Northampton,	103	310	106	315	3 99	3 99
Taunton,	69	320	49	349	3 57	3 57
South Boston,	—	—	25	155	4 74	4 74
State Almshouses,—						
Bridgewater,	—	35	—	35	—	2 00
Monson,	—	2	—	2	—	2 00
Tewksbury,	—	255	—	264	—	2 00
Town and City Almshouses, .						
McLean Asylum,	169	—	173	—	14 00	—
Essex County Receptacle, .	16	41	14	38	3 00	2 75
At Home,	—	—	781	—	3 00	—

* October 1st, 1868.

The direct cost of these persons is probably over six hundred thousand dollars ; but their indirect cost, reckoning the time of attendants, must have been much greater.†

Deaf and Dumb.

Words of sad significance ! Admission of a natural infirmity ! confession of human error.

All children are born dumb. Those who hear, learn the language spoken around them. Those who do not hear remain dumb, because of lack of faith or of skill in those about them to teach them speech. To call them dumb, confounds them

† See note at end of Report.

DEAF MUTES.

with brutes. We prefer the name deaf mutes. May the time come when the most of them being taught to articulate, a new name for the class will be required.

We have to-day in the Commonwealth at least one thousand deaf mutes; and there will be about the same proportion to each succeeding generation, unless people understand and avoid causes which favor the production of children who are deaf, or whose auditory organs lack the average vital force to resist ordinary exposure and use, and soon cease to function at all.

It is the accepted doctrine that these children cannot be taught in common schools, and by common methods; and although this doctrine will doubtless be modified so as to except a certain number, it will hold good with regard to the majority for a long time.

It is the accepted policy that all defectives shall be placed upon an equality with ordinary children in regard to opportunities for education; and that the extra expense which their special instruction requires shall be borne by the public.

Occasion will be taken to show that nothing more than this should be done; and that the constructive policy by which some State authorities go farther, and assume the duty of clothing the beneficiaries, leads in the wrong direction, and should be adopted only in special cases.

When public attention was drawn to the neglected condition of deaf mutes in our Commonwealth, and it was resolved to give them instruction, an institution for that purpose had been formed in Connecticut, and it was resolved to send our mute children thither at public charge.

It was fortunate, in one sense, that it was so; not for the mutes of that generation, but of the present; because, if an institution had been founded in Massachusetts, it would probably have been fashioned upon ideas then prevalent, and made so inelastic that improvements could not easily have been grafted upon it.

The reports of this Board have frequently set forth the danger that institutions hastily organized may incorporate among their fundamental principles some which are unsound; and that, consequently, when the superstructure is complete, these

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false principles not only embarrass its operations, and lessen the amount of its usefulness, but actually make it a stumbling-block in the way of improvement. The longer it exists; the larger it grows; the more richly it is endowed, the more formidable a stumbling-block it becomes. The prestige of age, the capital invested, the personal interests involved, give to it influence and power which are instinctively used in self-defence; so that it becomes a castle and stronghold from which those who possess and administer it, assail and repel all who approach with sacrilegious intent of removing some rotten but sanctified stone from the foundation.

We have many institutions which labor under this disadvantage. Among them is the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. Great as have been its services to humanity, they would have been greater but for this cause.

In the organization of the institution, several unsound principles were admitted; the most unsound of which was like a chief corner-stone of the school, to wit, that mutes could not use articulate speech as a medium of communication with their fellow-men, and that the best and only sufficient substitute was a system artificially compounded of natural gestures, conventional signs, and letters. In other words, arbitrary signs for the arbitrary sounds of our language; which the mutes were to spell out in the air, by arbitrary positions of the fingers, or write down on paper, as we write them.

Because mutes could not understand one of the two classes of signs by which we make our words (the emblems of our thoughts,) intelligible to each other, namely, audible sounds, it was unwisely concluded that they must not try to use the other class, that is, the visible signs, which, at every word we utter, exhibit themselves upon our lips and countenance, and which a trained eye may detect.

Moreover, because the deaf cannot hear what we say, they must not try to let us hear what they may say!

Nature intended dialogue, therefore there must not be even monologue!

In short, Hartford decided for America that the only possible substitute for audible human speech must ever be, an arbitrary

DEAF MUTES.

and complex system of visible signs. No other must be attempted. The lungs must collapse; the tongue must be still; the lips must be dumb; and the hand must become the organ of speech. Other institutions accepted the dictum; and the motto adopted by some, became applicable to all—*Lingua vicaria manus*.


When common men questioned the soundness of this decision, they were answered by incomprehensible, metaphysical jargon. When educationists questioned it, they were silenced by dogmatism. When a practical man showed here and there a mute, whom he had taught to speak audibly, he was called a quack.

But the worst of all was, that when men of determined purpose urged the Legislature of our own, and of other States, to give reformers a chance of proving that they had a better system; when they asked that intelligent parents of deaf mutes might be allowed to send their children to a new school within our borders, at no greater charge to the State than was paid to the old school without our borders, then the influence and the funds of the old institution were lent to parties connected with it, to obstruct or to defeat the proposed measures.

Every one, conversant with these matters, knows that but for the interference of the Hartford Asylum, an experimental school would have been established in Massachusetts fifteen years ago, to test the comparative merits of the system of articulation, and the system of signs.

Doubtless, the pertinacious opposition of the managers of the Hartford school to the new scheme of educating the mutes of Massachusetts within her own borders, by her own teachers, and in her own way, arose mainly from a conscientious belief on the part of many good men among them, that their system was the only good one, and that attempts to modify it would harm the cause of deaf mute education.

But, if pride of opinion, a dread of being disturbed in old and pleasant routine, a lurking doubt of infallibility, a certainty of losing some of the Massachusetts beneficiaries, a probability of losing all, and a danger of a rival institution which might require incessant and painful efforts and activity on the part of the old one, in order to preserve the leading rank amid simi-



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lar establishments ; if none of these things entered into the determined opposition, then our neighbors, over the border, are superior to the average of people in all that constitutes wise men, and good administrators of public institutions.

The peculiar circumstances of the case justify these remarks. Besides, the example should not be lost. It teaches that we should be cautious in organizing new institutions, lest some unsound principles, hastily adopted, become built into the very structure, and so be perpetuated after its character is discovered. We have need of this caution now, and in this very case. It is, to say the least, doubtful, whether deaf mute children should be gathered together and live under one roof, or should live in ordinary families, and come together for instruction. Nay ! it may prove that two or three years of training in articulation, during the tender years of childhood, will enable some mutes to attend common schools, especially in towns where a class of them can be formed.

But if Massachusetts should now build a huge building specially adapted to the congregate, or monastic system, then she would be under bonds in the sum of a hundred thousand dollars or more, to persist in it. Suppose, moreover, the establishment to be richly endowed, and that by and by, when it became sleepy, some neighboring State should propose to provide a simpler method of instructing her beneficiaries at home, then the possessors of our establishment, blind to its faults, and desirous of retaining beneficiaries, would be strongly tempted to go over the border, and "lobby" against the innovation by showing how much cheaper they could teach, in the good old way.

Another reason for alluding to the long persistent opposition to granting a fair trial of the method of articulation in Massachusetts, is that the hostile efforts and the unfavorable influences have not yet ceased. The new method is merely upon trial. The chance of its having a full and fair one is mainly owing to a few women, whose quick instincts showed them how much more humanizing must be its effects, and how much more closely it must bring the mutes into ordinary social relations. They are women of living faith in nature's way. They have done what many zealous men failed to do. Some of these were mothers of mute

CLARKE INSTITUTION.

children ; and their strong yearning to hold converse with their children, by human speech, made them reject the dogma that dumb show was the only method ; and gave them faith in the better one which was promised.

But the immediate success was owing to the earnest efforts and living faith of Miss H. B. Rogers, who, without going to any institution, took little deaf children, and setting them down before her, and slowly pronouncing such words as mamma, papa, made them observe the position and motions of her lips, and imitate them upon their own. Patiently persisting hour after hour, day after day, month after month, adding new words every day, and carefully excluding the use of any other signs whatever, these visible words became to the little mutes their vernacular ; and they ceased the struggle to express their thoughts by gestures, contortions, and such mimicry as each might invent for the occasion. They thus learned to speak a little ; *but that little was human speech*. Men heard it and believed. Doubters were converted ; and one strong and zealous opponent, whose mute child has been partially educated at Hartford, became an earnest and valuable friend of the new method.


During this time a venerable citizen of Northampton became interested in the subject, and generously gave fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of educating mutes, but wisely abstained from any conditions about the method of education.

A few persons were incorporated under the name of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes. The Legislature authorized the Governor to send to it as State beneficiaries mute children whose parents should elect to have them taught there rather than at Hartford.

Clarke Institution.

Several peculiarities strike one who visits this, after visiting other American institutions for deaf mutes.

The first, is the lack of any distinguishing features in the buildings and arrangements. Nothing denotes that here are gathered together a class of extraordinary children, for whom a great pile has been built, and in which is taken the first step in the process



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of segregation and separation from ordinary society. Rooms have been taken in the spacious house of a liberal citizen, and thither the mute children come every morning to school from their boarding-houses, just as other children do.

The next peculiarity is the comparative quiet and order, and the more natural appearance of the children. In an ordinary school for deaf mutes, there is, as it were, a *visible* uproar, and an apparent confusion, in the lively dumb show. There is a sort of struggle for expression, a vehemence of manner, an eagerness of gesticulation, and an anxiety of countenance not pleasant to behold. They seem like human beings under a spell of silence, trying, with emphatic gestures, flashing eyes, and beseeching looks, to express their thoughts through the lowest form of human language, which is but little above the highest form of the language of animals, and not without something of their expression.

A school in which articulation is used, and from which all signs and gestures are excluded, presents a picture with most of the pleasant traits of the others, but without the painful or ludicrous ones.

Teachers are pronouncing words emphatically; and pupils trying to imitate them. The sounds are strange, but *it is human utterance*. They are reaching up to the highest form of human language, and not stooping down to its lowest.

The whole aspect of things is more like that of an ordinary school, than in one where visible signs are substituted for audible signs; where body and limbs are all agitated, and the organs of speech are dumb.

A third peculiarity in the Clarke school, is that all the teachers are women; and they seem in more natural and harmonious relationship with children and youth than do bearded men.

The results obtained by Miss Rogers and her zealous associates are very gratifying. They demonstrate beyond question or cavil, that a certain proportion of deaf mutes can be taught to speak audibly and intelligibly; that they can read words and sentences upon the lips of others who pronounce slowly and distinctly; and that they can thereby hold converse with their fellow-men to a considerable, and to them an important extent.

TIME FOR LEARNING LANGUAGE.

This mode of conversation, as compared with that of ordinary sign-language, is more natural, more easily understood by the one who hears, and therefore brings the mute more readily into ordinary human relations. It does so, because his language is human speech; and to the extent which he can use that, he is understood by every child, or man, even if they cannot read a letter.

The school has proved, also, beyond question or cavil, that a certain proportion of mute children can attain invaluable advantages from exercise and training in this natural and simple form of language, while still of too tender age to commence with advantage the more artificial and complex system adopted in ordinary institutions for deaf mutes.

The school has proved, moreover, by practice, the correctness of the inference drawn by *a priori* considerations, that certain mental powers and faculties must be developed at certain stages of the physical development, or they can never be well developed.

The more time which elapses between the period (or the age) at which the faculty was ready for culture, and that at which the culture actually begins, the less natural and perfect will the attainment be. This is especially true of the faculty of speech. A child can learn more of living languages between three and six years of age, than a man can between thirty and sixty; and will speak with a purity of accent which the man can never attain, though he spend the years of Methusaleh in the effort. A child has learned to speak, and acquired an extensive vocabulary by the time he leaves his mother's apron-strings. And yet, deaf and dumb children have hitherto had to wait until the best age for acquiring language had gone by before they could be admitted to the institution for mutes, and there begin the long and tedious process of instruction.

The common answer to this objection has been that the State allowed only a certain number of years for the education of its beneficiaries, and that the best five or seven years were between twelve and seventeen, or nineteen. Latterly, the minimum age has been reduced, and beneficiaries have been admitted at eight years.

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The answer, however, does not meet the whole objection, nor reveal the whole truth.

First. The Legislature of Massachusetts entrusted the whole matter of the education of our deaf mutes to the directors of the Hartford Asylum, and they seldom asked anything which the State did not cheerfully grant. If they had wanted to receive pupils at an earlier age, and to have kept them longer, they could have done so for the asking. They never asked this. Nay! the change by which beneficiaries could be sent to their school at an earlier age than that prescribed by its rules, was not brought about by them; it was rather forced upon them by pressure from without, and was accepted reluctantly.

Massachusetts has been, and is, ready to make as large a grant, and continue it as long, as may be shown to be desirable for the improvement and happiness of these her unfortunate children.

Second. The answer does not reveal the whole truth, which is, that the system of instruction so rigidly adhered to in the old schools, is not well adapted to the early years of childhood. Its artificial construction requires the exercise of certain faculties which are not developed until a later period. It is therefore inapplicable at the period of life best adapted for acquiring language, and which cannot be so well employed in any other way.

The principal business of a little child is to eat, and to learn language; and he is delighted to be employed at either.

This matter requires special attention in any discussion of the comparison of the two systems.

The Manner in which Children Learn Words.

All children, whether they hear or do not hear, have a strong, instinctive desire to speak. This is a peculiarly human attribute, just as is the desire to stand upright. It is not shared by animals, any more than is the desire to walk erect. To suppose that a deaf-mute child does not possess this human attribute, and that he wants to express himself as monkeys do, is to degrade him from the high level of humanity.

Children gratify this natural desire to learn to speak, mainly

MODE OF LEARNING LANGUAGE.

by imitating the audible sounds, or words spoken by others about them. *Mainly, but not entirely*; for the utterance of every word is necessarily accompanied, not only by distinctive audible signs, but also by distinctive visible signs. Now, nature leads children who hear, to observe and to imitate audible sounds which form the staple of utterance, and thus to speak; but she does not lead them to observe and to rely upon the fainter visible signs, probably because she did not contemplate the persistent production among men of deaf children, they being abnormals. They do not form an essential, inherent feature of human society, but only a phenomenal and temporary one. But nature neglects not provision even for these; she binds them with bonds of affection to others, and commits their instruction to art; and surely art has no higher triumph than she has achieved in eking out the accidental imperfections of nature. It is achieved, however, in virtue of the exhaustless store of nature's own gifts. To insure a full supply she spreads her table so abundantly that there is enough for all, and some to spare.

Art, therefore, takes these poor deaf mutes and resolves that since their craving for speech cannot be satisfied with the staple of language, (that is, audible sounds,) it shall be fed with the visible signs which accompany human utterance of words. She teaches the mutes to imitate these signs; and, so great is their hunger after speech, that they greedily seize upon them.

Verily, this is feeding the poor with the crumbs which fall from the table of the richly endowed.

But even the crumbs have crumbs, and upon these Laura Bridgman was fed. For her, there were no audible signs, and no visible signs, but there were tangible ones; and by laying hold of them she was led, as by a thread, out of her dark and still isolation. So exhaustless are natural signs!

Let us repeat here, and carefully note, that nature prompts children to imitate sounds, or words; and for such imitation there must be quick and sharp perception of all the countless varieties of audible, and of visible signs.

The faculties for doing this must exist, and be in their best condition.

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Now the lower perceptive faculties are never so active and keen, and the memory of their perceptions never so retentive as in childhood. As we leave childhood, the activity of the perceptive faculties diminishes, and the memory of their perceptions is weakened.

If, therefore, children who hear, require all the activity of early perceptive faculties, in order to seize upon the abundant audible signs which accompany utterance of speech, how much more do deaf children need the spontaneous activity of those early perceptive faculties, in order to seize upon the less abundant *visible signs* of spoken words.

The old system of combined natural and artificial signs, requiring as it does, the exercise of faculties not developed in early childhood, is therefore not so applicable to that period of life as the system of articulation is.

By the latter a deaf child can commence the acquisition of language just as early as a child who hears. It is probable, therefore, that the gratifying result of the efforts made by the young ladies in the Clarke School will not be confined to their immediate pupils. Many a mother will begin to teach her mute child to speak as soon as she finds that it is hopelessly deaf; and cannot acquire speech in the ordinary way.

Or, if her child, after learning to talk, loses its hearing by scarlet fever, or other disorder, or by the exhaustion of the feeble stock of vitality with which it was originally endowed, she will then not allow it to lapse into silence, and lose the power of speech, as such children usually do, because of the prevalent idea that it is necessary to wait many years until the age arrives when it can be sent to Hartford and taught the language of signs.

Such considerations call for and justify the attempt made above to elucidate certain principles which are generally considered too abstruse for popular apprehension, but which are really so simple that he who runs may read.

The people of Massachusetts who read them will not long continue to believe dogmatic assertions, that there is but one method to teach mutes, and that that method can neither be essentially changed and improved, nor be used by any except experts.

TEACHING MUTES TO WORK.

Public enlightenment upon this matter will lead to the adoption of a system of treating deaf mutes which will be far better for them, for it will bring them into closer relations with society, so that their special education shall be less costly to the State, and the contributions which they make to the common weal, more abundant than they ever have been.

Some mothers will try to teach their born mutelings to use the rudiments of speech. Others, whose children have become deaf by disease, will make them keep up the habit of speaking; and some of each class will succeed to such an extent that the little ones can go to the primary school, with their brothers and sisters, and learn much that is useful, especially if the teacher gives a little special attention and aid. By the assistance of an intelligent hearing child, who should act as monitor and instructor to the mute child, the teacher might give it preparatory training which would save years of hard labor, and hundreds of dollars expense, because it would be so much gained for its subsequent training in a special institution.

In centres of population large enough to furnish five or six semi-mutes, or mutes adapted to the simple method of articulation, they will be gathered into the primary and grammar schools, and there taught much that is useful.

The number required to be gathered into central special institutions, and taught there, will be very much lessened; and their stay in them much shortened, because all who succeed in articulating and reading upon the lips, can go and learn their trades, just as other children do, among the common people, instead of being retained, as they are in the old institutions, to work for years with other mutes.

In this way they will be all the time improving in their means of intercourse with the world, instead of being secluded from it, and confined for years in a crowd of mutes in the workshops of a public institution.

Many of the small German establishments for deaf mutes are in this respect greatly superior to our vast and showy institutions. This method of teaching the mutes their trades is philosophical, simple and cheap; and it favors what should be the great object in the education of any class of defectives; to

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wit, their separation from each other, and their diffusion in society.

Our old method is unphilosophical, complex, and dear. It favors what we should always avoid with any such persons, to wit, their aggregation, and the formation of relations with each other at the expense of relations with normal persons. It engenders a spirit of caste, and favors separation from ordinary society.

Consideration and discussion by abler minds than ours, of the principles which should underlie our treatment of this special and interesting class of our population will doubtless lead to a better system than now suggested; but until such be brought forward, the Board suggests the following:—

First. The State should not assume any more direct charge of or responsibility for such defectives than it has hitherto done; viz., to equalize their condition with other children in respect to the facilities for obtaining instruction by paying the extra cost thereof. The education of a blind, or of a deaf child, should not cost his parents any more than it costs his neighbors to educate their hearing and seeing children; but it ought not to cost any less.

Second. The State should promote the diffusion of a knowledge of the causes which favor the multiplication of such defectives.

Third. It should, through the Board of Education, or otherwise, favor the attempts at early training of mute children in primary and other schools.

A few lessons given to scholars of the Normal Schools upon the simple method of teaching deaf mutes to articulate, might shorten the time necessary for the education of such children in a special institution, and lessen the cost thereof, besides being otherwise useful.

Fourth. It should at least be considered whether legislation is not needed, by which towns and cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants shall make some provision in public schools for the elementary instruction of deaf-mute children.

Fifth. The State should not build up or assume control of any central and extensive institution for deaf mutes; but should

RECOMMENDATIONS.

encourage the formation of, and give partial aid to small establishments, conducted by individual citizens or corporations, and these should be distributed over the State.

Sixth. Considering that nearly half our deaf mutes are known to possess, or to have possessed some degree of hearing, and that this ratio may be even greater; and considering that all of these, and an unknown number of those congenitally and totally deaf, are favorable subjects for the method of articulation; therefore all whose parents desire it, should have opportunity for a fair trial of their capacity to acquire human speech. No such opportunity *can* be presented in an institution where the sign language is used as the medium of instruction and of common conversation. Those who profess to give such opportunity, either lack the living faith which is necessary to teach articulation, or do not know how to teach it.

Seventh. The State should encourage and aid associations or municipalities in the efforts to promote the education of deaf mutes in different parts of the Commonwealth, and as near their several homes as may be; but should not prescribe any special method of instruction, nor whether the language of signs, or human speech proper, shall be the basis of instruction and of conversation. It should, moreover, not encourage measures which lead to the persistent association of deaf mutes as such, and to their segregation from general society and the formation of a class or caste.

By diffusing light and knowledge upon this subject, usually considered so dark and abstruse, but really so simple, we shall have fewer mutes in the Commonwealth, and fewer of those will come at public charge.

We shall reduce to its minimum the barrier which their infirmity places between them and others, and shall promote their fusion with the general mass of society.

Finally, the attempt to lessen the number of defectives by bringing up the general health towards that normal standard at which no abnormalities will appear; to lighten one of the sorest human afflictions; to bring nearer to the bosom of society those cast out by an infirmity,—this, surely, is a work worthy the attention of an enlightened Commonwealth.

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Special Recommendations.

The statute requires this Board to make definite recommendations to the General Court. Accordingly we shall, first, repeat the principal recommendations in former reports, upon which no definite action has been had by the Legislature; and second, shall make several new ones. Former recommendations not yet acted upon are as follows:—

Registration.—Third Report, page lxii. Revision of Registration Law, as well as laws against infanticide, bastardy, etc. The last suggestion repeated by General Agent, fifth Report, page 247.

Overseers of Poor.—Third Report, page lxiii. Boards of Overseers should be made continuous. To the same purport, see fifth Report, page 28.

Reformatories.—Fourth Report, page lxxxii. Authorizing commitments to Private Reformatories, with State supervision. Fifth Report, page 153. Modification of law under which commitments to the State Reformatories are now made, to guard against abuses.

Private Charitable Societies.—Third Report, page lxiii, also fourth Report, page lxxxii. Should make annual reports to the State authorities.

Settlement Laws.—Third Report, page lxii. Enlargement of town settlements; determination of all military settlements; also modification of the military settlement Laws of 1865 and 1868, as suggested by the General Agent. See fifth Report, page 252.

Prisons.—Fourth Report, page lxxxiii. Revision of Penal Laws. Appointment of a general Inspector of Prisons. Fifth Report, page 90. Conditional Pardon Act, (Acts of 1867, ch. 301,) should be amended.

Insane.—Fourth Report, page lxxxiii. Placing harmless insane in private families at State expense.

Executive Powers.—Fourth Report, page xc. Also in many other places, increased authority needed to enforce suggestions.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The new recommendations are as follows:—

First. That authority and means be given to the Board of State Charities to employ agents to attend the courts of justice; to be the counsellor and friend of juvenile offenders; to become bail of such as ought to be bailed, without being imprisoned; and to make temporary provision for them, either in the public reformatories or in places of refuge maintained by private associations, or elsewhere, until suitable places are found for them in the country, upon conditions set forth in the next recommendation.

Second. That such legislative measures be taken as will authorize and enable the trustees of the Reformatory Institutions to apprentice boys and girls as soon after their committal as is practicable; either upon probation or permanently, and to pay for their board and training a sum not exceeding two-thirds, or one-half, of the actual cost of such boys and girls while in the reformatories.

Quarterly payments to be made sufficient for clothing; the balance to be paid at the majority or discharge of the apprentice, upon condition that he (or she) has had kind and just treatment, suitable school and church privileges, good examples of temperance and virtue in the family, and has been taught some trade on calling; otherwise not.

The decision to be made by the Visiting Agent, with privilege to appeal to the Board of State Charities.

Reasons.—The report of the Board abounds with arguments, considerations and facts, tending to show that the practice of congregating together in one establishment a large number of children and youth, who by reason of inherited qualities, or evil communications have become vicious, is in violation of sound principles; is shown in practice to be faulty; and that such establishments should be as few and as small as is possible.

No watchfulness, no fidelity, no labor, on the part of the managers of such institutions can prevent the evil consequences of the evil principle lying at the foundation of the establishment from cropping out continually; embarrassing the admin-

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1868.

istration of the institution, and seriously lessening the amount of reformation which they can effect.

Considerations set forth in former Reports of this Board, make it at least doubtful whether a considerable number of the boys supposed to be reformed by the instrumentality of the institutions are not of such character and disposition as would have done well under ordinary social influences, and without special restraint or oversight; and that another class are more damaged by the evil-disposed companions of their imprisonment, than improved by the discipline of the reformatory.

Certain it is, that notwithstanding the zealous efforts of those directing our reformatories, so unfavorable is the effect of confinement therein, upon a large class of juveniles, that some men experienced in such matters, declare they should have more hope of reforming a boy, if they could take him in all his rags and dirt from the court that convicts him, than after he has been a year in any of the reformatories.

Among the unwise practices flowing out of the unsound principle of congregation, which underlies our reformatories, two are especially to be noted.

First. The juvenile is retained in the establishment a long time, years perhaps, with a view to teaching and training him for the world. This should be reversed, and his teaching and training should go on, not in prison, not in association with others like unto him in life and habits, but under ordinary social and domestic influences. He should be retained in the establishment no longer than is necessary to find a suitable place for him.

The *second* practice is that of making too close a bargain with the master to whom the juvenile is bound, when he finally leaves the reformatory.

The master (or guardian, as he should be called,) is required to board and clothe the boy, and to pay a considerable sum at the end of the apprenticeship. Consequently the demand for apprenticeship is not only limited, but confined mainly to persons who look to paying themselves by making the apprentice work very hard; and, perhaps, to getting rid of the

MODE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

final payment by tempting or worrying him into running away before it becomes due.

The juvenile comes into the house as a dependent, is regarded as a servant, and is apt to be treated as a menial.

By reversing the process, by paying something for the boy's expenses, and by holding out a strong inducement to make his apprenticeship a process of reformation, to be well paid for at its end, we shall greatly enlarge the demand, and enlist in the public service a better class of persons, such as poor clergymen, schoolmasters, childless persons, widows, indigent but respectable families; in short, many who could not be bribed by any sum to enlist in a bad work, but who cannot afford time and labor for a good one, without compensation.

We should reverse too, the conditions upon which the boy enters the family, and put him upon a better footing. Instead of a dependent, to be treated as a menial, he would be a boarder, whose expenses were to be paid partly by his work, but partly by money contingent upon his being fairly and kindly treated. We should set a premium upon his being well treated and retained to the end of his apprenticeship, and finally turned out an industrious and good young man, instead of holding out a temptation to his being stinted and overworked, and finally driven away.

By this policy we should diminish the number of our expensive reformatory institutions, and convert the remainder into mere depots for receiving juvenile offenders directly from the courts, and keeping them until they could be suitably placed; and could employ the officers in visiting and inspecting the wards of the Commonwealth in their several homes.

We believe that by such a change a greater amount of reformation could be effected, and at smaller cost than is done by the present system.

As for the incorrigibles, they certainly are not fit companions for the corrigible. For them, the reformatories, diminished in their proportions, and in their cost, would remain, and be in name, what they are in reality, *houses of correction for juvenile criminals*.

Such diffusion and separation would, moreover, bring direct

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1868.

aid to many families by paying them for work, which otherwise would have to be done by paid officials in the central establishments. (See previous Annual Reports of this Board.)

The present annual cost of the two land Reformatories and the Nautical School is \$127,667. One-fourth part of this would probably suffice for the expense of two land reformatories, if used as temporary depots; an eighth would suffice to pay for the support of inspectors; and five-eighths, or about eighty thousand dollars, be available to pay families for doing the work of reformation in various parts of the State.

Third. That the Board of State Charities have authority and the means for providing the same course in the disposition of children of the State Primary School.

The reasons for this are manifold and pressing.

These unfortunates, guiltless of any offence, deprived of parental love and guidance, are thrown entirely upon the mercy of the State.

They ought not to be exposed to the demoralizing influences which necessarily pervade an establishment for paupers, many of whom are dissolute and criminal.

Fourth. That the trustees of the several State lunatic hospitals be authorized and encouraged to adopt the policy of boarding out harmless chronic insane persons, either in their own families or elsewhere, subject to supervision by competent persons, responsible to the superintendent of the hospital.

Reason:—It is believed that a considerable number of those now confined in public hospitals, may enjoy comparative freedom and happiness by being boarded in private families under medical supervision; and that the number so released may go on increasing as more and more families become accustomed to managing and employing such persons. Experience in other countries justifies this belief.

Fifth. That the State dispose of its pecuniary interest in Rainsford Island, and make suitable arrangements with the city of Boston for the care of passengers arriving with contagious diseases.

The cost and embarrassment occasioned by this now unnecessary establishment, have been fully set forth in former Reports.

MODE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

Sixth. That an officer be appointed, with a competent salary, whose duty it shall be to inspect and report upon the condition of all prisons and places of confinement within the Commonwealth; to see that they are maintained in conformity with the law, and administered in the spirit of humanity. That he be *ex officio* a member of this Board, and report thereto.

See the present and previous reports of this Board; subject, Prisons, &c.

Seventh. That the Act creating this Board be amended, so that the Board shall have the appointment of the persons who are to act as its Secretary and its General Agent, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council; and that the Secretary shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board.

The propriety of such a measure is too obvious to require the statement of any reasons in favor of it.

The entire harmony existing between the present incumbents and the rest of the Board makes this a favorable moment for the change, since there will be no misunderstanding about the motives.

NOTE.—Owing to the illness of the Chairman this and some other sections of the Report are not finished according to the plan contemplated.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1868.

In the discharge of its duties the Board has made eleven official visits to State Institutions during the year, and has held twenty-two meetings for the transaction of its business.

Among its numerous votes affecting the Institutions and their inmates, the following are some of the more important of those possessing public interest.

Relative to matters connected with the State Primary School, the following votes were passed :—

(January 1, 1868.) A vote to continue Mr. Fisk as Visiting Agent for the present.

(February 5, 1868.) A vote that the Executive Committee be instructed to ascertain the amount and places of deposit of the sums collected by the Visiting Agent for the benefit of the indentured children, and the nature of the security for their safe-keeping.

Also the following :—

(July 1, 1868.) A vote that the Superintendent of the State Primary School be recommended to employ a greater number of hired persons, and also to make more use of the labor of the children in the school, if that is practicable, as this Board believes it is.

A vote reappointing Mr. Fisk as Visiting Agent.

(August 5, 1868.) A vote that the Executive Committee should have power to discharge from the Primary School such feeble-minded children as they may deem unfit subjects for the School.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

Relating to the State Workhouse:—

(March 4, 1868.) That this Board recommend to the Master of the State Workhouse, in case of any escape of his prisoners, that he notify the General Agent of this Board, and the Chief of Police of the city of Boston, by a special messenger.

Relative to the treatment of inmates at the Tewksbury Institution, the following:—

(April 10, 1868.) A vote that the Executive Committee be instructed to recommend to the Superintendent of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury that corporal punishment shall not be used with the insane inmates of that institution, except in self-defence; and that a record of such punishment when inflicted shall in all cases be made, subject to the examination of the Inspectors, and of the Board of Charities.

In addition to these votes, the consultations and investigations of the Board have involved a great variety of matters requiring careful inquiry and prudent action,—a service which has enlisted constant watchfulness and effort on the part of the Board and its officers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD.

The expenses of the Board, its officers and employees and their compensation, and the appropriations for the maintenance of its departments, for the calendar year 1868, were as follows:—

I.—THE BOARD AS A WHOLE.

Appropriation,		\$3,200 00
Travelling expenses,	\$894 46	
Gordon M. Fisk, Visiting Agent,—		
Salary, 7½ months,	\$750 00	
Expenses,	222 15	
	<hr/>	972 15
Rent, fuel and care of rooms,	224 63	
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.,	231 15	
	<hr/>	2,122 39
Balance of appropriation unexpended,		\$1,077 61

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II.—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,	\$8,200 0
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Secretary.

F. B. Sanborn, to October 31, . . .	\$1,666 66
Julius L. Clarke, from November 1, . .	833 34
	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Clerks.

H. C. Prentiss, Chief Clerk, . . .	\$1,500 00
H. A. Purdie, Office Clerk, . . .	800 00
Sarah E. Sanborn, Clerk, . . .	700 00
Amelia D. Delano, " . . .	648 00
G. T. Jacobs, " . . .	648 00
A. L. Clapp, " . . .	540 00
R. L. Smith, " . . .	75 00
	<u>4,911 00</u>

Contingent Expenses.

Postage, stationery and expressage, . .	\$378 96
Printing and binding, . . .	664 57
Books, reports, etc., . . .	49 14
	<u>1,092 67</u>
	<u>8,003 6</u>

Balance of appropriation unexpended,	\$196 3
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III.—GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation,	\$14,700 0
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Agent.

H. B. Wheelwright, to September 30, . .	\$2,250 00
S. C. Wrightington, from October 1, . .	750 00
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Deputies, Clerks and Boatmen.

Salaries,	9,874 97 *
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Contingent Expenses.

Office expenses,	\$1,305 16
Travelling expenses,	190 14
Miscellaneous,	75 00
	<u>1,570 30</u>
	<u>14,445 2</u>

Balance of appropriation unexpended,	\$254 7
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Total expenses of the Board and its departments,	\$24,571 3
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Balance of appropriations unexpended,	1,528 6
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* Additional details will be found in the Report of the General Agent, pages 229-231

FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

The expenses of the Board since its establishment have been,—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	\$20,038 90
For the year 1865,	20,079 35
For the year 1866,	22,690 95
For the year 1867,	25,369 72
For the year 1868,	24,571 33

Total for five years and three months,	\$112,750 25
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The receipts of the Board for the year 1868 have been as follows:—

From head-money,	\$30,337 00
Cities, towns and individuals,	7,616 33
	<u>\$37,953 33</u>

And during the successive years above named there has been received,—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	\$15,841 32
For the year 1865,	21,274 21
For the year 1866,	30,684 30
For the year 1867,	29,361 82
For the year 1868,	37,953 33
Total,	<u>\$135,114 98</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of the Board and all its departments for the calendar

year 1868,	\$24,571 33
Receipts,	37,953 33

Net cash profit to the Commonwealth,	\$13,382 00
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Expenses for five years and three months ending Dec. 31, 1868, \$112,750 25

Receipts,	135,114 98
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Net cash profit to the Commonwealth,	\$22,364 73
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This, however, is but a small portion of the amount actually saved to the State by the operations of the Board. Its care and vigilance in the removal of paupers, and in the supervision of the various charitable interests intrusted to its charge, indicate a reduction of expenses amounting in the aggregate to many times this sum.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1867-8.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—In submitting to you my fifth and last Annual Report, you will permit me, I am sure, to vary a little from the usual custom, and not only to give a summary of the work done and the expenses incurred in my department during the year just ended, but also to review, briefly, the results of the last five years, during which I have had the honor to hold, and, under your direction, to exercise the office from which I now retire.


I received my appointment from the hands of the late and sincerely lamented Governor Andrew, whose efforts had so much to do with the creation of the office, and who was so profoundly interested in the subjects with which your Board deals. Placed at the helm of affairs, when the stress of war and revolution demanded all his great energies, he could spare little time or thought for the details of charitable administration, which yet he did not neglect. Of the original members of your Board only two (Messrs. ALLEN and EARLE,) now remain in office, and of the nine appointments made by Governor Andrew and accepted, all but three (Messrs. ALLEN, EARLE and BLAISDELL,) have been given up by resignation; a fact which testifies among other things to the difficulties encountered in this branch of the public service. Upon none of our members have these difficulties pressed more heavily than upon the late General Agent, Mr. Wheelwright. He had come much earlier to an experience of these duties as Chairman of the Board of Alien Commissioners, of which he was the most efficient member. He had learned how exacting, how unremitting, how thankless they were; but he had so performed them as materi-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ally to lighten the labors of his colleagues on the Board of Charities. And we all, I think, owed much, especially in the first years of our work, to his clear intelligence, remarkable activity, and unsparing patience of toil and thought. Nor is it easy to see how the system of our pauper laws and state charities could have been brought into its present admirable form, but for the extraordinary powers and the public spirit which he devoted to his work and to ours. For my own part, I desire to put on record that I owe to him more than to any other man,—more, indeed, than to all men,—the humble measure of success which has attended my own labors in this department, deeply indebted as I have been to my other colleagues and to many other persons for their advice and assistance.

What of order or co-ordination existed in the working of our charitable system as a whole, five years ago, was due very much, in my opinion, to Mr. Wheelwright's efforts. The excellent features of particular laws and institutions were not his, for the most part, but these institutions were then, far more than now, out of relation and conflicting with each other. It became the work of the Board of Charities to co-ordinate them and bring them into harmony with each other, and with the general, but, as yet, ill-defined policy of the State. It has been my duty, more than that of any of my colleagues, to record and chronicle the progress made in this, and you must pardon me if I here recapitulate it.

Our first object was to ascertain the condition, workings and existing necessity for the many state and county Institutions which came under our inspection. This was done in the first year, and the results of the inquiry were laid before the public in the First Annual Report of the Board and its executive officers, in the Special Report on State Almshouses, (Senate Document, No. 28, 1865,) and the Special Report on Prisons, (Senate Document, No. 74, 1865.) In the course of these investigations, the policy of the Alien Commissioners in the matter of immigration, and the removal from the State of paupers belonging elsewhere, was examined and confirmed, and there is no reason to suppose that Massachusetts will ever depart from it. It was found, on the other hand, that the



RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS.

existing State Pauper Establishments, four in number, were more than was needed, and were not so arranged as to classify the inmates in the best manner. In the face of great opposition, and with but little support, except the goodness of their cause, the members of your Board persisted in measures looking towards a better arrangement, which is now completely established. The unnecessary and costly Hospital at Rainsford Island has been closed; the Almshouse at Bridgewater has been almost wholly converted into a State Workhouse; that at Monson into a State Primary School; that at Tewksbury has been enlarged and adapted to the reception of the chronic insane; while the laws of settlement and of State support of the poor have been so modified that the number of persons lodged in these great and ill-contrived buildings is considerably diminished, and will yearly decrease. The actual decrease in the average number within five years is 13 per cent., although our unsettled population has undoubtedly increased at least 20 per cent. within that period. At the same time, the jealousies existing between these establishments have been almost wholly removed, and in place of them a cordial spirit of co-operation has appeared; while the classification of their inmates, and the more thorough inspection which they have received, has greatly improved their discipline and management. A visiting agent for all the children sent out from the State institutions has also been appointed, and the welfare of this interesting class much better secured.

A like change for the better has been made in the means of instructing our deaf-mute children, who, through the efforts chiefly of the Board of Charities, now have their choice of two schools, both good, and in one of which the long neglected method of teaching by articulation is successfully employed. And this method in use in Massachusetts is spreading rapidly among the deaf-mute schools of the country, and seems likely to give a great impulse to the better education of deaf-mutes throughout the United States, as it has done in Massachusetts.

Not only have the laws of pauper settlement been modified in many important particulars; those relating to prisons have also

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been brought to the public notice, and the beginning of valuable reforms in prison discipline has been made.

The statistics of Pauperism, Crime and Insanity have been collected and set forth with more fullness and accuracy than had hitherto been done in any part of the United States, and the records of the Overseers of the Poor have been made clearer and more useful to the towns and to the public. And, finally, a standard has been set up, by which it is easier than before, to test the condition of our public institutions, and by referring to which that condition has been and will be improved.

Such, very concisely stated, and with many omissions, have been the results of the five years labor of the Board of Charities, during all which time its receipts have more than paid its expenses, while the supervision exercised by it over our public institutions, though often censured through personal feeling, has promoted economy, efficiency, and a good understanding between those institutions and the State. Our own deliberations have been carried on without discord, and the measures adopted by the Board have, in almost every instance, received the unanimous support of the members.

Within this time, I have made a collection of books and pamphlets, chiefly reports, bearing upon the subjects investigated here, which now amounts, including the volumes of our prison and pauper registers and returns, to about six hundred bound volumes and one thousand pamphlets. In some respects this is the most complete collection known to me, though it is still very imperfect, and is enlarging constantly.

BUSINESS AND VISITS OF THE SECRETARY.

In the year just closed, the increasing business of my department, as was mentioned in the Fourth Report, has called for increased activity, and has prevented so much visiting of institutions as was customary with me in the first three years of service. The inspection of the county prisons has been almost entirely given up of necessity, and, still more, the visitation of Town Almshouses. During the year, I have made fifty-six visits to various institutions and places, as indicated below:—

VISITS AND EXPENSES.

To State Institutions,	30 visits.
Prisons within the State,	10 “
Towns and Town Almshouses,	5 “
Private and municipal Institutions,	5 “
Prisons, Hospitals, etc., in other States,	6 “
In all,	56 visits.

In performing this part of my duties, I have travelled five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one miles, at an expense to the State of \$158.72.

My expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1867, have been \$7,685.93, classified as follows:—

Salary of the Secretary,	\$2,000 00
Clerk hire,	4,829 00
Printing,	204 59
Office expenses,	652 30
Total,	\$7,685 89

The total expenses of this Department during the five years since the Board was organized, have been \$36,790.62, or an average of \$7,358.12 in each year.

The travelling expenses of the Secretary are paid out of the appropriation for the Board. These have amounted, in the five years, to \$987.67, or an average of \$197.53. If this sum be added to the expenses paid out of the appropriation for the Secretary's Department, the aggregate will be \$37,778.29 for the five years, or an average of \$7,555.66 for each year.

The whole number of miles travelled by the Secretary during these five years, (on official business,) has been twenty-nine thousand four hundred.

GENERAL INTEREST IN THE SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED.

No year since the establishment of this office has witnessed a more active and general interest in the great questions proposed for investigation in this department, than the present. In Massachusetts and our sister States, the movement to obtain

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

more exact knowledge concerning the subjects of Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity, to devise new methods for carrying on the work of public charity, and to secure a stricter inspection and supervision, has gone steadily forward. Rhode Island has practically sanctioned a State system similar to ours, and New York and Ohio have established Boards of State Charities. In Pennsylvania, North Carolina and other States, the same measure is proposed, and seems likely to be ultimately adopted. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California and South Carolina, the Prison System has been publicly investigated, and in the last named State, essentially changed. The same is true of the Dominion of Canada.

In the city of New York, where, for many years, improvements have been going on in the systematic management of great establishments of charity, reform and correction, under the enlightened direction of the City Board of Charities and the Commissioners of Emigration, two or three new institutions have been opened or started during the year. One of these is an Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, which bids fair to be the largest in the country; another is a special Foundling Hospital on Randall's Island, which certainly will be the largest in the country, and which has furnished the occasion for much discussion of the question of public provision for deserted infants, of which I have spoken in detail elsewhere.

The Labor Question has also assumed a prominence, both in this country and in Europe, which it has not before maintained, and the congresses and conventions of workingmen, in New York, Brussels, and elsewhere, while they have furnished a field for much vague declamation, have also given to the world a great deal of useful information, particularly on the interesting topic of Co-operation. The social problems arising in the Southern States of the Union, have also been widely discussed, not only in their political bearing, with which this Report has nothing to do, but in their reference to the advancement of the poor, and the amelioration of long existing evils. In all these subjects and events, your Secretary has felt a profound interest, and has endeavored, in his limited sphere, to promote the spread of exact knowledge, and of sound principles.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

In this connection you will permit me again to speak of the work of the AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, an organization growing, in part, from the impulse given by your Board to the investigation of subjects affecting the welfare of the community. This Association (whose first meeting, three years ago, was called by a circular issued from this office, and was presided over by the late Governor Andrew,) has held meetings of much importance during the past year, and is now on the point of increasing to a great extent, as we hope, its facilities for influencing public opinion. A Western Association of the same character is soon to be organized, and the two, co-operating in their activity, will inspire each other to more zealous and effective labors. Having been personally much indebted to officers and members of the American Association for aid in my researches, I desire here to express my confidence in its purposes, and the high expectations I have formed of its ultimate results. I trust my successor, and the gentlemen who may hereafter carry on the work of the Board of Charities, will continue to maintain close relations with this public-spirited Association.

DIVISIONS OF THIS REPORT.

I have now only to submit the list of subjects assigned by you for investigation and report by your Secretary, and to proceed to consider them. They are the following, and under these heads will be found arranged the subsequent and main portion of this Fifth Annual Report:—

- I. RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.
- II. THE CARE OF FOUNDLING AND DESERTED CHILDREN.
- III. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- IV. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- V. THE PAUPER RETURNS.
- VI. PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

Respectfully submitted by

F. B. SANBORN,

Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

Boston, October 14, 1868.

PART FIRST.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATION OF 1868.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is obvious at a glance, that the legislation of the present year, however extensive its scope or important in its design, has not as yet produced very considerable results. Few of the Acts about to be noticed were passed until late in the session. These, of course, did not legally take effect until the year which this Report covers was more than half elapsed; and, in many instances, it happens that the practical working of a law does not begin until long after it is nominally in force. Little of our legislation is self-acting; the great body of it needs to be carried into effect by officers and citizens who only gradually become apprised of its tenor and obligations; and many laws, in point of fact, do sleep in the Statute Book for years, till some contingency, in view of which they may or may not have been framed, calls them into action. This is not generally the case with laws that involve the expenditure of money, for there self-interest comes in to prompt the speedy execution; nor does it happen often where private interests are concerned in other ways. But if a law be mainly for the public good, looking towards the amelioration of some evil, or the gradual improvement of the mass of the community, there comes in the old saw, "What is everybody's business is nobody's," and the enforcement of such a law is left to time and chance too frequently; or, when this is not so, the preliminary work necessary to fit the new law into the grooves and channels of public opinion must first be done, the right men must be found to act under

THE LAWS DO NOT EXECUTE THEMSELVES.

it, and all those steps must be taken, without which cautious men will not venture to start up the rumbling machinery of legal enforcement. Hence the effect of new laws may often be seen in a gradual preparation of the popular mind for their execution, long before they are in actual operation ; and it may even happen (and this year has furnished a notable instance,) that before a Statute is enacted, its results, as the street phrase goes, “ have been discounted,” and it has already begun to take effect from the known purpose of the legislature and the drift of public sentiment. In other words, the same things take place that we notice in gunnery—the cannon has been discharged and the shot has hit the mark, or done some accidental damage ; nay, the piece itself may have exploded and killed the gunner, before the noise of the explosion reaches the ears of those that saw the event.

In regard to the legislation of previous years, however, there are better data for calculating and recording its effects ; though these, again, cannot be taken as positively ascertained in all cases ; the consequences of legislation being often mixed with the result of influences purely private, or pertaining to that course of things with which law-making has little or nothing to do. With these observations, which must needs appear trite, I will pass to the matter in hand.

1.—*The New Law of Settlement.*

Under the existing provisions of our Settlement Laws, up to last June, at least half of our people had no legal settlement in any city or town ; and at the same time, by reason of the stringency of those laws, and the changing circumstances of our industrious classes, the unsettled persons were constantly increasing in number, and threatening to swell the number of our State Pauper establishments. I am happy to report, however, that in response to the urgent recommendations of His Excellency the Governor, supported by the authority of his predecessor, and fortified by the repeated suggestions of this Board, the Legislature took up the matter and made the first movement towards a salutary and much needed reform. The true policy of this Commonwealth, which has been set forth in the opinions of law

officers, and repeatedly declared by your Board, to decentralize so far as possible our pauper support, and give local relief the amplest extension consistent with humanity and economy, has been recognized in the Act of June 9, 1868.

A wise measure of humanity, as well as of justice, has thus been enacted into law. This Act is as follows:—

[CHAP. 328.]

AN ACT in relation to the Settlement of Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person, actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 3. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended, by striking from the end thereof the words "and had resided therein for six months next previous to the time of his being mustered into said service," and by inserting the word "and" before the words "an inhabitant," in the last clause left remaining in said section. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

Narrow, indeed, under the legislation of the eighteenth century, were the legal gateways to Settlement in this Commonwealth; but even these were open only to citizens and barred to aliens, who now make up a large part of our population. The ready sympathy, no less than the sense of justice, of Governor Andrew, revolted at this distinction, and he declared himself unable to see "why any man who has borne his share of public burdens should be deprived of the rights that accompany them," and recommended "that aliens, having fulfilled

SETTLEMENTS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

all the conditions of settlement, except the oath of naturalization, should enjoy the same privileges in this regard as the native born." It was largely in consequence, and wholly in consonance, with this characteristic suggestion that the new law expunges the restraining word "citizen;" and the effect of this provision will be, if maintained in its spirit, and followed up with further legislation, greatly to relieve the Commonwealth, as well as the numerous class thus provided with local support instead of being congregated in the State Almshouses.

The second section of the Act renders the State a scarcely less important service. As early as 1814, Chief Justice Parker, of our Supreme Court, in deciding the celebrated case of *Canton vs. Bentley*, (11 Mass. 441,) observed that "a case like this may suggest to the Legislature some remedy against the action of paupers from another State, after they have by the laws of such State acquired a lawful settlement there." It is true that the Legislature has been a long time in acting upon the moderate counsel of one of the ablest judges we have ever had, but at last it has done so, in conformity with urgent recommendations in the last annual address of Governor Bullock, and the repeated suggestions of your late General Agent. The words of the Governor, though often cited, deserve to be again quoted here. "While our settled residents," he says, "number only a few hundred thousand, we are yet, by our own laws, responsible for the support of all the descendants of every man and woman who has ever gained or ever derived a settlement within our limits, who must surely be counted by thousands."

The new law gives the authority necessary for placing this responsibility where it properly belongs. That the needy and helpless should be cared for by the locality of actual and present settlement, rather than that of the merely technical one, oftentimes distant and among strangers, would hardly admit of question. Our neighboring States have long acted upon the principle here laid down, and have often carried it too far. May we not hope for some uniform and equitable legislation on their part and on ours, which will secure the ends of humanity and justice?

If the general principle is correct, that a pauper cannot have two settlements at one and the same time, it would seem reasonable that the latest settlement should extinguish or "defeat" the preceding one, though that should be in another State.

There is some ground for the belief of many, that our laws of pauper settlement ought either to be cut up, root and branch, or to be much simplified, both for the sake of the pauper, and the public, who often quarrel over him in an expensive game of legal battledore and shuttlecock. And one important step towards simplification, is to harmonize the laws of neighboring States. There is no substantial reason why the whole of New England, if not the whole country, should not maintain the same legal provisions in regard to pauper settlement. The interest of each State, is the interest of all, and the duty which we owe and perform towards the poor, should not be modified or restricted by State lines. An effort has been made by the Secretary and General Agent of your Board, to bring about this co-operation of States, but thus far with little practical result. But the section under consideration, when practically enforced, will do much to promote a better understanding between the States.

A question of much importance may arise in regard to the interpretation of the first section of the new law, namely, whether the word "hereafter" therein contained, shall be construed so as to make the qualifications in respect to time date back, or begin to take effect at the date of the law. It is plain to me, and such is believed to have been the intention of the Committee reporting the bill, and of the Legislature in passing it, that the words "shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement," imply that any person hereafter found to have the "other qualifications," shall be entitled to reckon back beyond the month of June, 1868, in computing the time of residence, tax-paying, etc. Any other construction than this, would leave the present class of unsettled persons without local relief for a period of years, whereas it was plainly the wish of the Legislature, to place them within the scope of that relief, provided they had fulfilled the reasonable conditions.

MILITARY SETTLEMENTS AND STATE AID.

The third section removes a restriction which was operating to prevent many worthy soldiers, and their families, from gaining a military settlement, to which their service in the field fairly entitled them. It now remains for the proper authorities, from existing evidence, to determine, once for all, in what towns the soldiers serving on the quota of Massachusetts, did gain military settlements under the Act of 1865 as modified in 1868. This is a work of much time and labor, but when once performed, it will prevent litigation and uncertainty in future. So long as the payment of State Aid is continued, these military settlements will be very much in abeyance, but the cases will increase from year to year, and gradually will become very numerous. Perhaps the commission now having jurisdiction in disputed cases under the State Aid law, might undertake the duty of defining the military settlement of all our soldiers.

2.—*The State Aid Law.*

This thoughtful provision, humanely intended, if not always judiciously executed, was extended last year under the amendments of the previous Legislature—so far as to provide also for the dependants of deceased or disabled soldiers and sailors—till January 1st, 1871. It meets still, however, with more or less criticism, and is not free from the suspicion of fostering or occasioning abuses. On the one hand, it is said that while the law is good enough, it fails in a proper and prudent execution through a want of scrutiny, or fidelity, on the part of town officers, or the examining surgeons. If the surgeons were salaried, and obliged to keep a record of each case, more care, it is believed, would be exercised, and fewer claims allowed. Again, it is averred that some towns, jealous of others which are receiving largely from the treasury, disburse the more liberally to their own claimants, to balance an increased taxation, arising from such payments made by the State. Still further, it is held that the Commission to which these claims are finally referred, has been disinclined, from a natural feeling of partiality to the soldier, to examine them too closely.

On the other hand, reports have come from different towns, that while the law is not perfect, it is as near what was designed

as is practicable; and that there is no crying evil or abuse in its working. And it is denied, also, that there is any want of scrutiny at the State House, but that all claims are carefully sifted.

So far as can now be ascertained, the case appears to be this: that while the soldiers were in service, the aid was, on the whole, wisely bestowed and well applied; that later, as in 1866, through neglect somewhere, the disbursements were lavish, amounting to nearly twice as much as was needed or prudent. Since then, under later amendments, the expenditure has been brought nearer within proper limits, (there being in Boston, say about four thousand cases aided, to about eight thousand in 1866,) and apart from fostering a habit of dependence, is doing no small good. Many who are thus assisted, would otherwise be forced to apply to the Overseers, and many who do so apply, are referred to, and relieved by the provision for State Aid. While this provision is, in effect, a sort of supplementary pension,—being given only to those already receiving pensions,—a wide discretion is given to municipal officers, to correct any omission or excessive payments which might otherwise occur. Indeed, they may not only give State Aid, in a case of actual suffering, but they may withhold it from any pensioner who is able to pursue his usual avocation.

If then, under the scrutiny of the Pension Agents, all but the claims of the really deserving are primarily excluded, even the unnecessary demands of these for State Aid may also be refused. It is painfully true, however, that in many cases, a person otherwise entitled to this assistance, might squander it in drink, or otherwise, but in these cases it might and should be given only to the soldier's family or dependants. On the whole, therefore, if the law is not perfect, it may be said to work reasonably well, and it is evident that not a little local relief is thus afforded, which might otherwise have to be provided through some great State Establishment.

The following is the Act of last winter above alluded to:—

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

[CHAP. 107.]

AN ACT concerning State Aid for disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their families, and for the families of the Slain.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The operation of chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and chapter one hundred and thirty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they provide for the payment of state aid to those who were dependent upon dead or disabled soldiers or sailors, shall be and hereby is extended to the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 9, 1868.*]

A further Act (Chapter 115,) repeals the third section of Chapter 136 of the Acts of 1867, under which towns and cities giving money were obliged to report quarterly to the auditor, thus restoring the enactment of the year previous, which provided for such reports annually. Upon this report, sworn to by a majority of the selectmen and approved by the auditor, re-imbursement will be granted.

3.—*Tenement Houses and Unwholesome Lands.*

No Acts of the last Legislature, except the new Settlement Law, are likely to have so much to do, in coming years, with the welfare of the poor, as those passed in relation to the powers of Boards of Health, particularly in the City of Boston, (Chapters 160 and 281, 1868 ;) although for the present these beneficent laws have not been enforced, and have scarcely become known to the public. Partly for the sake of making them more generally known, and partly that I may bring to your attention some of their features, on which I desire to comment, they will here be presented in full. They were, no doubt, suggested to the Legislature by the experience of the last few years, in regard to unwholesome districts and improper tenement-houses in the city of Boston ; but this experience has been confirmed and impressed upon the minds of sanitarians and philanthropists, and the officers of city governments, by what has been taking place in the city of New York since the establish-

ment there, in 1866, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, which has since made itself so well known. This vigorous organization, (many of the persons connected with which are Massachusetts men,*) working in a field that needed more than any other in America, the application of sound principles, in a thorough and summary manner, has stimulated public-spirited men and women all over the country to follow the example set in New York, and is thus doing great good, not only in this city, but throughout the land. In Boston, and Massachusetts generally, (partly for the special reason above named,) the work done in New York has been closely observed and its importance appreciated; and the Tenement-House Act, which follows, was copied almost verbally from a similar Act passed by the State of New York in 1867, (Chapter 908.) The New York Act, which was drafted by Mr. George Bliss, Jr., the attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Health, related only to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, just as ours relates only to the city of Boston; but legislation of this kind, when once entered upon, soon becomes general throughout the State, wherever a necessity exists, and such, I am confident, will be the case both in New York and Massachusetts. What is needed here, to give force and effect to such legislation, as well as to shape it in future emergencies, is either the establishment of a State Board of Health, or the addition of the powers of such a Board to those of the Board of State Charities, which, in the present condition of the public service, could readily be done. Indeed, one of the causes leading to the creation of your Board was the desire manifested in many quarters, and particularly among medical men, for a Board of Health with powers extending throughout the State; and this feeling was respected by Governor Andrew in appointing, among the original members of your Board, three physicians of experience in sanitary science.

With these preliminary remarks, the two Acts of 1868, to which reference has been made, are herewith submitted:—

* For example, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Edward B. Dalton, George Bliss, Jr., Esq., etc., etc.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

The Drainage Act.

[CHAP. 160.]

AN ACT extending the provisions of Chapter Twenty-Six of the General Statutes, relating to the Preservation of the Public Health.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. When any lands in any city or town are wet, rotten or spongy, or covered with stagnant water, so as to be offensive to persons residing in the vicinity thereof, or injurious to health, the same shall be deemed to be a nuisance, and the board of health or health officer of such city or town may upon petition and hearing, abate such nuisance in the manner provided in the following sections.

SECT. 2. Any one or more persons claiming to be injuriously affected by such nuisance may, by petition, describing the premises upon which such nuisance is claimed to exist, and setting out the nature of the nuisance complained of, apply to the board of health or health officer for its abatement, whereupon such board of health, or health officer, shall proceed to view the premises and examine into the nature and cause of such nuisance.

SECT. 3. If upon such examination the board of health or health officer shall be of opinion that the prayer of the petition or any part thereof should be granted, he or they shall appoint a time and place for a hearing upon the petition, and before the time so appointed shall cause reasonable notice of the time and place to be given to the petitioners, the persons whose lands it may be necessary to enter upon to abate the nuisance, and any other persons who may be affected by the proceedings, and, except in those cities and towns, in which the mayor and aldermen and selectmen constitute the board of health, to the mayor and the chairman of the selectmen, that they may be heard upon the necessity and mode of abating such nuisance, and the questions of damages, and of the assessment and apportionment of the expenses thereof.

SECT. 4. Such notice shall be in writing, and may be served by any person, competent to serve civil process, upon the mayor and chairman of the selectmen, the petitioners, the owner or occupant of any land upon which it may be necessary to enter, or which may be benefited thereby, or his authorized agent, or by leaving an attested copy of such notice at the last and usual place of abode of such persons; but if the lands are unoccupied, and the owner or agent is unknown, or without the state, the notice to such owner

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

may be served by posting an attested copy thereof upon the premises, or by advertising in one or more public newspapers in such manner and for such length of time as the board of health or health officer may direct.

SECT. 5. At the time and place appointed for the hearing, the board of health or health officer shall hear the parties, and after such hearing, may cause such nuisance to be abated, according to his or their discretion; and for that purpose may enter and make such excavations, embankments and drains upon any lands, and under and across any streets and ways as may be necessary for such abatement. They shall also determine in what manner and at whose expense the improvements made shall be kept in repair, and shall estimate and award the amount of damage sustained by and benefit accruing to any person by reason of such improvements, and what proportion of the expense of making and keeping the same in repair shall be borne by the city or town and by any person benefited thereby. The damages so awarded shall be paid by the city or town, and there shall be assessed to the several persons benefited by such improvements, his proportionate part, to be ascertained as before provided, of the expense of making and keeping in repair such improvements, and the same shall be included in the next city or town taxes of such persons, and shall be a lien upon the real estate benefited thereby, and be collected in the same manner as other taxes upon real estate, and shall be liable to abatement as other taxes now are.

SECT. 6. The boards of health and health officer shall, within thirty days after the abatement of any nuisance in the manner herein before provided, make return to the city or town clerk of their doings in the premises, which return shall be by him recorded in the city or town books.

SECT. 7. If the board of health or health officer shall unreasonably refuse or neglect to proceed in the matter of such petition, the petitioner may apply by petition to the superior court or any justice thereof who upon a hearing and good cause shown, may appoint three commissioners, who shall proceed in the manner herein before provided.

SECT. 8. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board of health, health officer or commissioners in their estimate and award of damages, may make complaint to the county commissioners for the county, at any time within one year after return to the city or town clerk, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as are

POWERS OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

now provided by law in cases where persons or parties are aggrieved by the award of damages by selectmen for land taken for a town way. [*Approved April 29, 1868.*]

The powers conferred by this Act upon boards of health throughout the State are very considerable, especially the summary authority granted in section fifth. But experience has shown that the public always suffers more from the neglect than from the exercise of such powers. Against neglect the seventh section provides a remedy, which, if not speedy, may be effectual; while against the abuse of authority sufficient guards are furnished by the closing section. The most crying nuisance of the kind referred to in this Act was made the subject of a special law, (Chap. 277, 1868,) under which what is known as the "Church Street District" in Boston is now being drained and improved. The other Act referred to relates only to the city of Boston, and is as follows:—

The Tenement House Act.

[CHAP. 281.]

AN ACT for the regulation of Tenement and Lodging-Houses in the City of Boston.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. From and after the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no house, building, or portion thereof, in the city of Boston, then used, occupied, leased or rented for a tenement or lodging-house, shall continue to be so used, occupied, leased or rented, unless the same on the requisition of the board of health, shall conform in its construction and appurtenances to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. Every house, building, or portion thereof in the city of Boston, designed to be used, occupied, leased or rented, or which is used, occupied, leased or rented for a tenement or lodging-house, shall have in every room which is occupied as a sleeping-room, and which does not communicate directly with the external air, a ventilating or transom window, having an opening or area of three square feet, over the door leading into and connected with the adjoining room, if such adjoining room communicates with the external air; and also a ventilating or transom window, of the same opening or area, communicating with the entry or hall of the

house, or where this is, from the relative situation of the rooms, impracticable, such last-mentioned ventilating or transom window shall communicate with an adjoining room that itself communicates with the entry or hall. Every such house or building shall have in the roof, at the top of the hall, an adequate and proper ventilator, of a form approved by the board of health or the superintendent.

SECT. 3. Every such house shall be provided with a proper fire-escape, or means of escape in case of fire, to be approved by the superintendent of the board of health.

Sect. 4. The roof of every such house shall be kept in good repair and so as not to leak, and all rain-water shall be so drained or conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground or causing dampness in the walls, yard or area. All stairs shall be provided with proper balusters or railings, and shall be kept in good repair.

Section 8. Every such building shall be provided with good and sufficient water-closets or privies, of a construction approved by the board of health, and shall have proper doors, traps, soil-pans and other suitable works and arrangements so far as may be necessary to insure the efficient operation thereof. Such water-closets or privies shall not be less in number than one to every twenty occupants of said houses; but water-closets and privies may be used in common by the occupants of any two or more houses; provided the access is convenient and direct; and provided the number of occupants in the houses for which they are provided shall not exceed the proportion above required for every privy or water-closet. Every such house situated upon a lot on a street in which there is a sewer shall have its water-closets or privies furnished with a proper connection with the sewer, which connection shall be in all its parts adequate to discharge sewage to remain entirely and freely to pass whatever comes to it from the house. Such connection with the sewer shall be of a size approved by the board of health or superintendent, and all such connections and vents shall be provided with the proper traps and valves, and shall be kept free by a proper right of way, and shall be supplied with sufficient water and other means of flushing, to enable them to remove waste matter and excremental substances from entering the sewer, and to prevent the escape of foul odors and gases therefrom, and to prevent the escape of any poisonous gas or vapor from the same. It shall be the duty of the owner of such premises to keep the same in good repair, and to cause them to be flushed at least once each week, and to cause the same to be cleaned at least once each year, and to cause the same to be inspected by the board of health or superintendent at least once each year, and to cause the same to be repaired if found defective, and to cause the same to be replaced if found dangerous or unsound, or if found to be in need of replacement.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE ACT.

health, and so as to prevent the same from being or becoming obstructed. No cesspool shall be allowed in or under or connected with any such house, except when it is unavoidable, and in such case it shall be constructed in such situation and in such manner as the board of health or superintendent may direct. It shall in all cases be water-tight, and arched or securely covered over, and no offensive smell or gases shall be allowed to escape therefrom, or from any privy or privy vault. In all cases where a sewer exists in the street upon which the house or building stands, the yard or area shall be so connected with the same that all water, from the roof or otherwise, and all liquid filth shall pass freely into it. Where no sewer exists in the street, the yard or area shall be so graded that all water, from the roof or otherwise, and all filth shall flow freely from it and all parts of it into the street gutter, by a passage beneath the sidewalk, which shall be covered by a permanent cover, but so arranged as to permit access to remove obstructions or impurities.

SECT. 6. From and after the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, it shall not be lawful, without a permit from the board of health or superintendent, to let or occupy or suffer to be occupied separately as a dwelling, any vault, cellar or underground room, built or rebuilt after said date, or which shall not have been so let or occupied before said date. And from and after the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, it shall not be lawful, without such permit, to let or continue to be let, or to occupy or suffer to be occupied, separately as a dwelling, any vault, cellar or underground room whatsoever, unless the same be in every part thereof at least seven feet in height, measured from the floor to the ceiling thereof, nor unless the same be for at least one foot of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to the same, nor unless there be outside of and adjoining the said vault, cellar or room, and extending along the entire frontage thereof, and upwards from six inches below the level of the floor thereof up to the surface of the said street or ground, an open space of at least two feet and six inches wide in every part, nor unless the same be well and effectually drained by means of a drain, the uppermost part of which is one foot at least below the level of the floor of such vault, cellar or room, nor unless there is a clear space of not less than one foot below the level of the floor, except where the same is cemented, nor unless there be appurtenant to such vault, cellar or room the use of a water-closet or

privy, kept and provided as in this act required, nor unless the same have an external window-opening of at least nine superficial feet clear of the sash-frame, in which window-opening there shall be fitted a frame filled in with glazed sashes, at least four and a half superficial feet of which shall be made so as to open for the purpose of ventilation: *provided, however*, that in case of an inner or back vault, cellar or room, let or occupied along with a front vault, cellar or room, as part of the same letting or occupation, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this act, if the front room is provided with a window as herein before provided, and if the said back vault, cellar or room is connected with the front vault, cellar or room by a door, and also by a proper ventilating or transom window, and where practicable, also connected by a proper ventilating or transom window, or by some hall or passage, or with the external air: *provided, always*, that in any area adjoining a vault, cellar or underground room, there may be steps necessary for access to such vault, cellar or room, if the same be so placed as not to be over, across or opposite to said external window, and so as to allow between every part of such steps and the external wall of such vault, cellar or room, a clear space of six inches at least, and if the rise of said steps is open; and *provided, further*, that over or across any such area there may be steps necessary for access to any building above the vault, cellar or room to which such area adjoins, if the same be so placed as not to be over, across or opposite to any such external window.

SECT. 7. From and after the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, no vault, cellar or underground room in any tenement or lodging-house, shall be occupied as a place of lodging or sleeping, except the same shall be approved in writing, and a permit given therefor by the board of health or superintendent.

SECT. 8. Every tenement or lodging-house shall have the proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for receiving garbage and other refuse matters. No tenement or lodging-house, or any portion thereof, shall be used as a place of storage for any combustible article, or any article dangerous to life or detrimental to health; nor shall any horse, cow, calf, swine, pig, sheep or goat be kept in said house.

SECT. 9. Every tenement or lodging-house, and every part thereof, shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area or alley connected with or belonging to the

TENEMENT AND LODGING-HOUSES.

same. The owner or keeper of any lodging-house, and the owner or lessee of any tenement-house or part thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cess-pools and drains thereof of the house or part of the house of which he is the owner or lessee, to the satisfaction of the board of health, so often as shall be required by or in accordance with any regulation or ordinance of said city, and shall well and sufficiently, to the satisfaction of said board, whitewash the walls and ceilings thereof twice at least in every year, in the months of April and October, unless the said board shall otherwise direct. Every tenement or lodging-house shall have legibly posted or painted on the wall or door in the entry, or some public accessible place, the name and address of the owner or owners, and of the agent or agents, or any one having charge of the renting and collecting of the rents for the same; and service of any papers required by this act, or by any proceedings to enforce any of its provisions, or of the acts relating to the board of health, shall be sufficient if made upon the person or persons so designated as owner or owners, agent or agents.

SECT. 10. The keeper of any lodging-house, and the owner, agent of the owner, lessee and occupant of any tenement-house, and every other person having the care or management thereof, shall, at all times, when required by any officer of the board of health, or by any officer upon whom any duty or authority is conferred by this act, give him free access to such house and to every part thereof. The owner or keeper of any lodging-house, and the owner, agent of the owner, and the lessee of any tenement-house or part thereof, shall, whenever any person in such house is sick of fever, or of any infectious, pestilential or contagious disease, and such sickness is known to such owner, keeper, agent or lessee, give immediate notice thereof to the board of health, or to some officer of the same, and, thereupon, said board shall cause the same to be inspected, and may, if found necessary, cause the same to be immediately cleansed or disinfected at the expense of the owner, in such manner as they may deem necessary and effectual; and they may also cause the blankets, bedding and bed-clothes used by any such sick person, to be thoroughly cleansed, scoured and fumigated, and in extreme cases to be destroyed.

SECT. 11. Whenever it shall be certified to the board of health by the superintendent, that any building or part thereof is unfit for human habitation, by reason of its being so infected with disease as

to be likely to cause sickness among its occupants, or by reason of its want of repair has become dangerous to life, said board may issue an order, and cause the same to be affixed conspicuously on the building or part thereof, and to be personally served upon the owner, agent or lessee, if the same can be found in this state, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building, for the reasons to be stated therein as aforesaid. Such building or part thereof shall, within ten days thereafter, be vacated; or within such shorter time, not less than twenty-four hours, as in said notice may be specified; but said board, if it shall become satisfied that the danger from said house or part thereof has ceased to exist, may revoke said order, and it shall thenceforward become inoperative.

SECT. 12. No house hereafter erected shall be used as a tenement-house or lodging-house, and no house heretofore erected, and not now used for such purpose, shall be converted into, used or leased for a tenement or lodging-house, unless, in addition to the requirements herein before contained, it conforms to the requirements contained in the following sections.

SECT. 13. It shall not be lawful hereafter to erect for or convert to the purpose of a tenement or lodging-house a building on the front of any lot where there is another building on the rear of the same lot, unless there is a clear, open space, exclusively belonging to the front building and extending upwards from the ground, of at least ten feet between said buildings, if they are one story high above the level of the ground; if they are two stories high, the distance between them shall not be less than fifteen feet; if they are three stories high, the distance between them shall be twenty feet; and if they are more than three stories high, the distance between them shall be twenty-five feet. At the rear of every building hereafter erected for or converted to the purposes of a tenement or lodging-house on the back part of any lot, there shall be a clear, open space of ten feet between it and any other building. But when thorough ventilation of such open spaces can be otherwise secured, said distances may be lessened or modified, in special cases, by a permit from the board of health or the superintendent.

SECT. 14. In every such house hereafter erected or converted, every habitable room, except rooms in the attic, shall be in every part not less than eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling; and every habitable room in the attic of any such building shall be at least eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, throughout not less than one-half the area of such room. Every such room shall have at least one window connecting with the external air, or

TENEMENT AND LODGING-HOUSES.

over the door a suitable ventilator, connecting it with a room or hall which has a connection with the external air. The total area of window in every room communicating with the external air, shall be equal to at least one-tenth of the superficial area of every such room; and the top of one, at least, of such windows shall not be less than seven feet and six inches above the floor, and the upper half of each window shall be so made as to open for the purposes of ventilation. Every habitable room of a less area than one hundred superficial feet, if it does not communicate directly with the external air, and is without an open fire-place, shall be provided with special means of ventilation by a separate air shaft extending to the roof, or otherwise, as the board of health may prescribe.

SECT. 15. Every such house hereafter erected or converted, shall have adequate chimneys running through every floor, with an open fire-place or grate, or place for a stove, properly connected with one of said chimneys, for every family and set of apartments. It shall have proper conveniences and receptacles for ashes and rubbish; it shall have water furnished at one or more places in such house, or in the yard thereof, so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants thereof. It shall have the floor of the cellar properly cemented, so as to be water-tight. The halls on each floor shall open directly to the external air, with suitable windows, and shall have no room or other obstruction at the end, unless sufficient light or ventilation is otherwise provided for said halls, in a manner approved by the board of health or the superintendent.

SECT. 16. Every owner or other person violating any provision of this act, after the same shall take effect, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

SECT. 17. A tenement-house within the meaning of this act, shall be taken to mean and include every house, building, or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the house or residence of more than three families living independently of another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them.

A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are lodged for hire for a single night, or for less than a week at one time.

A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house, of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining.

SECT. 18. The board of health shall have authority to make other regulations as to cellars and as to ventilation, consistent with the foregoing, where it shall be satisfied that such regulations will secure equally well the health of the occupants. All complaints under this act shall be made only by authority of the board of health, and the municipal court of the city of Boston shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the superior court of all offences against the provisions of this act. [*Approved June 4, 1868.*]

It is not to be supposed, that, even when fully carried out, this law will remedy all the mischiefs which prevail in city tenement houses; but it is full, comprehensive and well guarded, and has thus far been found to work well in New York. And it will be of great service, long before its provisions are literally complied with, in directing attention to the means of preventing disease, and overcrowding, and the innumerable evils from which the poor suffer in all our cities and large towns. Moreover, in case of necessity, it gives the means of vacating houses of the description mentioned. If, along with such legislation as this, there might be such a public interest taken in the subject as would lead to the building by private capital or the funds of benevolent societies or individuals, of tenement and lodging-houses of the right sort in approved localities, especially in the suburbs of cities, or still further in the country; and if the means of cheap and speedy travel from such dwellings to the place of labor in the city could also be provided, a great step would have been taken for the improvement of the physical and moral condition of the poor. But neither legislation nor self-interest, alone or combined, will secure the desired result, without the intervention of active philanthropy,—of that spirit which the Founder of Christianity taught and displayed, and which his followers cannot too warmly accept and imitate.

4.—*The Office of Overseers of the Poor.*

The tendency of our legislation for several years, in accordance with the recommendations of your Board, has been to

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR IN TOWNS.

enlarge the term of service and elevate the office of Overseers of the Poor in our cities and towns. This ancient office, dating back historically to the days of Queen Elizabeth, three centuries ago, and always an honorable one in New England, cannot be too highly regarded or too well filled. Length of service in it is almost essential to the proper performance of its noble but exacting duties; and those towns are to be congratulated which have, for five, ten, twenty or even fifty years, retained the same careful men in this position. A fixed rule, however, is better than a shifting practice, which may allow the best Overseers to go out of office just when their labors are most valuable. For this reason, the extended term of office established by law in Boston, Worcester, Newburyport and other cities, is a great benefit to those cities. This modification of the old practice of annual elections was this year introduced in the city of Lynn, and it would have been well if the amended charter of New Bedford had contained a clause similar to that by which Lynn now conducts the election of Overseers. In due course of time, a general law fixing three years as the period of service in all the towns and cities, and requiring a majority of the Board to hold over from year to year will undoubtedly be passed.

On the other hand, certain restrictions on the large authority of the Overseers in the matter of minor children were imposed by the last legislature, and will probably remain on the Statute Book, since they do not stand in the way of a proper and cautious disposal of such cases as led to petitions for the new law. The celebrated Hopkinton case, which was heard in the Supreme Court, and passed upon by Judge Gray, was the occasion of the Act cited below:—

[CHAP. 279.]

AN ACT to prohibit the removal of Minors from the State, by Overseers of the Poor.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. It shall be unlawful for the overseers of the poor, of any city or town, to remove beyond the limits of this Commonwealth, any minor under their control, or cause or allow the same to be done, or to withhold information concerning the maintenance

of such minor, from any person entitled to receive the same: *provided*, that the judges of probate may, upon application of the overseers of the poor of any town in their respective counties, upon a hearing thereon, after due notice to all parties interested, authorize such removal to be made; and *provided, further*, that this act shall not apply to minors who have a settlement in other states.

SECT. 2. Any overseers of the poor violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. [*Approved June 4, 1868.*]

This law does not, of course, interfere with removals from the Commonwealth, made by the Board of Charities under its general and special powers.

5.—*The Education of Deaf Mutes.*

Additional legislation on this subject has completed, so far as the General Court is concerned, the plan for the better instruction of children deprived of hearing, which your Board recommended nearly three years since. The details of the plan remain to be supplied by the Board of Education, the Managers of the Clarke Institution, the Directors of the Hartford Asylum, and the other friends of deaf mute instruction; and this is rapidly being done. The founder of the Clarke Institution has recently added to his liberal endowment of the school which bears his name, the gift of an estate, on which it may be that the Northampton branch of the Institution will have its location. In course of years a branch of it will probably be established in the eastern part of the State; but before that time it is believed that the city of Boston will open a public school for deaf children, as suggested in the last report of your Board. In the meantime, the Hartford Asylum, following the change of opinion on this subject, which begins to prevail throughout the country, it is believed will give more attention to the classification of its pupils according to their power of articulation, and all these schools will work harmoniously together for the object which their founders contemplated. In regard to this change in public opinion, above mentioned, I can quote no better authority than Mr. Philip C. Gillett, the Principal of the Illinois State Asylum for the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville.

CHANGE OF OPINION IN ILLINOIS.

This gentleman, who, until lately, has held the views recently put forth in the Hartford reports, now says in a report addressed to his Trustees in the month of June last:—

“In explanation of the position of this institution on this question, it is proper for me to remark that we have accepted the reports of the visitations above referred to, and the experiments with classes in articulation already named, as final and conclusive, and have until within a comparatively short period, regarded articulation, as a means or object of instruction among deaf mutes, as the veriest charlatanism, and have consequently given it no serious thought or consideration.

“The reflections of the past few months, and observations made during a few weeks past, have convinced me that we have been in error in our estimation of the value of articulation in the education of the deaf and dumb, and compel me to frankly acknowledge that in the past, while conferring upon our pupils great advantages and benefits, yet we have pursued a policy of questionable justice, if we have not unconsciously been doing a serious and great wrong to an important portion of them, by withholding from them a means of intercourse with mankind in general better than the one we supply.”

Mr. Gillett further goes on in the same Report to speak as follows respecting

The Clarke Institution.

“I have already mentioned that the State of Massachusetts has within a few years established a school for the deaf and dumb, wherein the method of articulation alone is used—the use of the manual alphabet even being prohibited. In company with the principals of the Iowa and Wisconsin institutions, I visited this school at Northampton, Massachusetts. I am under very great obligations to Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, the president of the board of directors of that institution, for much attention and assistance given me, he having surrendered the larger part of a week from business engagements to facilitate a thorough investigation into the method of instruction adopted in their school, as well as the degree of success realized. In this he was seconded most heartily by Miss Harriet B. Rogers, the lady who organized this new school, and whose active energy and ingenuity, added to the impulses of a sympathizing and

PART I.]


SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

philanthropic heart, have secured for it an honorable place among the institutions of that vigorous state, and devised the peculiar processes of instruction there pursued. I passed two days at this institution, observing the method of instruction, and testing the success of the labors expended. The method impressed me as philosophical, and the success, in certain cases, far surpassed what I had supposed to be within the range of possibilities. Semi-mutes readily comprehended the remarks of teachers or others from the motions of the organs of speech, having their lessons taught and explained to them in this way by their teachers, and used their own voice and organs of speech intelligibly and intelligently. Some of the mutes were quite expert at lip-reading, and conversed with comparative ease and fluency in articulate speech, which was understood by the strangers present without difficulty. The voice, as might be expected in such cases, was peculiar, but not disagreeable.

“So early in the history of this school,—it being now only in its third year,—it would not be wise or prudent to predicate too positively any theories upon this enterprise. Still, facts are rude arguments, and, to the extent we become apprised of them, should not be denied or suppressed, but rather made conducive to our own improvement and advantage. I think I had divested myself of prejudice before visiting this institution, but I certainly had no warm prepossessions in its favor. The result of my visit has been very much to modify my preconceived ideas, as this report has already indicated. The president of the board and teachers are all evidently laboring fervently for the greatest welfare of the deaf and dumb, as are the officers of our own or any other institution. Their system of instruction is very different from ours, wholly ignoring the language of signs. To the extent that their system is suited to the instruction of the deaf and dumb as a class, it is preferable and superior to ours. What the extent of its applicability to this class is, has not yet been shown, nor do I understand the officers of that institution to express any positive opinion on this point. Our system we do know, however, is susceptible of being applied to the instruction of all deaf mutes.”

So much candor and frankness on the part of Mr. Gillett do him great honor, and I am confident that the experience of the Northampton School will continue to justify, not only to him, but to all the deaf mute instructors in the land, the reasonable expectations which its managers entertain. Hitherto it has



THE CLARKE INSTITUTION.

gone beyond those expectations in the success attained. And it was no doubt in consideration of its success, as well as from a sense of justice that the last Legislature placed it on a footing of actual equality with the Hartford Asylum, in respect to the State appropriation. The Act for this purpose is as follows:—

[CHAP. 200.]

AN ACT concerning the Education of Deaf Mutes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The governor, with the approval of the board of education, is hereby authorized to send such deaf mutes or deaf children as he may deem fit subjects for instruction at the expense of the Commonwealth, to the American Asylum at Hartford, or to the Clarke Institute for Deaf Mutes at Northampton, as the parents or guardians may prefer.

SECT. 2. The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for such sums as shall be necessary to pay for the instruction and support of such pupils as may be sent to said institutions respectively, pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 14, 1868.*]

Governor Bullock has shown great readiness in carrying out the provisions of this new law, and has constantly testified his favoring interest in the Clarke Institution.

The annual appropriation for the education of deaf children was this year increased to \$25,000, which will all be needed and expended, and still there are children who cannot be admitted to either school. The number of pupils now supported by the State at Hartford is upwards of one hundred; the State pupils at Northampton number twenty, and there are private pupils belonging to Massachusetts at the two Schools enough to increase the number from this State now under instruction to one hundred and thirty. Yet there are, undoubtedly, from fifty to one hundred more who ought now to be in school, but are not, and cannot be, until more schools or larger ones are opened in New England. This is likely to happen, as has already been intimated; and the proportion of pupils to be taught by the two methods, of signs and of articulation, respectively, will probably

be varied considerably, in future years, from that which now exists. About one in six of our Massachusetts pupils is now taught by the articulating method; but the experience of European schools, as set forth by those who have most recently visited them, goes to show that nearly, if not quite, half can be successfully taught in that way. The latest accounts that I have seen from the European schools, come from the correspondence of an accomplished lady of Boston, formerly the teacher of Laura Bridgman, and, from the first, acquainted with the modes and the success of the school of Miss Rogers. This lady has visited, within the past summer, several schools in England, France and Belgium which were not inspected either by Dr. Howe or Mr. Gallaudet in 1867, as well as several others visited by those gentlemen. It would seem, from her observations, that better methods of teaching articulation are beginning to prevail in London, as well as in Paris, Brussels, Bruges and other continental cities, but she saw no school in which more success was attained than at the Northampton. The best school seen by her was a small Jewish establishment in London, taught by Mr. Van Praag, a pupil of Mr. Hirsch of Rotterdam.*

6.—*The License Law.*

I come now to the various Acts of 1868, in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks. These Acts are five in number, (Chapters 141, 311, 318, 342, 344,) and are so complicated in their provisions, that they have not yet become fully understood by the people, nor, in all cases, by the officers who are to execute them. I do not reprint them here, for various reasons, but chiefly because it is very evident they will be modified as soon as the coming Legislature can reach them, so faulty are they found to be, and, in many of their provisions, so repugnant to the wishes and opinions of the people of the State. The first of these Acts, (Chapter 141,) which became law, under peculiar circumstances, on the twenty-third of April last, and took effect (except as afterwards modified,) on the twenty-third of May, abolished the prohibitory or "Maine" law, for many years existing in Massachusetts, and substituted for it a mixed sys-

* At Burton Crescent, No. 44.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

tem of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks. The repeal of the prohibitory law took effect at once in practice; indeed it had effectively been repealed by the people at the November election, but the machinery of licensing, for one reason and another, did not come into operation until near the end of June, so that the new laws are to be judged as to their own peculiar results by what has since occurred—a period of about three months only—and far too short to judge with any accuracy from experience as to how they will work. But there is much evidence as to the general effect of the change in public sentiment which led to these laws, and which, but for the determined opposition of the Executive, would have been perverted to justify still more hurtful legislation. Under cover of a supposed revolution in opinion, (which, up to a certain point, was genuine,) the enemies of public order, and those favorable to the immunity of vice and crime, sought to abolish the State Police Act, and carrying along with them many prejudiced or timid good men, they had nearly effected that result. The resolute purpose of the Executive, sustained by a minority constitutionally sufficient in the Senate, thwarted this unwise effort to increase the facilities—already too great—for crime to escape punishment; and at another stage of legislation a protest was interposed, little heeded at the time, but much considered since, and presenting suggestions that are likely hereafter to determine the fate of the existing license laws.

His Excellency the Governor, declining to approve, though feeling himself constrained not to veto a bill which seemed to him so threatening to the general welfare, said, in his message to the House of Representatives on this subject: “It leads into temptation the young and the weak; it spreads a snare for the stranger and the unwary; it is destructive of the influence of the family and the fireside; adverse to good morals, and repugnant to the religious sentiment of the community.” And it would seem that experience goes far to verify those observations. The law was enacted through the influence of those who (without regard to the consequences of their action on the poor and the weak,) wished to drink more, and those who hoped to sell more. And it is undoubtedly the case, that more

is actually drunk and sold. The result at once began to exhibit itself in our jails and houses of correction ; and as usual, now begins to make its record, directly and indirectly, on the registers of our various State pauper establishments, lunatic hospitals, and reformatories.

It seems probable that the friends of License will be disappointed in the idea that the new law will regulate, not to say lessen, the traffic in liquor. For it is quite evident that those who defied prohibition, will be better able to evade the new restrictions.

While in our cities there is an undeniable increase in intoxication and consequent crime, the change is more noticeable in the smaller towns, and the effect in general is so palpable, that public opinion seems already frowning upon the unseemly order of things and demanding a return to the safer regime of Prohibition, with reasonable penalties and a faithful attempt to execute the law. Indeed, the testimony is so direct, that one large manufacturing company,* among others, attributes the large falling off of its products, with a greater number of operatives, entirely to their increased use of intoxicating liquors, under the new laws. I mention this conspicuous instance, because I feel authorized to do so ; but were I to use the names of other employers of labor, who have testified to the same state of things in their establishments, it would appear that the evil is general.

And here commences the interest of your Secretary in this subject, so far as his official duties are concerned. He is bound by the terms of his office to "arrange and publish all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth bearing upon these subjects" of Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity, "the causes and best treatment" of which he is to illustrate. And he finds that the increase of intemperance, which the reaction of last year against the strictness of prohibition has greatly promoted, interferes at once with our industrial interests, fosters pauperism and disease, and swells the list of criminals. That intemperance has increased, will appear from the prison

*Ames & Sons, Easton, Mass.

LICENSE AND PAUPERISM.

statistics, soon to be submitted ; that crime and vice have also increased will be shown by the same impartial test, as well as confirmed by the observation of all who have attended to that subject, and noticed what has been going on in the past year.

If it is desired to secure, in the best manner, the repression of crime and pauperism, the increase of production, the decrease of taxation, and a general prosperity of the community, so far as this question of intemperance is concerned, it is clearly my judgment that Massachusetts should return to the policy which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, except for mechanical or medical purposes. When most carefully enforced, such a policy amounts in practice only to a restriction on such sales, for every law on this subject will be more or less evaded. But to the poor, and the wives and children of the poor, it makes a wide difference whether we take our departure from the point of prohibition or from that of license. In the latter case, as has been seen the past year, the current sets in favor of more selling and more drinking, and this means to the poor laboring man or woman, and to the children growing up amid bad influences, more poison of the blood, more delirium of the brain, more idleness, more waste, more theft, more debauchery, more disease, more insanity, more assault, more rape, more murder, more of everything that is low and devilish, less of everything that is pure and heavenly. Poverty and vice are what the poor man buys with his poisoned liquor,—sickness, beastliness, laziness and pollution are what the State gives in return for the license-money which the dram-seller filches from the lean purse of the day-laborer and the half-grown lad, and hands over, sullied with shame, to the high-salaried official who receives it. But the Treasury reaps little from this revolting tribute, for, along with the licensed shops and bars, twice as many that are unlicensed ply their trade, and debauch the poor, without enriching anybody but the dram-seller. These are the practical results of a license system in Massachusetts now. What may be done hereafter to improve so dismal a state of things, I cannot say, but have only to deal with what is before us.

But turning to the past for light to guide us, we find that ever since the sixteenth century, and, perhaps, a much longer time, the license system has been tried with little success in Europe and America. Other things being equal, it is among the more intemperate communities that it has been most in favor; while the more temperate a community became, the more strongly it inclined toward prohibition.

Within the last quarter of a century, the moral sentiment of society, shocked by the wide-spread excesses of intemperance, embodied itself with great zeal, strength and effect in the Washingtonian movement. But within the same period it seems to have finished its work, fought its battle—and, contented with a temporary victory, to have dismissed its forces and retired from the field; a fact deeply to be regretted.

Legislation has been left to do what it could, and to attempt what it could not. Along with legislation should go the zealous efforts of all good people.

It is urged with some apparent force, that it is unwise, if not useless, to enact a law above the popular sentiment. But since the fall of man, at least, if not before, it would seem that many of the laws of God himself are above, if not contrary to, the popular sentiment; a fact which has not prevented wise legislators from re-enacting them, and thus seeking to lead and change public opinion. In this matter, however, the sentiment of our people is clearly against intemperance, and it only seeks to find the best way of checking that.

The prison registers kept in this office by returns made from all the State and county prisons in the Commonwealth, and from the city prisons of Boston, furnish the following figures to illustrate the subject under discussion. It will be remembered that the election of November, 1867, virtually abolished the prohibitory law, though it remained nominally in force until April 23, 1868. Bearing these facts in mind, and noticing the corresponding decrease in prosecutions for violating the liquor laws, you will also notice the increase of public drunkenness, such as is punished by imprisonment, when the fine imposed cannot at once be paid. For the six months ending April 1, 1867, the number committed to jail for drunk-

INCREASE OF INTEMPERANCE.

enness, was 884 ; for violating the liquor law, 107. In the corresponding six months, beginning October 1, 1867, and ending April 1, 1868, the number of commitments for drunkenness was 1,035 ; for violation of the liquor law, 47. In Houses of Correction during the first named period, 480 commitments for drunkenness, and 58 for violating the law ; in the second period, 688 and 24 ; in the Boston House of Industry, 752 commitments for drunkenness in the first period, and 853 in the second. In the whole State during the first period, there were 2,116 commitments for drunkenness, and 165 for violating the liquor laws ; in the second period there were 2,576 commitments for drunkenness and only 70 for violation of the liquor laws. The whole number of commitments for all offences was 5,977 in the first period, and 6,428 in the second. If we now compare the last six months of the prison year 1867 (from April 1 to October 1,) with the last six months of 1868, the figures are equally suggestive. In the Jails during this period, in 1867, there were 988 commitments for drunkenness ; in the Houses of Correction, 609 ; in the House of Industry, 904 ; total, 2,501. During the corresponding period in 1868, the number of commitments was, to the jails, 1,090 ; to the Houses of Correction, 1,020 ; to the House of Industry, 1,060 ; total, 3,170 ; the whole number of commitments for all offences being 6,303 in this period of 1867, and 7,098 in 1868. During the year past, therefore, it appears that while crime in general has only increased about 10 per cent., drunkenness has increased more than twice as much, or 24 per cent. This fact offers the best possible comment on the condition of the public mind and of the legal repression of intemperance since the State election of 1867.

It was, perhaps, in anticipation of such a result, that the Legislature of 1867, while discussing the new License Law, took up also the question of founding an Inebriate Asylum. No action (beyond referring the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject to the next General Court,) followed, however ; yet as the matter is one of great interest, especially since the facts given to the public recently by a popular writer,* it is proper here to refer to it. There are at

* Mr. James Parton, in the "Atlantic Monthly."

the present time but five such Inebriate Asylums in the country, of which our *Washingtonian Home* is the oldest and the best known. The others are at Binghamton, N. Y., at Chicago, at Media, Penn., and on Ward's Island, New York City. All these, except the *Washingtonian Home* and the New York State Asylum at Binghamton, were established within a few years past. The arguments in favor of such Asylums are made in view of the fact that the best legislation thus far is found but an imperfect means of reaching or reforming the habitual drunkard, and "legal suasion," so called, is an instrumentality about which good and wise men differ; while repeated imprisonment, both for intemperance itself and the crimes which it engenders, (over seventy per cent. of the whole,) has little or no effect upon the intemperate offender.

It is thought by many that the habit of rum-drinking is as much a disease as a crime, and more a mania, perhaps, than either. If a disease, moreover, it is often one inherited, and scarcely more deserving of punishment, perhaps, than the misfortune of deformity or imbecility. For these reasons, a hospital for the proper and peculiar treatment of this malady has been called for,—a place for the poor drunkard where the law of kindness should have greater sway, and the inmate be treated as unfortunate rather than criminal. With this view, in 1857, our *Washingtonian Home* was opened in Boston by private benevolence, and has been ever since a source of great satisfaction to all who believe in this mode of treating the inebriate. Its reports show an aggregate of nearly 3,000 patients received, one-half of whom probably have been cured and restored to sobriety, and the remainder generally much benefited.

Following this example, like establishments at the localities already mentioned have sprung up in other States, with similar success, but in a more limited degree; and the drunkard has come to look to them as a safeguard and a salvation.

In 1863, Governor Andrew, in his Annual Address, urgently advised the Legislature to consider the subject of establishing Public Asylum of this kind, and the committee to whom the matter was referred reported favorably, but counselled delay

GENERAL OLIVER'S REPORT.

till after the war. The joint committee of the last Legislature also made a report favorable to the plan, but adverse to its proposed establishment at Rainsford Island. They asked leave to report further a plan upon which such an institution should be founded, but this was not granted. Probably the best mode of meeting the public demand for such an institution, will be to enlarge the present Washingtonian Home, or establish branches of that in different parts of the State. Further comment on the legislation of 1868 will be made in the subsequent portions of this Report.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATION OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

I.—CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

An effort was made at the last session to amend the new law in regard to children in factories (Chapter two hundred and eighty-five of the Acts of 1867.) General Oliver, the special State Constable appointed under that Act, in his report to the Legislature, (Senate Document No. 21, 1868,) showed the nature of the law, and suggested certain amendments, which were in substance adopted by the Committee on Education, who reported a bill in accordance with them. It failed to pass, however. The main defects in the law of 1867 are thus stated by General Oliver:—

“1. There is no power conferred by it, whereby the party detailed to attempt its execution can determinately secure satisfactory evidence of its having been violated. No owner, agent, superintendent or overseer of any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, nor any parent or guardian, would be likely to criminate himself, if called on as testimony in any case that might be attempted under the statute, in which such party was concerned.

“2. No power to enter any such establishment, in order to learn of any overt act under the law, is conferred upon any party whatever. Were the person detailed to see to its execution to be refused

admittance to the premises of any party suspected, he could not move a step forward.

"3. No provision is made for the manner of prosecution, nor is any form of indictment prescribed, nor any court named before which parties charged with violation of the statute shall be summoned for trial.

"4. The law is unbending, and yields nothing in any cases whatever, not even in those, and many such there be, where its rigid enforcement would be not only needless, but positively injurious to all parties concerned.

"5. Its own phraseology is not prohibitory, in certain cases, against violations of its own provisions.

"6. It furnishes no system by means of which the party detailed for its execution can learn the whereabouts of these several establishments, nor, supposing he had succeeded measurably in doing so, does it furnish him with any directions whereby he may obtain such desired and detailed information as not only the general scope of the law would seem to embrace, but such as, under a law so vitally important, it would be more than desirable that the legislature should possess.

"7. It provides no system of documentary papers by the use of which information in the premises can be obtained, nor, provided such papers were issued as interrogative circulars by the party detailed to see to the enforcement of the law, does it insist upon replies being made by the parties addressed.

"8. It provides for no forms of certificates,—and these should be uniform throughout the State,—nor for other necessary papers to be used in determining either the age of a child employed, or the school attendance of such child, or length of time of employment in mill or elsewhere. It provides for no methods or books of registration to be kept by employers, setting forth the age and birthplace of the several children employed, the dates at which they commenced work, the amount of annual schooling, etc., all of which, and many more, are essential to the perfect working of an exact and practical statute."

These are chiefly defects in detail, but the fourth clause points to a defect of more importance, and not so readily obviated, in regard to which, however, General Oliver makes the following wise recommendations:—

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF GENERAL OLIVER.

“And first, the provision that ‘no child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment within the Commonwealth,’ is most wise, merciful and necessary, and should not be repealed, *unless it shall be thought better to provide that no child under the age of thirteen (13) years shall be so employed; and that in order to be eligible to employment, each and every such child shall, on actual examination by a party duly appointed therefor by the School Committee of the town wherein such child resides, or is to work, be found able to read correctly in its own language, to spell ordinary words therein, to write a fair, legible hand, to understand, and to be able to perform the common processes of simple and compound arithmetic, of ordinary fractions and simple proportions, and to have some knowledge of geography and keeping accounts.* And for all the practical purposes of life, the above is about sufficient, and is as much as most children possess who go from schools to trades.

“I am by no means sure that, by taking some point of age higher than ten and lower than fifteen years, with these requirements of education, the children may not safely be permitted to enter our industrial establishments, and there remain without further schooling, excepting such as they may voluntarily secure. If that could be agreed upon, and *ten hours made the legal day's work for all*, the difficulties now encountered would mainly be overcome. In my younger days, apprenticing of boys to trades (manufactures had not yet been established in Massachusetts,) took place at the age of fourteen years; and the master-workmen took only such as had about the above-named amount of education.”

No man has a better right than General Oliver to criticize the Act of 1867, for nobody has observed its effects half so closely. His official position requires this, and his previous experience as a manufacturer has enabled him to execute to the best advantage the duties of his office. He has now visited more than half the manufacturing establishments in the State, and is at present examining those in Hampden and Hampshire Counties. He finds the law best enforced in Lowell and Lawrence, and least complied with in Fall River, which has been notorious for years on account of the number of young children at work in the mills there who ought to be at school. But General Oliver's visits to Fall River have had the effect of helping forward a

change for the better ; and a special school is now supported by the city, to which detachments of factory children are sent for three months at a time, as the law requires, and are well instructed by competent teachers. One of these speaks French, and acts as interpreter for the Canadian children, who are numerous there, as well as in other parts of the State. It is these children who particularly need instruction in our schools, for without it they may not even acquire the language of the country. There are said to be mills in the State where operatives of this race do not speak a word of English, and are unwilling their children should learn it.

It is much to be regretted that the bill reported by the Committee on Education, was not substituted at the last session for the present law, which, it is quite clear, is not now generally enforced, and probably cannot be. The question here involved is a difficult one, inasmuch as the apparent necessity of a family often requires children to labor instead of going to school, so that, if attendance at school is compelled, it may often happen that the parents must receive, as paupers, from the public, the amount of money which their children would otherwise have earned ; but, by discussion and experiment, some way can be found of meeting the difficulty, and avoiding the scandal and danger of allowing so many children in Massachusetts to grow up in ignorance.

II.—THE PRIMARY SCHOOL ACT.

Closely related to this subject is that of educating the pauper children of the State. Their education, under the Primary School Act of 1866, is to be carried on at Monson until they can be placed in the better school of a good Massachusetts family, where they can learn thrift and self-respect, and manifold lessons that are seldom taught in great public establishments. There can be no doubt, I think, that the results of the Act of 1866 (Chapter 209,) have been good ; but the best results have not yet been attained, because the Monson establishment has very slowly changed the Almshouse character which it had acquired in the dozen years before the Primary

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

School was opened; and even if it had fully entered at first into the spirit of the law, it would still have required much time to adapt the new institution to the habits and sympathies of the community. As a general rule, the persons who now take children into their families from the State institutions, do so primarily for their own advantage, and only secondarily, if at all, for the good of the child; but it frequently happens that the child who was taken as a servant secures a place in the affections of the family taking him, and so the connection ceases to be a mercenary one. These cases, however, do not form the rule, it is to be feared, and this for the reason that the better families in the State—that is, the families of the most virtue and humanity and wisdom—do not generally apply for pauper children to be brought up in their houses. One of the duties of the Visiting Agent, who has accomplished so much good, is to find more and more such families who can be induced to receive these poor children—and then the existence of such an agency improves the treatment of all such children; but, in general, the small children, the sickly, the troublesome and the vicious, are not readily taken by families, and will not be until some inducement greater than now exists is offered; and it is worth while to consider whether the State shall not hereafter pay a small sum per week for the board of these children in selected families, where they will be well cared for, instead of keeping them in large numbers at a State Institution. A proposition of this kind has already been put forth in your Reports; but no practical effort to carry out such a policy has yet been made.

The Visiting Agency of your Board has now, in effect, been extended over the whole State, and includes the oversight of those placed out from Westborough and Lancaster and Tewksbury, as well as from Monson; but, practically, little has been done, as yet, to investigate the condition of the boys and girls apprenticed from Westborough and Lancaster. The Agent has visited some forty or fifty of the boys from Westborough, and perhaps a third part as many of the Lancaster girls. The children sent out to places from Tewksbury have mostly been visited in the past year by Mr. George P. Elliot, portions of

whose Report are annexed to the Report of the Visiting Agent, Mr. Fisk.

That clause in the Primary School Act allowing the Governor to make transfers from Westborough to Monson, upon the recommendation of your Board, has been put in force within the last few weeks for the first time. It will furnish a means of improving the discipline and classification at Westborough, and will not materially injure the discipline at Monson, provided care is used in transferring only such as do not need close restraint.

III.—THE WORKHOUSE ACT.

Another year's experience has confirmed the good opinion heretofore expressed of the Workhouse Act of 1866, (Chapter 198.) The length of sentence which it imposes, and which seems severe in comparison with the penalty for similar offences in the Houses of Correction, demands that your Board should exercise constant watchfulness, and make a generous use of its pardoning power when expedient—and this has been done during the past year. Of the whole number confined in the State Workhouse at Bridgewater since October 1, 1867, (472,) no fewer than 43 have been discharged before the expiration of their sentence, and most of them conditionally. In many cases a bond has been required, not only for the good conduct of the mother, (in cases such as frequently occur, where there are illegitimate infant children,) but for the care and support of the child. In this manner an effort has been made, and generally with success, to secure the preservation of the child's life, as well as the future good conduct of the mother; and one of the most marked results of the Workhouse system has been to diminish the number of deserted infants and the consequent mortality among them. Probably the number of foundling and neglected infants received at the Charles Street Home in Boston and at the State Almshouses, in the past year, has been little more than half what it would have been under the old order of things.

The financial results of the system are also worthy of notice. Making allowance for the earnings of the inmates of the Workhouse, the cost of their maintenance has been less than \$1.50

COST OF PRISONERS AT THE WORKHOUSE.

a week, or but little more than half the average cost in the county prisons—this, too, notwithstanding the fact that two-thirds of these inmates are women, many of them with nursing children, and that the men are far less able-bodied than the average of male prisoners in the Houses of Correction. A similar reduction of expense in the county prisons would make a yearly saving of something more than \$100,000, or as much as it now costs to support both the Bridgewater and the Monson establishments.

These comments on previous legislation might be indefinitely extended ; but enough has been said to indicate the general course of things in regard to the questions with which your Board is specially concerned. In reviewing all that has been done by legislation in the past five years, it may be said, generally, that its effects have been, save in the matter of the License Law, to check pauperism and crime ; and, if the latter has increased, it has been either from the growth of intemperance, or from those general causes which the laws can only gradually reach.

PART SECOND.

THE CARE OF FOUNDLING AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.—THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER STATES
AND COUNTRIES.

The subject assigned me in this division of the Report, has long been under the consideration of your Board. More than four years ago, in consequence of the evident neglect of foundling and deserted children in this and other communities, a Committee of this Board was appointed (on the 3d of August, 1864,) to make inquiries into the whole matter, and report when they should deem it expedient. Messrs. Allen, Blaisdell, and the Secretary composed this Committee, and from their report, made during the present year, I have selected such passages as serve to illustrate the history and present condition of Institutions for the preservation of infant life under the peculiar circumstances here referred to.

When this subject was originally brought to the notice of the Board, it had excited little interest in any portion of the United States, except the City of New York, where, in 1857, a Committee of the Governors of the Almshouse had been appointed "to report upon the expediency of organizing a Home for Foundlings, for the care of infants thrown upon, or abandoned to, the Almshouse Department." This Committee consisted of Messrs. Isaac Townsend, Washington Smith, and Anthony Dugro, who were also instructed "to ascertain how similar institutions in Europe are arranged and managed, with such other information as may be useful to its proper organization." Their Report was made during the year 1858, and printed in 1859, in the Tenth Annual Report of the Governors of the New York

FOUNDLING ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

Alms-house. I have found it a document of some value, and have made use of it, among other authorities.

This Committee advised the establishment of a Foundling Hospital in the city of New York, and the plan was seriously considered ; but the disturbed state of the country seems to have prevented any useful action until the year 1866. In that year the Board of Charities and Correction for the City of New York, (the successors of the Board of Ten Governors,) began those changes in the Infant Department of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, which have finally resulted in the transfer of that Department to Ward's Island, where a Foundling Hospital is temporarily established. A building for permanent occupancy is now going up on Randall's Island, not far from the present City Nurseries, and the Board seems to have fully committed itself to the principle and practice of a public Foundling Hospital on a large scale, the present number of infants there being about three hundred.

In other parts of the country, though little has actually been done, the question has been much discussed, and in Massachusetts has, within the last twelve months, taken a practical form. With the sanction of your Board, and under a charter granted by the Legislature of 1867, an Infant Asylum has been organized, with the view to take the place of a public Foundling Hospital. This Asylum is now open, and has presented its First Annual Report to the public. The Secretary of this Board, one of the first Directors of the Asylum, having been selected to write its first Report, submitted his papers to the Committee for their use. There will consequently appear to be a great resemblance, if not actual identity of passages, in this Report and that of the Asylum, the two papers being mainly by the same hand, and covering in part the same ground.

Before entering, however, upon the question of deserted infants in Massachusetts, it will be well to give some sketch of what has been done for them elsewhere, and particularly in London, Paris, Dublin and Berlin, where for many years measures have been taken on a large scale to provide for this class of the poor. Under the name of Foundling Hospitals,

establishments for the maintenance of deserted infants have long existed in Europe. The Foundling Hospital of Paris, instituted by the celebrated Vincent de Paul, dates back to 1620 ; that of Dublin was founded early in the next century, and that of London was chartered in 1739, though not opened until 1740. These, and the more recently established ones in Russia, (at Moscow and St. Petersburg,) are perhaps the best known in the world, but there are also many others in the various countries of Europe, and in the southern portions of America. But except in New York, none has ever been established in any part of the United States, although in several of our cities, some special provision has been made for the class of deserted infants. It is true that this class has always been small in the United States, as compared with its numbers in any part of Europe ; but it is now increasing fast, and greatly needs a systematic effort for its relief, such as has long been made in Europe.

The Foundling Hospital of London has an interesting history. Its founder was Captain Thomas Coram, an Englishman, who had spent a portion of his life in Massachusetts, and who has been immortalized by the pencil of Hogarth, as well as by his own benevolence. Captain Coram was fully engaged, during seventeen years, in the prosecution of his scheme for the erection of a Foundling Hospital, in which he succeeded at last. George II. granted him a charter in 1739, which recited that " Thomas Coram, in behalf of great numbers of helpless infants daily exposed to destruction, has by his petition, represented that many persons of quality and distinction, as well as others, of both sexes, being sensible of the frequent murders committed on poor, miserable infants by their parents, to hide their shame, or otherwise, and the inhuman custom of deserting new-born children to perish, or training them up in idleness, beggary, or theft, had by instruments in writing, declared his and their intention to contribute liberally towards the erecting of a hospital after the example of other Christian countries, and for supporting the same."

The preliminary measures having been taken, on the 26th of October, 1740, there appeared on the door of a house in Hatton Garden, now a thickly-populated, central locality, the following

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THE LONDON FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

notice: "To-morrow at eight in the evening, this house will be opened for the reception of twenty children, under the following regulations, namely: No child exceeding the age of two months will be taken in, nor such as have the evil, leprosy, or contagious disease of the like nature, whereby the health of the other children may be endangered. The person who brings such child, is to come in at the outer door, and ring a bell at the inner door, and not to go away until the child is returned, or notice given of its reception. But no questions will be asked of any person who brings a child, nor shall any servant of the house presume to endeavor to discover who such person is, on pain of being discharged. And all persons who bring children, are requested to affix on each child some particular writing, or some distinguishing mark or token, so that the child may be known, if hereafter necessary."

The children were taken in, and a notice was affixed over the door, "The house is full." There was subsequently much confusion from the contention and efforts of rival mothers, each eager for the admission of her child. These inconveniences were got rid of by an ingenious balloting process. All women who drew from a bag *black* balls, were dismissed; those who drew *white*, were entitled to admission for their children, (if otherwise eligible,) whilst those who drew *red*, might remain to draw once more amongst themselves, for any vacancies left open by the ineligibility of any of the former class. In 1745, the western wing of the present building was opened, and the temporary accommodations in Hatton Gardens were relinquished. The other two portions of the edifice soon followed. The Chapel was commenced in 1747, four years before the death of the founder. It seems that at the age of eighty-two, Captain Coram found himself destitute, and, when asked, was not ashamed to own his poverty. "I have not," said he, "wasted the little wealth I formerly possessed, in self-indulgence or vain expenses, and I am not ashamed to confess that in my old age I am poor." An annuity was provided for him by his friends, which however he did not long enjoy.


During the period from 1740 till about 1760, the applications for admission were so far beyond the number that the funds

CARE OF FOUNDLINGS AT PARIS.

its grant for their support till nearly the whole of them were apprenticed. From 1756 to 1771, (the years of the Parliamentary connection,) the national fund contributed no less a sum than £549,796 16s., about \$2,748,984, or nearly three millions of dollars, to this single charity. After this period the Governors sold their provincial establishment, to be devoted to other purposes; and from that time to the present their administration has grown more strict, without impairing the usefulness of the institution, which with all its defects has done a good work.

I have been thus particular in this account of the London Foundling Hospital, because it is from the defects of that establishment that many arguments have been drawn against the whole practice of providing for deserted infants.

In Paris there are two distinct modes of providing for deserted infants,—in the Foundling Hospital, and by means of nurses in the country, under the regulation of a Bureau, of which M. Husson is the head. The Foundling Hospital of Paris, already referred to as founded about 1620 by Vincent de Paul, has not escaped the severe mortality which seems inevitable in all large establishments of this sort, although of late years this mortality has been much reduced. In the twenty years ending in 1859, out of 48,525 infants admitted to the Paris Hospital, 27,119 died in their first year, or 56 out of every hundred. This is a large proportion of deaths, but less than two-thirds of what it formerly was in the Foundling Hospitals of Paris, London and Dublin, and in the Almshouses of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania in recent years. During the same twenty years, out of 24,169 infants placed out to nurse by Mr. Husson's Bureau in Paris, only 7,151 died in their first year, or less than 30 in every hundred. The average of these two rates of mortality, (which would apply to a total of 72,694 infants received below the age of ten days,) would be 47 in every hundred, or but little more than half as great as the rate among infants of this class in the ordinary State and city almshouses of the United States. By infants of this class, we mean, of course, *motherless* infants, for no such mortality has ever existed among infants with their mothers in any of our public establishments.



The management of the Foundling Hospital of Paris is similar to that of such establishments elsewhere, but it is a favorable specimen of its class. The other system, (that of placing children out to board with nurses,) has been described at some length by our Chairman, Dr. Howe, in his published letters, and by an English lady, Miss Florence Hill, in a work lately published, called "*The Children of the State.*"* Miss Hill says:—

"The plan of boarding out children has existed in France for several centuries, having had its origin in the practice of sending them out of Paris, and probably other large towns, immediately on their birth, to be nursed in the country. In 1769, however, a dearth of nurses had arisen, owing in part at least to the non-payment of their salaries; and to remedy the deficiency a government department was established, entitled, '*Le bureau général des nourrices et des raccommenderesses.*' Inspectors were appointed to visit the nurses, but they were not active in the discharge of their duties, nor were the local medical officers who succeeded them much better. At length, after the difficulties of the revolutionary period, during which the nurses were the objects of many legislative measures, the Bureau passed in the year *IX.* under the administration of the '*Consul général des hospices;*' and thus arose the department of '*Le service des enfants assistés;*' which, after successive improvements, is now, under the able direction of Mr. Husson, popularly known in Paris as the '*Bureau Sainte Apolline.*' To the office of providing nurses for the offspring, entitled *enfants placés*, of parents who pay for their services, is added the whole charge of the class corresponding to our juvenile paupers, called *enfants assistés*; for though there is no Poor Law in France, provision for the relief of the destitute is made, and all the children thus relieved in Paris are dealt with by the *Bureau Ste. Apolline*, whether their destitution arise from their being orphans, or from the poverty of their parents, or temporarily from the incapacitation of the parents to support them, through being either in hospital or in prison. In any of these cases the destitute child is taken to the Bureau, where he is immediately registered, and a parchment bearing his name and number, with the date, is attached to his arm. If his health demands medical care, he remains until cured at the Hospital of the institution. Other-

* Published by Macmillan, London, 1868.

INFANTS AT NURSE IN FRANCE.

wise, a small silver medal, bearing on one side the head of St. Vincent de Paul, on the other the child's number, is fixed round his neck, never to be removed until he is six years old, except in extreme cases, and with legal formalities; he is then entrusted to a nurse residing in the country, a sufficient supply of whom are constantly brought to Paris, under the escort of a *surveillante*, to fetch their foster children. These are likewise placed under the close supervision of a medical practitioner, and a *sous-inspecteur*.

“Formerly the children were dispersed by the Government institution over twenty-one departments, but the rival demands of the private bureaux restrict them now to five. These are respectively divided into six circumscriptions, at the head of each of which is a *sous-inspecteur*, whose salary varies with the number of children under his care, but must never exceed £140 a year. He acts in unison with the numerous local medical officers, and his duties are multiform. He aids in selecting nurses, (giving preference to those who possess a cow or goat,) he appoints, and must always have ready, a *surveillante* to take charge of nurses and children on their journeys to and from Paris; he examines both on their arrival, and ascertains that the child wears its medal; he sees that the medical officers discharge their duty; he must visit every child in his district once in three months, satisfying himself of its welfare, or if necessary transferring it to another nurse; and putting himself in communication with the Maire, the Curé, and other principal inhabitants, he must solicit their friendly notice of the children. He also orders and accounts for every disbursement; and it is his duty to keep the central administration informed of the exact state of each child in his district.

“The duties of the medical officer are still more onerous. He must recommend to the *sous-inspecteur* a sufficient number of nurses. He examines every child on its arrival from Paris, entering its condition in a book; he should visit them monthly, and the nurslings even more frequently; while those who are ill he must attend as often as may be needful, and supply them with medicine, &c., at his own cost. He has to keep the *sous-inspecteur* constantly informed of the state of the children, and to report every three months upon their condition. Also it devolves upon him to take charge of the belongings of those who die. His payment is twelve francs per annum per child.

“The nurse must produce a certificate from the authorities of the Commune, that she is of good character, and in circumstances to

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take proper care of a foster child. She must be between twenty and forty years of age, and is not permitted to take charge of an infant unless her own is nine months old, and has been weaned. She is moreover subjected to three distinct medical examinations to test her fitness as a wet nurse.

“The rates of payment are for children aged—

From one day to twelve months, 12 francs a month, .	(say \$3.50.)
one to two years, 10 francs a month, . . .	(say \$3.00.)
two to four years, 8 francs a month, . . .	(say \$2.35.)
four to six years, 7 francs a month, . . .	(say \$2.05.)
six to twelve years, 6 francs a month, . . .	(say \$1.75.)

“The nurse is bound to send her foster child, from the age of six to fourteen, regularly to school, (the fees being paid by the Bureau,) and to receive religious instruction—a certificate that she has done so being required; and those who can produce it, and show that the children received under one year old have been well cared for, and kept free from accident until twelve, obtain a reward of fifty francs for each. Clothing is provided by the Bureau, and its Reports contain the most elaborate tables of the garments supplied at different ages, with minutest calculations, even to thousandth fractions of a franc, of the cost. This amounts to about £1 for the first outfit, and the additional supplies, up to five years of age, cost £2 10s. more. From that period, sex is recognized in the distribution of garments—the boy assumes the lordly pantaloons, and costs henceforth for clothing nearly a third more than the weaker vessel, the respective average being twenty-six and eighteen francs per annum, up to twelve years of age, when the supply ceases. At that age the foster child is eligible for apprenticeship, and the nurse, or probably her husband, frequently retains it in this relation. No premium is paid, and only in cases of illness any allowance for support; but the employer receives fifty francs for clothing. He has, however, to supply a certain outfit on the expiration of the apprenticeship. Occasionally he foregoes the expenditure of the fifty francs, in which case it is placed in a Savings Bank, as a resource when the young person shall start in life, and he is urged to augment it from his earnings. The *sous-inspecteur* draws up a formal agreement with the employer, and in obedience to rules issued by the Bureau, he apprentices the child for only three or four years. At the expiration of this period, he makes a new agreement with the same employer, or if his conduct has been unsatisfactory, another is sought.

MORTALITY OF INFANTS IN FRANCE.

“The average number of children annually relieved by the Bureau in ten years, from 1855 (when the institution was put on its present footing,) until 1864, was 21,934, of whom 3,535 have been reclaimed by their parents or other relatives; and the average annual expenditure amounted to 2,646,030 francs, or a little under 13 francs for each child relieved; so that it is evident that many can have been under the care of the Bureau for only very short periods.

“Although the rate of mortality had been steadily diminishing for some years, it was, in 1864, for *enfants placés* under one year old, above 30 per cent., or rather more than double the nominal death-rate for the whole of France. Calculated, however, upon the number of *enfants assistés* under twelve years of age, it was 9.17 per cent. for the sickly children detained in the hospital, and 7.96 for the rest sent into the country.

“Some very startling statistics of the mortality of infants put out to nurse in France, have lately attracted attention in that country and our own; and lest these results should be confounded with the operation of the *Bureau Ste. Apolline*, it is incumbent on us to state that the statistics referred to relate, as regards *enfants assistés*, to those in the provinces, and as regards *enfants placés*, to those entrusted by their parents to nurses engaged at private bureaus, where the most shocking ignorance prevails in selecting them, and whence, apparently, no supervision at all is exercised over them after their return with their foster children to the country. A government inquiry into this frightful abuse, in 1860, ascertained that infants under one year old were dying at the rate of 58, 70, 87 and even 90 per cent. The superiority of the *Bureau Ste. Apolline* over the innumerable private offices for providing nurses at Paris, appears from the mournful statement of M. Brochard, that, of all the children sent out of Paris to be nursed, *three-quarters* die.

“It will now be clear to our readers that infant mortality has reached a maximum as frightful among the offspring of parents who are living and ostensibly their guardians, as among the deserted and orphan children dependent on public charity; and that, moreover, the causes of this appalling destruction of human life are not only preventible, but, as regards the latter class in the department of the Seine—namely, the *enfants assistés*, under the care of the *Bureau Ste. Apolline*—are to a great degree prevented. The mean death-rate for these children under 12, in the Hospice and in the country, is about 8.77 per cent. Perhaps it might be further reduced by more liberal pay to the nurses, and especially to the

medical officers, who can hardly, for twelve francs a year, bestow the needful amount of attention on each little patient. We are inclined, also, to believe, that were the nurse a freer agent, so that responsibility for the welfare of the infant should rest upon her, instead of upon the *sous-inspecteur* and the medical officer, which reduces her to the position merely of a servant of the Bureau, she would probably take a more affectionate interest in her nursling, telling favorably on its physical, and also, doubtless, on its moral condition. For the latter respect, however, satisfactory results seem already to be obtained."

The comments of Dr. Howe on the French System, as observed in its workings by him during his visit to Paris in the summer of 1867, are familiar to the Board, and, in the main, they agree with those of Miss Hill. A like opinion is understood to have been formed by Dr. William R. Lawrence, of Boston, (author of a work on the Charities of France,) and by George S. Hale, Esq., one of the Overseers of the Poor of Boston, both of whom have, within a few years, visited and examined the Parisian establishments for children of this age and class.

The policy pursued in Prussia seems to be nearly identical with the French system of boarding out the infants. In respect to the practice in Prussia and other parts of Germany, Miss Hill says:—

"At Hamburg the boarding out system is pursued; and more than half the pauper children of Berlin are thus dealt with. The regulations for their management, issued in 1866, and confirming the code of 1854, lie before us. This department is under the control of the Poor Law Board, but its local administration is entrusted to an association of not less than five persons called an 'Orphan Office.' The members, entitled Warders and Wardresses,—the former superintending boys at school, the latter, girls and little boys,—are proposed by the Poor Law Board, and appointed by the local magistrate. They assemble once monthly, when a member of the Poor Law Board has a right to be present for consultation; and twice in a year all the Orphan Offices hold a general conference, under the presidency of the orphan department of the Poor Law Board. There is an Orphan Office in each Poor Law district,

ORPHANS AND FOUNDLINGS IN PRUSSIA.

wherein the number of orphans boarded out is restricted to fifteen, in order that the members of the office may not have more than three children respectively to superintend. Their duty consists in verifying the proofs of suitability for the care of children presented by foster parents, (who must not be in receipt of alms or parish pay, and who must comply strictly with directions given by the Warders and Wardresses of their district,) in closely watching, by frequent visits, the condition, treatment, and regular attendance at school of the orphans, and reporting the same half-yearly to the Poor Law Board, and in paying the foster parents their allowances. These are, for children under one year old, fifteen shillings a month, diminishing until for children between seven and fourteen it is nine shillings. The Board provides clothing for the infants, and also for children under six years old who have been well taken care of for six successive months by the same foster parents. In case of illness the child is attended by the district pauper medical attendant.

“The head of the Orphan Department in Berlin is Mr. Zelle, and the following data obtained from him we owe to the kindness of the distinguished jurist, Baron Von Holtzendorff, who writes, ‘We have a mixed system; part of our pauper children are educated in orphan houses, part are given in charge to trustworthy cottagers and citizens of towns. Berlin has a large orphan establishment in its rural vicinity, consisting however of several distinct houses. The spot is called Rummelsburg; there are five houses for fifty boys each, (250 children,) two houses for girls, (100,) a department for the agricultural training of girls between fourteen and fifteen years, (50 girls,) a nursery for children under seven years, (30,) a hospital (containing now 30 children,) an establishment for the reception of children affected with chronic diseases, (20,) in all 480 children. The majority, however, are boarded out, the total number being 1,520. About 800 children are in cottages distributed over the whole of the province of Brandenburg, either in rural districts or small towns; the clergy voluntarily exercising surveillance over those in the villages. In Berlin there are many non-clerical members of the administration, gentlemen and ladies, who offer their assistance for the same purpose. Boys are dismissed at the age of fourteen, girls at fifteen.

“‘The result of my observations, and the opinion of my friend, Mr. Zelle, are as follows: Both systems, when well administered, will do; it depends on circumstances which ought to be preferred. It is desirable to have both; and to make a proper selection of

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children before subjecting them to either. For boys, a combined educational training in a common establishment works well; for girls, individual treatment is decidedly better than keeping them in orphan houses.’”

Perhaps, however, the best example of the system of boarding out young children deprived of a mother's care, is afforded by two comparatively small orphan establishments at Dublin, in Ireland, which are also described at some length by Miss Hill. She says:—

“In 1828 was originated in Dublin, by three Protestants of very humble position, an orphanage for the fatherless of their own faith. Twenty-four destitute orphans were selected as the first recipients of its bounty, and a plan was adopted for training its wards which has ever since been pursued. No vast and imposing building was erected, swallowing up the funds of the institution, and agglomerating the children in unnatural masses; but the orphans were sent into the country to board, in the families of respectable Protestants, usually laborers or small farmers, the moral and religious character of the foster mothers being duly ascertained. It was made a condition that the nurse should not receive children from the Foundling hospital, or any other charitable institution. Inspectors were appointed to visit the homes from time to time, to verify the statements of the certificates, and to investigate the treatment of the children. Their Reports are filed at the Office of the Society, so that the condition of each child, its progress at school, etc., can at any moment be ascertained. The children were also taken under the voluntary supervision of the Protestant clergyman of the district in which they are located, with whom the committee of the Society constantly correspond concerning their welfare, and through whom all payments to nurses are made; and to these three safeguards—the respectability of the foster parents, the uncertain visits of the Inspectors, and the constant friendly surveillance of a resident clergyman—were soon added yearly, and, if occasion required, still more frequent visits by three members of the Committee.

“The sums paid by the Society to the nurses were originally £4 per annum for children under two years old, and £3 10s. for all above that age. These were to cover the expense of food, lodging, washing and education, the Society providing clothing. Subsequently these amounts were raised to £5 for all children under one

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year old, and £4 for all above; the Society paying 5s. per annum to a neighboring school for each child to attend.

“A considerable number of subscribers had desired, when the association was formed, that a house should be taken as a dwelling for the orphans; and consequently a very careful investigation was made into the relative merits of the two schemes. The inquiry resulted in the conviction that the cost of the children maintained in a house apart, would be three times that of their support in families; while the moral advantages of replacing them as nearly as possible in the circumstances appointed by nature, where, in the circle of an industrious family, they would be trained by example, as well as precept, in habits of activity and labor, was believed to afford an equally strong motive for adopting the boarding-out system.

“The number of children under the care of the Dublin Society, had, by 1832, increased to 115; and in that year, branch associations began to be formed in provincial towns, which have proved equally successful with the original institution. The provincial branches, as we learn from the Annual Report, issued in March, 1866, have increased to thirty; they have 2,208 orphans under their care, and have placed out in the world 5,376. 1,817 orphans have shared the bounty of the parent society, of whom 453 children are now under its charge. 831 have been apprenticed, and 425 have been returned to friends whose circumstances had sufficiently improved to authorize the restoration. All the children placed out by the Society are apprenticed,—the boys for five or seven years to trades, the girls for three or five years to trades or domestic service, and thus a certain degree of control is maintained over them during youth. A fee, graduated according to circumstances, is given to each child apprenticed with a *trade*. Great care has always been exercised in the selection of employers, and several years ago an Inspector was appointed to visit every apprentice twice yearly, and to keep up a constant intercourse by letter. In 1842 an ‘Apprentice Relief Fund’ was formed, to afford relief in cases of extreme need, where the apprenticeship has been faithfully served.

“The annual cost of the children (exclusive of the apprenticeship fee) is between £10 and £11 per head, dividing the whole expenditure of the Society, by the number of its wards.

“About nine years ago a similar Orphanage, called St. Brigid’s, was established by a Roman Catholic lady in Dublin, with the warm approval of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, for children of that faith. Placed to board in respectable country families, they are

INCREASE OF FOUNDLINGS.

only about 160 in a year ; while in 1864, 287 were reported, in 1865, 271, and in 1866, 281 ; that is to say, the births of this description nearly doubled, although the general birth-rate was decreasing from 1861 till 1866. Within the same period of fifteen years, the percentage of children reported still-born, increased from about two per cent. of the whole number of living births in 1852, to upwards of three per cent. in 1866 ; that is to say, for every thousand living births fifteen years ago, there were twenty still-born children, and at the present time, there are thirty, an increase of fifty per cent. Were all the births of these two classes (illegitimate and still-born) officially reported, it is certain that the absolute number would be greatly increased, and probable that the rate of increase within the last fifteen years, would be considerably larger. Now when it is remembered that foundling children come chiefly from the illegitimate births, and that a great number of children reported still-born, are in reality destroyed, with the consent of the mother, or at her desire, because she does not know how, or does not wish to support them, the bearing of these facts will be seen, and the increasing necessity for some provision for deserted infants, will at once appear.

It was found, however, that, with the exception of an infant of this class now and then received into some orphan asylum or private family, the only provision for them, was that furnished by the Overseers of the Poor, in cities and towns, or by the State authorities in the three State Almshouses. And it was the custom in nearly all the cities and towns, to send these infants, when left on their hands, at once to the State Almshouses. An exception to this custom had prevailed for some years in Boston. The city authorities there had countenanced and at last maintained an establishment for the reception and disposal of deserted infants ; from which many had been given out for adoption, either in the city or country, while those not so given out were sent to the State Almshouse as in other cities. Excellent as this mode of disposing of the children was, it did not go far enough, for no regular inspection was made of the infants placed out, and no means taken to secure their proper treatment ; while a large number not taken for adoption, still found their

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way into the State Almshouse. The whole number of infants received at the Temporary Home in Charles Street in the years 1864-1867, and the disposition made of them, will be seen by the following Table:—

Foundlings received at the Temporary Home on Charles Street, Boston.

YEARS.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Whole number received,	38	47	43	28	156
Taken for adoption,	11	19	15	17	62
Sent to State Almshouse,	21	19	23	6	69
Otherwise removed,	—	5	1	3	9
Died,	6	4	4	2	16

By the above table it appears that the average number of this class of infants brought to the Overseers of the Poor in Boston, is about forty in a year; of whom nearly half are placed in families, and nearly half are sent to the State Almshouse. The small number of deaths is explained by the fact that nearly all are removed from the Home so early, that if they die at all in their first year they die elsewhere. Those sent to Tewksbury, as a rule, are far less strong and healthy than those given out for adoption. It is the custom in Boston to send all foundlings to the Temporary Home, but a few are otherwise provided for, so that fifty may be taken as the annual number appearing in Boston; during the present year, however, owing in part to the establishment of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, this number has not been reached. The three State Almshouses, to which infants of this class have been sent, are located at *Tewksbury*, twenty miles from Boston and five miles from Lowell; at *Monson*, fifteen miles from Springfield and fifty from Worcester; and at *Bridgewater*, thirty miles from Boston, eighteen from Fall River, twelve from Taunton, and thirty-two from New Bedford. They are great establishments, designed originally for the reception of the adult poor, and with no special conveniences for the care of infants,

INFANTS IN STATE ALMSHOUSES.

to which, however, rooms have been assigned separate from those of the adults. But these rooms were large, ill-ventilated and not always properly warmed; the hired nurses were few, and the care of motherless infants was left very much to the pauper inmates, who are generally unsuitable persons. There was no regular system of supplying wet nurses, nor was the food, for such infants as do not feed at the breast, prepared so carefully as the delicate stomach of an infant requires. Moreover, the pains taken by a mother or a sedulous nurse to keep her child dry, warm, well asleep, and sometimes in the fresh air, were often neglected at the almshouse, where the infants seldom left the room in which they were first placed until their death or removal from the establishment. Add to this the force of inherited disease, the exposure and neglect previous to their admission, the difficulty of adapting other nutriment to a stomach intended for the mother's milk, and there need be no wonder that, in the best almshouses, deserted or motherless infants died very fast. We shall hereafter speak further on this subject, and endeavor to remove some unjust prejudices.

We have no statistics to show how fast infants of this description die in America, outside of public establishments, but, as a general rule, the rate of infant mortality is as great here as in European countries. In Ireland, we are told that the average death-rate of all children is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while in Massachusetts it is upwards of 2 per cent., and for children under the age of ten, nearly 4 per cent. In the Irish workhouses, we are told that the average death-rate for children under sixteen is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in some of them is as high as 15 per cent. In the Massachusetts almshouses the average death-rate of children under sixteen is probably about 5 per cent., or more than double the rate in the State at large. For children under five years it is much larger,—say 20 per cent.,—and for children under one year, instead of being 13 per cent., as in the State at large, it has varied for all classes of children from 25 to 50 per cent. In 1866 it was about 35 per cent., and in 1867 about 28 per cent. The following table will show certain facts in regard to the mortality of children of all classes in the State Almshouses for the four years ending October 1, 1867:—

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Statistics of children one year old and under, for the four years ending October 1, 1867, in the three State Almshouses.

	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Total.
Number admitted at the age of 1 year or less,	597	227	337	1,161
Of the above, deaths after residence of less than 1 week,	33	6	2	46
of 1 week and less than 1 month, . .	114	32	29	165
of 1 month and less than 3 months, . .	41	44	51	136
of 3 months and less than 6 months, . .	20	12	26	58
of 6 months and less than 1 year, . .	15	8	19	42
of 1 year and more,	-	4	-	4
In all,	228	96	127	451
Discharged or transferred,	346	106	158	610
Remaining, October 1, 1867,	23	25	52	100

If now we turn to the condition and the rate of mortality among motherless infants alone, in our State Almshouses, we shall find a much more startling state of things. Previous to 1867 it seems evident that at least eighty out of every hundred of these neglected infants died in their first year, and that scarcely any survived their second year.

According to the testimony of Dr. Wakefield, the physician of the Tewksbury Almshouse, the whole number of foundlings and deserted infants in that almshouse in the year 1866 was fifty-four, of whom forty-seven died in their first year, a mortality of eighty-seven per cent. This mortality was reduced in the year 1867 to seventy per cent., the whole number of these infants being thirty-four, of whom twenty-three died. So great a reduction both in the number admitted and in the rate of mortality in a single year, is very gratifying. The following Table shows the mortality among the principal class of these motherless children,—the foundlings alone,—at the Tewksbury Almshouse since its opening:—

MORTALITY OF FOUNDLINGS AT TEWKSBURY.

Children admitted as Foundlings at the Tewksbury Almshouse, and what became of them.

ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, ETC.	YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 1—															1878, 1879, &c. May, '84, to Oct., '88.
	5 mos., 1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
Remaining,	-	2	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	6	6	-
Admitted,	15	17	11	17	26	10	16	17	10	28	35	22	48	25	36	333
Whole number,	15	19	13	18	30	11	18	17	11	28	39	23	49	31	42	333
Discharged to mothers,	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	2	13
“ to a place,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	7
“ to Monson,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
“ otherwise,	4	2	2	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	21
Died,	9	14	9	10	25	8	18	11	8	21	37	20	37	23	33	283
Whole number,	13	17	12	14	29	9	18	16	11	24*	38	22	43	25	4	295
Remaining October 1,	2	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	4	1	1	6	6	5	5
Average residence of those that died,*	6+	9—	7+	6+	9+	7—	6	2—	3—	4½	4½	2½	2½	5½	4+	5

* Weeks.

The New Infant Asylum.

It was assumed, from the imperfect data attainable, that the annual number of infants abandoned, deserted or left orphans under such circumstances as would entitle them to be received in the proposed Infant Asylum, is at present about 200 in the whole State of Massachusetts. Of this number, perhaps half would be illegitimate children, and at least half would appear in the immediate vicinity of Boston. Acting on these assumptions, it was thought best to obtain such a charter as would allow the corporation to open first a small establishment in Boston or its immediate neighborhood, and afterwards such other establishments in other parts of the State as might be found necessary. The Legislature of 1867, without a dissenting vote, granted the desired charter in the following terms:—

[CHAP. 230.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Massachusetts Infant Asylum.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Martin Brimmer, Thomas C. Amory, Mary J. Quincy, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for the purpose of assisting and providing for deserted and destitute infant children; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the sixty-eighth chapter of the General Statutes, and in all general laws which now are, or hereafter may, be in force relating to such corporation.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold for the purposes aforesaid, real and personal estate not exceeding in value, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor in any city or town in the Commonwealth, and the superintendents and inspectors of the state almshouses, may place deserted and destitute infants in the care of said corporation under the laws for the relief of the poor, and such sums shall be paid for the temporary support of such infants as may be agreed upon between the parties: *provided*, that said overseers and the board of state charities, shall use all reasonable care to collect the cost of such temporary support, from the parties justly chargeable with the same, whenever they can be ascertained, and to remove those not born, or not having a settlement in this state.

[Approved May 15, 1867.]

THE MASSACHUSETTS INFANT ASYLUM.

This Act of Incorporation was formally accepted by a majority of the persons named therein, on the 11th day of July, 1867, at which time the members of the Corporation (being the above named persons and their associates) were the following: Martin Brimmer, Thomas C. Amory, Mary J. Quincy, Dr. Samuel Cabot, Samuel E. Sewall, Olivia E. Bowditch, Henry G. Clark, Charles F. Donnelly, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, John Parkman, Mrs. John P. Putnam, Hugh Carey, Horatio R. Storer, and Thomas Russell of Boston; Miss Anna C. Lowell of Roxbury; Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney of West Roxbury, and F. B. Sanborn of Concord.

At the present time, the number of these Corporators has increased under the By-Laws adopted July 11, 1867, to several hundred.

A Board of Directors having been chosen, October 29, 1867, and having organized by the election of Dr. Samuel Cabot as President, and George S. Hale, Esq., as Treasurer, (the place of Secretary being temporarily filled by Mr. F. B. Sanborn,) measures were taken to procure the lease of a suitable house for the reception of infants, and to raise the funds necessary to support the Asylum. The usual committees were appointed, including an efficient Finance Committee, to whose exertions, and to the liberality of the citizens of Boston and its neighborhood, is due the handsome fund with which the Asylum has begun its work. But it was found impossible to hire such a house as was needed before the month of March, 1868; and it was not until April that the establishment in Dorchester was opened. Besides the subscriptions to the fund, several of the Churches, and many charitable persons in the vicinity, contributed to furnish the Asylum, and equip it for its work; and this has been done in the most liberal manner.

The following extracts from the Director's Report will show the objects of the new institution:—

“And now by the blessing of God, and the good-will of many benevolent people, having been placed in a condition to carry out the plans of those who devised, and those who will manage the Infant Asylum, it is fitting that we should lay before the public, those

PART II.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

plans which we have formed. But we would have it understood that we can only pledge ourselves to the general spirit of these plans, leaving their details to be modified by experience, and the wisdom of those who may hereafter be associated with us in the management of this charity. First of all, we would remove the mistaken impression, (if any such has been received,) that the Infant Asylum is a *Foundling Hospital*. It is designed to take the place of such a Hospital, and to render that unnecessary; but it will differ from the Foundling Hospitals hitherto established in several particulars.

"1. It will not receive indiscriminately all infants that may be brought, but will scrutinize carefully the facts in each case before taking the entire charge of any child. This alone would make it an exception to the rule of Foundling Hospitals which have always begun, at least, by an indiscriminate reception of infants.

"2. It will not allow any large number of infants to be collected under one roof, or one management, as is invariably the case in Foundling Hospitals. On the contrary, our plan will be to disperse the infants as widely as possible, and never to have more than thirty together at any one time, if so many.

"3. As a result of the two features just mentioned, we shall aim at, and hope to secure, individual treatment of each child under our charge. In this way alone, can we hope to avoid the mechanical methods of great establishments, bad enough for any class of beneficiaries, but particularly ill-adapted to the nurture of tender infants, with whom the question of a little care more or less is often the question of life and death. But though we disclaim the title and the methods of a Foundling Hospital, we shall endeavor by all means to preserve the lives of all deserted infants whom we can properly receive, and shall hope to secure comfortable provision for those whom we cannot admit. We cannot subscribe to the heartless opinion that the life of some babies is not worth saving. To us, all these little ones, to whom their Heavenly Father has given a living soul, are worth saving. It is for God to determine whether they shall live or die,—it is for us to see that they do not die through any fault of ours. Nor can the fault of their parents be any excuse to us for neglecting them; for it would be the height of injustice to visit upon the helpless child the sins of the father or the mother.

"And this must be one part of our answer to those who are fearful lest we should encourage vice, by rescuing from death the children of vicious parents. We have a duty to perform towards these

PLANS OF THE ASYLUM.

children,—first of all, to cherish in them the spark of life which has been divinely kindled, it matters not out of what earthly dust, and then to see that they are trained in virtuous ways. When this two-fold duty is accomplished, we may stop to consider what consequences mature and responsible men and women have chosen to draw on themselves in view of what we have justly done.

“The only satisfactory decision of this question of the immorality of preserving infant life, would seem to be found by experiment,—and the experiment has never been tried in New England. A few years’ experience in our Asylum would serve to show whether vice was increasing by reason of our efforts; if we found that to be the result, we must, of course, abandon or modify them; but if the contrary, we should only regret that we had not begun them earlier.

“The classes of children for which we expect to provide support are three, namely:—

“(1.) Foundlings whose parentage is unknown.

“(2.) Infants deserted by their known parents, or left orphans at a tender age.

“(3.) The infant children of women unable to support them entirely, but who can pay a part of their cost, and can take some part in the care of them.

“These classes will be received in the order of their necessities, which we believe to be the order in which we have mentioned them. The first child admitted to our Dorchester Home, was a foundling, and should we find the house crowded, the first to be sent away would be the children whose mothers paid board, in whole or in part.

“Wet nurses will be engaged when needed for the infants in the Dorchester Home, but it will not be practicable to give each child a wet nurse. For those who cannot be sustained in this way, the milk of cows will be used, and such prepared food as shall be found by experience to be the best. In the Infant Hospital of the city of New York, lately organized under the direction of the City Board of Charities and Correction, it is found that the fifty wet nurses who are employed to take charge in part of the three hundred motherless infants there maintained, have done more than all other agencies combined, to reduce the excessive mortality among the children. Two or three years ago, from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of all these motherless infants are believed to have died in their first year,—in 1867 only about seventy per cent. died, and the rate of mortality is still decreasing. In our smaller establishment, with

the means which we hope to command, the rate of mortality ought to fall to forty or forty-five per cent. among those retained in the Asylum. But we propose to send out the infants to good nurses as fast as it can be done, either by procuring their adoption into families, or by paying their board, as is done in France, in Scotland, and to some extent in England and Ireland."

The children received by the Directors, and maintained in their establishment at Dorchester, have all been deprived of a mother's care, though only a few of them were, strictly speaking, foundlings. About two-fifths of them have been such as would have been supported by the State elsewhere.

The first six months' experience of the Dorchester Home of the Infant Asylum has not been so fortunate as could be desired. For some months all went well, but during the summer the water used in the house, becoming poisoned by a neighboring drain, acted so injuriously upon the infants who drank it with their milk that many of them died. The whole number admitted from the 18th of April to the 1st of October was 36, of whom 17 have died, and 8 have been discharged. 11 remain in the care of the Asylum, and these are now healthy and thriving, the evil, when discovered, being speedily remedied. The mortality thus shown, though large, is much less than it has usually been in the Almshouses, and no greater than it was at Bridgewater during the six months from October, 1867, to April last. In its new location at Brookline, and under the light of past experience, the Asylum will no doubt save the lives of a larger proportion of the infants admitted.

THE FOUNDLINGS AT THE STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The condition of infants in the State Almshouses having been referred to frequently in my previous Reports, and having attracted the notice of the medical profession in this way, was last spring discussed before the Massachusetts Medical Society, and before a Committee of the Legislature. The evidence before the Committee, while fully supporting the statements made by your Secretary as to the mortality of motherless infants, did not, in the opinion of many persons, justify the strong assertions made by the Committee in their report, (Sen-

FOOD OF INFANTS AT TEWKSBURY.

ate Document No. 294, 1868,) as to the food given them at the Tewksbury Almshouse; nor did the remedy for the existing state of things proposed by the Committee agree with the judgment of your Board. Accordingly I was instructed to ascertain and set forth more fully the facts to which the Committee refer. In making inquiries for this purpose I became satisfied that among motherless infants the great mortality at Tewksbury had very little to do with the original quality of the food given them; that this was never "skim milk," in the common acceptance of the term, and only for a short period was there any ground for saying that their milk had been skimmed. But, on the other hand, the health of these infants was considerably affected by the want of care in preparing the food, and in otherwise attending to their wants. The means for providing them with better care are set forth in the following recommendations of the Foundling Committee of your Board, which were approved by the Board and submitted to the Almshouse authorities early in May last. They were at once adopted by those authorities, though they may not have been carried out in all their strictness since.

Recommendations of the Foundling Committee.

First. That the milk given to motherless children should be,—as we understand it is now, and long has been,—the unseparated milk of the cow; but that also, so far as possible, the milk of the same cow should be given to the same infant continuously, and that it should always be warm when prepared and given.

Second. That the napkins and other baby clothes should always be carefully dried before being put on, and that a sufficiently large stock should be kept to allow of frequent changes at night, as well as in the daytime, since great harm may be done to an infant by neglecting these things.

Third. That the whole washing of the infants' department should be put in charge of a responsible person, and kept separate from the general washing of the clothes of the Almshouse; and that she should be held responsible for the restoration of every article given into her hands to be washed, and for its being thoroughly dried and left in readiness for the nurse.

Fourth. That special nurses should be employed in the care of these infants, and should be retained as long as possible, and allowed to devote all their time to that work.

Fifth. That the milk should be kept warm in the same room where the children are; but that the clothes should not, under any consideration, be dried there.

Such regulations as these, properly enforced, and accompanied by the oversight of a judicious Matron, will do something to diminish the mortality of motherless infants at the State Almshouses. But at the best, these great establishments are no places for them. After a period of success in their treatment, they are at the mercy of any epidemic, which in such establishments may occur at any time; such, for instance, as the measles at Bridgewater in the last spring, by which so many infants perished who seemed otherwise likely to survive, that of all admitted under one year, both with mothers and without them, at least half died from October to May; and this in spite of great skill and care on the part of the physician of the Almshouse. The true course is, not to allow motherless infants to enter these great establishments, if any smaller family can be found to receive them; and if possible, to board them out where they will have kind nursing, and the nearest possible approach to maternal treatment.

A State Foundling Hospital Needless.

The recommendation of the Charitable Committee of the last Legislature, that a Foundling Hospital should be maintained by the State in connection with one of the Almshouses, was based upon a superficial acquaintance with the matter, and proposed a hasty and wholly inadequate remedy for a long-existing wrong. It was brought to the notice of that Committee that the Infant Asylum, already mentioned, had been incorporated the year before, and had already opened a home, to which many of the deserted infants would be sent; that the methods adopted by the Directors were those shown by experience and the highest medical authority to be the best for preserving infant life; that the number of these infants not thus provided for was too small to justify a new State institution, with all its machinery of

THE PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE.

trustees, physician, etc.; that to connect such a hospital with a great Almshouse exposed it to most of the risks of the old system, which everybody censured; and finally, that a regular Foundling Hospital, if successfully established, was quite as likely to prove an injury as a benefit. These facts and suggestions did not have weight with the Committee; nor did the other fact which your Secretary laid before them, that the mortality of infants at Bridgewater, where they proposed to open the new Foundling Hospital, had been greater during the session of the Legislature than it ever was at Tewksbury, whence it was proposed to remove the infants. But they seemed to your Board conclusive against the proposition of the Committee; and in this view the Legislature coincided.

PROPOSITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

I may be permitted here to observe that the evils complained of in regard to motherless infants, were first brought to the attention of the medical profession, the Legislature and the public, in Massachusetts, by myself. The Massachusetts Medical Society, in their memorial, cite my reports as authority for the facts, and the same is done by the Charitable Committee. In point of fact, until, by much insisting, in season and out of season, upon the wrong and shame of allowing these infants so to perish, your Secretary had forced the facts under the eyes of physicians and legislators, no step was taken to correct the existing wrong. This being so, I would ask your Board and the Legislature and the public, to consider the following statements, giving only such heed to them as they shall be found to deserve. They are made after a four years' study of the question under discussion.

1. Much of the mortality among infants of all classes is easily preventable, and is actually prevented, even with delicate children, in families where they are carefully nursed.

2. Among motherless infants the amount of preventable mortality is relatively greater than in any other class; it being now more largely beyond the minimum rate than in any other class of infants.

CONSIDERED.

... who gives and takes away life,
... by our neglect.

... of all increase is that of human
... serves the wise protection of the

... of the State to provide by law for
... infants by directing that the Over-
... state officials shall in all possible
... private families to be nursed; and
... ishments where they may receive
... small residue who reach the larger
... tenderly nurtured under special

... correct what may be erroneous in
... the ways for putting in practice
... and to be practicable and wise.
... result of such reflection as I
... subject.

3. This last named mortality can be reduced by the establishment of Foundling Hospitals, as is shown by the experience of nearly every European country, and of the city of New York. But,

4. It cannot be reduced to a minimum except by introducing a system radically different from that of the Foundling Hospital; namely, by placing these infants in actual families, receiving only one at a time, and giving each infant the care and nursing that our own children receive.

5. Between these two extremes, the great Foundling Hospital and the family system reduced to its lowest terms—the numerator being one baby and the denominator one nursing woman—stands the Asylum or Mixed Family System, such as has been adopted at Paris, at Dublin, at Berlin, and in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum. This requires a receptacle for motherless infants, which may also be a Home, but which is never to contain more than twenty or thirty infants at once, and, if possible, never half so many, the others being given out for adoption or placed at nurse in good motherly hands.

6. The tendency in all civilized countries is toward the Family System, through first, the Foundling Hospital, and second, the Asylum or Home System; and the mortality among infants of this class is reduced from 90 or 95 per cent. under the old no-system, to from 40 to 60 per cent. in well managed Foundling Hospitals; from 30 to 50 per cent. in good Asylums, and from 20 to 35 per cent. in good single families, the last being scarcely above the normal death-rate of all infants.

7. The effect of any good system of preserving these neglected lives is to increase the apparent number of illegitimate births, and greatly to increase the number of such children who survive infancy. But there is no good ground for believing that fornication is thus increased, while it is well known that abortion and infanticide are considerably diminished by a better provision for these infants.

8. That there are many diseased and worthless infant lives which can never be preserved, is true; but these should be

PROPOSITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

allowed to go back to the God who gives and takes away life, without having death hastened by our neglect.

9. That the most precious of all increase is that of human lives, and that none better deserves the wise protection of the State.

10. In fine, it is the duty of the State to provide by law for the better care of motherless infants by directing that the Overseers of the Poor and the State officials shall in all possible cases place such infants in private families to be nursed ; and failing that, in small establishments where they may receive individual care ; while the small residue who reach the larger public institutions should be tenderly nurtured under special regulations.

The wisdom of others will correct what may be erroneous in these statements, and will devise ways for putting in practice those suggestions which are found to be practicable and wise. I submit them modestly, as the result of such reflection as I have been able to give to the subject.

PART THIRD.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CHAPTER I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

I.—MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PRISONS.

Until there is some provision for a vigilant inspection of our county prisons by a central board of State officers, there will be comparatively little to report concerning them,—unless through the voluntary efforts of this Board, which, as at present constituted, and with its present duties, must be of small avail. Considering the magnitude of the interests involved, and the importance of thorough inspection and supervision, the wonder is that we have not adopted a better method of examination and report. The visits of the local Inspectors are too often perfunctory merely, while those of legislative committees do not answer the purpose, though necessary for the information of the Legislature.

The whole number of persons committed to the Jails and Houses of Correction is larger by about one-tenth, than last year, as is also the aggregate number of prisoners, while the number committed for the non-payment of fines and costs is also considerably increased, being 4,275 against 3,663 the year before. At the same time, the net cost of the county prisons is somewhat less, while their earnings, though still in advance of previous years, are also less than those of 1867. The number paying fines and costs is greater by 158, though the amount paid (\$18,731.10) is a little less.

In the twenty-three county prisons, the libraries—amounting to 3,768 volumes—have been increased by 200 books, or about nine to each collection.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

The following Table (Table I.) shows the nature and amount of expenditures in each of the county prisons, the cash earnings, the earnings not paid for in cash, and other matters of interest.

The Boston House of Industry is not included in this Table, but its statistics will be found in the Prison Summary on a subsequent page. As spoken of in the Reports of the Board of Directors, annually printed by the city government, this institution includes the prison and almshouse; but I have endeavored to separate the prison expenses, so far as possible. It has been visited by officers of this Board, and its general condition found to be what it has been in recent years. It is the largest, and, in effect, almost the only municipal Workhouse. It receives the same class of persons as are sent to the South Boston House of Correction, but generally for lighter offences.

I have collected no statistics of the other class of municipal prisons, the Guard-Houses or "lock-ups" having no means or authority for doing so. They should be inspected and reported upon by some officer, as being an essential part of our prison system.

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicine & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	\$475 00	\$778 92	\$44 00	\$81 64	—	\$17 90	\$1 67	\$2 00
Lenox Jail and House of Cor., .	2,023 57	3,869 00	633 52	230 62	\$152 95	62 50	50 00	6 95
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	11,551 00	11,695 11	2,147 52	2,285 10	63 05	389 04	209 01	127 31
Taunton Jail,	867 00	2,245 32	59 21	317 01	—	16 75	—	—
Edgartown Jail,	313 75	31 97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich House of Cor.,	3,300 00	5,202 50	880 00	203 50	200 00	185 75	•	109 81
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	3,650 00	7,446 28	683 35	638 20	100 01	327 82	230 00	16 30
Newburyport Jail,	685 33	470 80	105 47	266 26	12 00	18 34	—	—
Salem Jail,	2,075 00	1,962 16	90 00	527 61	99 99	139 31	—	—
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	696 45	850 13	63 50	250 80	40 67	60 00	—	14 15
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	2,850 00	6,024 10	726 87	1,226 50	450 00	240 00	300 00	33 00
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	1,245 00	2,310 48	638 47	606 14	204 25	37 50	25 00	35 00

EXPENSES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	\$7,498 00	\$13,343 43	\$846 47	\$4,582 56	\$416 97	\$541 65	\$515 93	\$132 98
Lowell Jail,	1,464 00	3,000 20	210 20	1,515 15	251 38	100 85	104 00	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	70 00	130 68	10 30	30 63	-	10 00	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Cor.,	4,297 00	6,474 04	327 33	1,387 00	62 72	138 68	*	120 25
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor.,	2,305 00	3,808 61	141 72	453 64	288 00	29 15	75 00	20 00
Boston Jail,	9,614 00	12,649 50	293 76	3,873 78	-	401 95	1,000 00	-
Boston House of Cor., . . .	12,840 01	28,148 48	2,884 83	5,166 54	†	637 12	*	90 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	4,226 25	4,073 31	1,750 30	3,373 32	375 73	159 12	-	56 95
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	4,285 00	8,997 88	910 16	3,952 11	551 74	75 82	170 00	82 75
Totals,	\$76,331 36	\$134,512 85	\$13,446 98	\$31,028 11	\$3,269 46	\$3,589 25	\$2,680 61	\$847 45

* Included in salary of Chaplain.

† Included in clothing.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868—Concluded.*

P R I S O N S.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other pur- poses.	Total amount expended.	Labor of Pri- soners—Cash received.	Balance against the Prison.	LABOR OF PRISONERS—	
						Profitable, but not paid in cash.	In and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	-	-	\$1,401 13	-	\$1,401 13	-	-
Lenox Jail and House of Cor., .	-	\$656 03	7,572 64	\$262 14	7,310 50	\$100 08	\$400 00
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	-	1,983 26	30,144 40	8,012 20	22,132 20	1,583 75	2,329 75
Taunton Jail,	-	227 07	8,717 86	-	3,717 86	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	345 72	-	345 72	-	-
Ipswich House of Cor.,	-	215 50	10,297 06	1,080 28	9,216 78	-	-
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	-	452 90	13,344 81	1,601 98*	11,742 83	-	500 00
Newburyport Jail,	-	97 64	1,642 51	-	1,642 51	-	-
Salem Jail,	-	84 05	4,978 12	24 32	4,953 80	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	-	587 74	2,516 99	-	2,516 99	-	59 00
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	-	580 00	12,030 47	1,300 00	10,730 47	-	1,050 00
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	-	384 94	5,546 78	300 00	5,246 78	-	500 00

EXPENSES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor., .	-	\$2,505 90	\$28,733 89	\$9,105 81	\$20,628 08	\$271 00	\$2,964 80
Lowell Jail,	-	324 09	6,805 87	-	6,805 87	-	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor., .	-	56 56	308 17	-	308 17	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Cor., .	\$5 00	4,957 79	17,769 81	1,490 00	16,279 81	-	1,500 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor., .	-	-	7,046 12	560 00	6,486 12	-	-
Boston Jail,	-	1,047 56	27,880 55	-	27,880 55	-	6,000 00
Boston House of Correction,	-	22,888 67	72,655 65	42,683 42	29,972 23	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor., .	-	3,301 22	17,316 20	953 62	16,362 58	-	964 50
Worcester Jail and House of Cor., .	-	2,067 17	21,092 63	2,250 90	18,841 73	-	-
Totals,	\$5 00	\$42,418 09	\$294,246 88	\$69,624 67	\$224,622 21	\$1,954 83	\$16,267 55

* A part of this sum belongs to the earnings of last year, though paid this year. The earnings of this year amount to \$1,518.46.

In the preceding Table, the aggregate of the sums under the different headings previous to "Total Amount Expended," will often be more than the sum under that head, for the reason that some expenses are returned more than once. The salary of Physicians is generally included under "Medicine and Medical Attendance," as well as under "Salaries;" and the salary of Chaplains, also, is often included under "Instruction of Prisoners." In regard to this last heading, it should be observed that it seldom seems to include anything else than the pay of Chaplains, and that the instruction given is always—or nearly always—of a religious nature. No money is paid by the public in Massachusetts to give instruction to prisoners in reading, writing, or the other branches of a school education, although a majority of the prisoners are grossly ignorant; and without any special provision, there is already a portion of their time which could be well devoted to this purpose, and be a means of the best sort of prison discipline. The returns from Barnstable alone include instruction in "reading and writing," and as common school instruction began in the Old Colony, perhaps the instruction of the benighted prison class should begin there also.

The "Total Amount Expended" is intended to cover not only what appears on the prison books as the cost of the prison before deductions are made for labor, etc., but such other sums as should be added to give the true cost of the prison, whether entered on the books or not. For example, the salary of the Chaplain in the Boston Jail is not paid by the county, but by the city of Boston; but I have included it, although not set down in the return of Sheriff Clark in the aggregate of expenses. I have not also included a portion of the salary of the City Physician, who looks after the sick at this jail, because the value of his services may fairly be offset by that portion of the Chaplain's time which is not occupied at the jail.

In some of the returns the salaries of the Overseers of the House of Correction are not given, but these have been added to the total, making the amount of salaries \$76,331.36.

The "Balance against the Prison" is intended to represent its actual cost *to the community*, after deducting the cash receipts for labor. The cost of a prison *to the county* is often less

PRISON LABOR.

than this, because there are receipts of money for the board of prisoners which go to reduce the balance against the county. It is to be desired that all the particulars of the prison accounts should be reported annually; but no law at present requires a return of the amount of board received.

The cash receipts for the labor of prisoners are the only ones that can be used to diminish the apparent cost of the prisons, although it frequently happens that this sum does not justly represent the labor that has been performed;—as where the convicts are employed in the prisons themselves, or other county buildings. The total estimated value of the prison labor of all kinds, according to the Table, is nearly \$88,000, or not quite one-third of the whole expense. Were our prisons consolidated, I believe it would be easy to double the amount. At the same time, the amount paid for salaries could be considerably reduced. The list of officers whose salaries are given above, for each prison, will be found in the Supplement.

The balance against the prisons is over \$5,000 more than last year; the expenditures being a trifle larger, and the receipts from Labor near \$4,000 less. But with proper arrangements, and proper economy, there does not yet appear any good reason why our prison returns should not show a surplus of income above all expenses. This has been done elsewhere, and the financial statement of the Detroit House of Correction, the example of which may not be too often quoted, showed, in January, 1868, a balance of income above expenditures of \$20,000. At the same time I would not have this important consideration overshadow what is still more important, and what should be a first object, namely, the improvement, and, if possible, the reformation, of the prisoners themselves. And it is a fact worthy of notice, that in the prison just alluded to, where there is the greatest financial success, there is also the greatest attention given to secular instruction.

Other Statistics of the County Prisons.

I have given, in the Appendix, a Table showing the aggregate cost each year of some of the more important items of expenditure in the county prisons for a series of years; and also the

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[CHAP. I.

average weekly cost for all expenses of each prisoner. It will be noticed that the highest aggregate cost is less than that of last year, while the general average by the week is less also.

Certain other facts communicated in the Sheriffs' Returns may be exhibited in the following Table, as showing the movement of the prison population, and the amount of fines and costs collected in the county prisons. How far the law in respect to vaccination is complied with, will also appear from Table II. :—

TABLE II.—*Showing the Number in Prison at Certain Dates, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1867.	No. April 1, 1868.	No. Oct. 1, 1868.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable Jail, . . .	4	7	3	} All.	4	2	\$39 71
" H. of Cor., . . .	3	9	1				
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Lenox Jail, . . .	6	14	6	} 20	44	18	233 90
" H. of Cor., . . .	22	34	29				
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
New Bedford Jail, . . .	9	—	—	} 76	140	100	93 62
" H. of Cor., . . .	123	103	116				
Taunton Jail, . . .	6	4	7				
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown Jail, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	33 00
" H. of Cor., . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Ipswich House of Cor., . . .	70	87	96	} —	29	9	133 41
Lawrence Jail, . . .	13	14	25				
" H. of Cor., . . .	97	90	90				
Newburyport Jail, . . .	6	1	9				
Salem Jail, . . .	28	19	35	7	216	57	597 94
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Greenfield Jail, . . .	3	3	4	} All.	8	5	69 10
" H. of Cor., . . .	2	3	1				
<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Springfield Jail, . . .	12	9	16	} 20	295	52	1,043 22
" H. of Cor., . . .	44	47	78				

STATISTICS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

TABLE II.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1867.	No. April 1, 1868.	No. Oct. 1, 1868.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Northampton Jail, . . .	5	8	10	-	43	28	\$284 03
" H. of Cor., . . .	17	13	21	-	-	-	-
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Cambridge Jail, . . .	30	23	33	}	450	226	2,082 76
" H. of Cor., . . .	172	146	151		-	-	-
Lowell Jail, . . .	48	36	51	-	180	54	643 53
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket Jail, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" H. of Cor., . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Dedham Jail, . . .	22	32	14	-	57	16	300 85
" H. of Cor., . . .	82	49	57	20	48	12	158 19
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Plymouth Jail, . . .	3	3	9	}	20	7	58 50
" H. of Cor., . . .	14	8	12		-	-	-
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Boston Jail, . . .	173	184	217	All.	2,007	624	8,603 65
South Boston H. of Cor., .	399	393	437	-	64	11	292 89
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Fitchburg Jail, . . .	4	2	3	}	39	16	192 38
" H. of Cor., . . .	32	38	53		-	-	-
Worcester Jail, . . .	19	20	20	}	355	122	1,528 75
" H. of Cor., . . .	58	86	77		-	-	-
Totals, . . .	1527*	1,480	1,685	-	4,275	1,468	\$18,731 10

* Corrected from 1,531, as reported last year.

It appears, therefore, that the number in confinement October 1, 1868, was greater by 158 than the year before—the increase being about equally divided between the Jails and Houses of Correction, the number in the latter going up from 1,136 to 1,220, and that of the Jails increasing from 391 to 465, while the average number in the Houses of Correction has been 1,127. A slight increase in the State Prison and

PART III.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

the Boston House of Industry is indicated by the following figures:—

PRISONS.	Oct. 1, 1867.	April 1, 1868.	Oct. 1, 1868.	Increase.
State Prison,	534	547	558	24
House of Industry, . .	413	384	412	1*
Totals,	947	931	970	23

* Decrease.

I.—THE STATE PRISONS.

1. *The Prison at Charlestown.**Statistics.*

An examination of the books at the Prison shows this year as well as last, a surplus of income over all expenses, amounting now to a little more than \$25,000, against \$21,000 last year. The Warden's statement gives the current expenses for the year ending September 30, 1867, as \$108,993.80, the amount from prison labor \$126,151.18, and that from other sources \$8,957.04, giving \$135,108.22 for the total receipts, and the balance in favor of the Prison as above.

The increased earnings are due in part to the increased average number of convicts, (546, against 537 the year before,) the rate of contract wages standing as before—the lowest being not less than 77 cents and the highest \$1.07. These prices are nearer what they should be, and should long ago have been; but further improvement in the same direction is not impossible, it is thought, whenever the contractors shall become sufficiently interested or disinterested.

The hope expressed in the last Report, that the average number here would continue to decrease, as during the year previous, has been disappointed, and the commitments during the past year have been 180, to 128 the year before. But this was written before the breaking down of the barriers against the sale of intoxicating drinks; and it is to this cause, that the

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISON.

prison authorities ascribe the increase of their convicts—a conclusion which the Registers of this Bureau would seem to confirm.

The Prison Labor.

The number in prison on the first of October being 558, the number at work for contractors was 460, of whom 350 were employed by a single firm, the Tucker Manufacturing Company. 150 of these men were paid for at the rate of \$1.07, and 200 at 83 cents per day. Of the 110 remaining, 35 were paid for at \$1.00, and 75 at 77 cents per day. These figures show that the contract labor of the prison was never so highly paid as within the last two years, the average rate being upwards of 93 cents per day. Even at this rate, there is no doubt the contractors are making large profits, nor that the State would make still larger profits than now by employing the convicts directly for the benefit of the Prison. A small number have been so employed during the past summer, on the improvements in the Prison, and have earned the sum of \$3,039.50.

The gratuities sometimes given by contractors, to which allusion was made last year, have been mostly discontinued, or have assumed the form of a *bonus*, for extra effort, upon the convict's discharge. In the latest instance some \$300 were paid, in this way, to one laborer.

Discipline.

The ambition of its officers to place this institution in the front rank, if not at the head, of all prisons of its class, keeps to a high point their standard of discipline. But this by no means includes what is coming to be held as the best element of all discipline, namely, good school instruction. Some ten or twelve lectures were given last winter, but nothing farther, save the modicum of instruction in reading, in connection with the Sabbath exercises; while the year round, as especially in winter, there could, with no difficulty, be from one to three hours of secular teaching, and with the greatest profit to all concerned. In winter, the convicts "come in" at sundown, and the gas is not turned off till eight,—nearly all of which interval could be spent in school instruction, or kindred exercises; instead of, as now, in profitless, or worse than profitless, vacancy. And in

summer there would be the same time for the same purpose after six; and it might well be considered whether it would not "pay," in the long run, to set apart even other hours for such exercises. Either there might be a teacher employed who should give his whole time to the work, as in Canada, or it might be a part of the Chaplain's official duty, as in Ohio, or that good officer might make it his duty, as in the Albany Penitentiary. For this truly great work, a Chaplain, if dead-in-earnest, to achieve something, should be adequately compensated. And, employing not only the usual course of devotional exercises,—an excellent agency when wisely and ably applied, though not sufficient of itself,—but giving his whole time, his whole self, body and mind, to his work, at the cells, in his class-rooms, he would soon have the satisfaction to become the blessed means of lightening the burden both of prison discipline, and of many hearts.

Under this influence, encouraging and fostering good conduct, there would probably be more room for the exercise of the Ticket-of-Leave system. I indulged the hope last year that under the Conditional Pardon Act of 1867, embodying this feature, a number of names, perhaps fifty or one hundred, might be submitted to the Governor and Council. The reason given by the Warden why none have been thus submitted is, that the Act is faulty. In the case of a convict's being remanded under it for violating the conditions of his discharge, "the time between the conditional pardon and subsequent arrest, shall be taken to be part of the term of sentence." Suppose, it is urged, a party, with three years of his sentence yet unexpired, is discharged on condition that he will leave the country not to return, and at the end of three years is back again. He has violated his condition, and should be re-arrested; but, under the Act itself providing for such arrest, his sentence has expired.

This consideration is certainly not without force, and perhaps requires the attention of legislators. At the same time, Mr. Haynes assures me this year that he has from one to two hundred, who, if discharged, would never, he feels sure, be guilty of crime again. If this is so, there would be no great harm, perhaps, in risking the loophole in the Act. Besides, while the

THE BRIDGEWATER WORKHOUSE.

Warden avers, and with some reason, that pardons are granted without his being consulted, and without sufficient discrimination, by availing himself of the power conferred by this provision, he would have the matter for the most part in his own hands.

Beside those of the Report of the Inspectors and the Warden, further statistics will be found in the Tables of the Appendix to this Report.

2. *The State Workhouse at Bridgwater.*

While the plan of this establishment continues to give satisfaction, as appears elsewhere, its statistics also continue to give pleasing evidence of its practical economy.

The whole number received there during the year ending October 1, 1868, has been 252, of whom 84 were males and 168 females. Of this number 140 have escaped or been discharged, nine of whom died. The number remaining on the 30th of September was 328—79 males and 249 females. The average number during the year was 267, and the average weekly cost about \$1.82, or considerably less than the average cost in the county prisons, though greater than the cost at the State Prison. When the shops and work-rooms are all occupied, the earnings of the prisoners should further diminish the cost of their support, which hereafter ought not to exceed \$1.50 a week, and may perhaps fall, as prices fall, to \$1.00. A corresponding reduction of cost in the county prisons would save the people of the State at least \$100,000 a year.

But this presupposes, perhaps, the experience and ability of its judicious superintendent. Of the character and working of this important establishment, I have spoken elsewhere, and its financial statistics will be found tabulated with those of the State Institutions, further on.

Application has been made, and repeated, to all the other State Prisons in the country for statistics, and a table presenting them, so far as the courtesy of their officers allows, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

CHAPTER II.—THE REFORMATORIES.

These interesting establishments continue to enlist the sympathy and engage attention, in an increasing degree, both here and elsewhere—and this is natural as well as most desirable; for, if it is true that the reformation of the wrong-doer is the first object of all prison discipline, the principle would seem to apply with its greatest force to the care and treatment of offenders at an age when they can be most easily impressed, when we may hope not only to transmute, for the State, a horde of incipient criminals into useful citizens, but also to save those thus early inclined to evil through ignorance, neglect, example or even inherited propensity, from themselves.

The standard of discipline, as of instruction, varies in the different schools, somewhat according to their circumstances and conditions. In all a high standard is sought; and a larger experience, an increasing devotion and a zeal for the welfare of these pupils, will yet raise it and keep it to a still higher and better plane. An almost intractable material requires almost inexhaustible patience; but no one undertakes the responsible duties of these philanthropic enterprises, without taking this also into the account, and finding, in the work itself, a higher compensation than that received from the treasury.

The average number, for the past year, in the three reformatories, has been 737, (against 752 the year before,) and adding those at the kindred institution for boys, and that for girls, at Deer Island—the Boston House of Reformation—we have a total of 977.

It is still to be regretted that the annual cost of a pupil in our Massachusetts Reformatories is considerably greater than in most such establishments in other States. This is due to various causes,—the principal of which is the comparatively small revenue derived from the labor of the pupils in Massachusetts. The 300 boys of our School Ships earn little or nothing, while costing us upwards of \$3.70 a week; the girls at Lancaster, though they do better and cost less, do not earn much, and the boys at Westborough are still far behind the pupils of some such establishments in the revenue derived from their labor.

REFORMATORIES.

Various considerations, however, are urged in this connection, some of which should perhaps find place here. In some other like institutions—as at Meridan, Conn.—they have a class of larger boys, it is said, than at our Reform School, and more hours of work. With us, at Westborough, we work but six hours, to their eight, and with a weaker force at that,—inasmuch as our older and more productive laborers, it is claimed,—or what should be such,—are in general drawn off to the Nautical School.

It is to be hoped that a larger return than ten cents may be had from the six hours of well conducted and supervised labor at Westborough, by some judicious arrangement; and it is the opinion of those of most experience in these matters, that a well organized reformatory should meet one-half its expenses, at least. How this can be done on the School Ships, remains to be seen, where there would seem to be fewer advantages for its accomplishment than at the Reform School.

With regard to private reformatories, there is nothing further to report, beyond what was submitted last year, in response to the Resolve of the Legislature of 1867.

PART FOURTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

These are ten in number, exclusive of the Charlestown Prison, and not reckoning as separate establishments the new State Primary School and State Workhouse. Tables III–IX. will show the financial condition of these ten establishments. They are derived from the Financial Statement annually made to your Board by the several Institutions, and will repay a careful examination. No special notice has been taken in these Tables of the two new Institutions, already mentioned,—the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse,—because the property and expenses of these are still in a common stock with those of the Monson and Bridgewater Almshouses respectively.

1. *Valuation.*—It will be seen that the total valuation of these ten establishments has reached the sum of over two million dollars. The number of acres has increased, by purchase, in the past year, to 1,526.

It must be remembered that this Valuation of Buildings does not represent with accuracy the cost of construction, etc., at the respective Institutions, which, generally speaking, is greater than the sums here given.

The Personal Estate at these establishments has increased during the past year, to the extent of near \$38,000.

2. *The Receipts* from the State Treasury are classified so as to show in one sum all that has been drawn during the year for current expenses.

REMARKS ON TABLES III.—IX.

The receipts from Loans have largely decreased,—being only some \$2,200, against near \$20,000 last year; while the receipts from Towns, at the Reformatories, are reported still larger than last year. They will be larger yet, when the present terms—fifty cents per week—are increased as they should be; though, as they are paid directly into the Treasury, they are, of course, only nominal.

Their receipts from Labor, however, have been less than last year by nearly \$900.

At the three Lunatic Hospitals, the receipts from the State Treasury have risen above even the increase of last year, to the extent of near \$11,500.

3. *Expenditures in Detail.*—These are given from the Financial Statements made by the several Superintendents, and are classified mainly according to their classification. And it is manifest that a different basis has been used in different Institutions. This is especially true in regard to Ordinary and Extraordinary Repairs, where there is room for much variance of opinion. What would be called Ordinary Repairs at one institution, would be Extraordinary Repairs at another. It is impossible to equalize these differences exactly, but they have their effect on the average weekly cost at the several institutions.

It is evident that the sum returned as the "Total Current Expenditures" may sometimes be too large. Indeed it is difficult to decide what shall be classed as current expenditures.

It is from this Table V. that Table VII. is computed, by means of the average number at each Institution. No deductions being made in this latter Table for increase in the appraisal, or other cause, the aggregate average cost often appears too large.

4. *Different Estimates of the Annual Cost.*—Statements of the Annual Cost of each establishment, according to several methods of computation, have been given each year. This is done because there are different opinions about computing it, which cannot well be reconciled one to another. For this reason I give the Total Receipts, the Receipts from the State

Treasury, etc., and again, the Total Expenditures, the Actual Current Expenses, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Current Expenses as computed by the Superintendents, etc.; and also the "Probable Current Expenses," which is simply an estimate of my own, from all the information accessible, of the annual cost of each establishment. It is not claimed that this is absolutely correct; indeed, it is given in round numbers to show that it is but an approximation. Nor do I claim to have better means of judging than the Superintendents possess, although this may sometimes be the case: such as it is, it is offered for your examination, the grounds on which it is based having been well considered.

The extreme difficulty of arriving at the exact annual cost of a great establishment in full operation, and with a large amount of personal property on hand, can only be appreciated by those who have attempted to ascertain it. The method which seems to be correct in ordinary times, will not stand the test of such fluctuations in prices as we have known within the last five years. Hence the importance of taking long periods over which to extend the computation; and hence the value of the Financial Statements required by you, and producing tolerable uniformity in these statistics from one year to another.

5. *Liabilities and Resources.*—As was explained last year, there is an important difference between the three Lunatic Hospitals and the other institutions, in regard to the nature of their Resources. The seven other establishments named in these Tables depend directly and almost wholly upon the State Treasury for their support, while the Hospitals do not, to anything like the same extent. Their Resources and Liabilities, therefore, can be calculated with some accuracy at any time, while it is only at the end of the *calendar* year that this can be done at the other establishments. If the balance of Liabilities is then against the institution, it is disposed of by a deficiency appropriation, in each year; but, at the Hospitals, it is not customary to pass a deficiency bill every year, even if, as at Worcester and Northampton, there is a yearly deficiency.

LIABILITIES, EXPENSES, RESOURCES, ETC.

It will, of course, be understood that the Resources and Liabilities of institutions having specific appropriations for expenses of the *calendar* year, as shown in this connection, must be regarded as only approximate statements, subject to material changes in making up the financial results at the close of the year.

While the current expenses at the Pauper Establishments appear to be less than the year before, a diminution still more noticeable is apparent, from the Superintendent's statements, at the Reformatories. Even at the School Ships, instead of the increase of expenditures observed last year, there now appears to be a decrease of over \$4,500.

Correction.—An inadvertent omission of two or three words in the text, at the bottom of the last page, (96,) not discovered till printed for this Report, does injustice to the Hospitals at Worcester and Northampton. After the word "as," in the last line but one, there should have appeared the words "has been the case." No deficiency has occurred at either of these Hospitals for the last two years; on the other hand, as appears by statistics given on a subsequent page, both are now self-supporting, with reserved funds in hand.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.]

TABLE III.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1868, *to*
Total for 1867.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total Real Estate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce.
	Number of Acres.	Value.					
Worcester Hospital, .	106	\$155,000 00*	\$275,000 00	\$430,000 00	\$33,344 00	\$8,740 00	\$4,002 50
Taunton Hospital, .	134	13,400 00	189,000 00	201,400 00	33,971 15	6,926 00	1,900 00
Northampton Hospital, .	180	16,000 00	212,000 00	228,000 00	33,440 11	9,033 00	7,424 00
Rainford Hospital,† .	10	23,060 00	45,150 00	68,210 00	11,100 00	400 00	125 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	247.5	21,629 22	126,559 00	148,188 22	53,355 24	14,146 17	8,697 75
Monson Almshouse, .	176	14,778 69	99,885 00	114,663 69	21,592 45	7,971 76	6,088 99
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	220	17,333 95	122,500 00	139,833 95	44,215 78	8,978 44	7,937 50
Westborough School, .	263	20,162 00	78,850 00	99,012 00	12,401 77	7,260 38	9,179 69
Lancaster School, .	190	12,654 50	53,700 00	71,354 50	10,830 50	3,056 27	2,475 00
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	1,526.5	\$294,018 36	\$1,208,844 00	\$1,500,662 36	\$254,251 00	\$66,512 02	\$47,830 43

* Includes the value of the barns.

† The value of Rainford is assumed to be the same as in 1867, no appraisal having been deemed advisable for 1868.

VALUATION OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE III.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1868, with the Totals for 1867—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Concluded.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1867.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$7,108 71	\$115 00	\$2,122 00	\$55,432 21	\$458,731 27	\$26,700 94	
Taunton Hospital, .	5,159 89	-	10,000 00	57,957 04	249,147 13	10,209 91	
Northampton Hospital, .	14,361 97	-	-	64,259 08	284,806 27	7,452 81	
Rainsford Hospital, .	3,000 00	375 00	-	15,000 00	83,210 00	-	
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	20,408 42	-	-	96,607 58	230,022 69	14,773 11	
Monson Almshouse, .	13,178 76	-	-	48,831 96	170,425 24	† 6,929 59	
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	8,413 10	-	-	69,544 82	180,287 11	29,091 66	
Westborough School, .	8,859 42	15,823 83	21,000 00	74,325 09	173,963 94	† 426 85	
Lancaster School, .	250 00	40 00	2,425 00	19,076 77	88,750 00	1,681 27	
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	75,470 00*	72,513 00†	2,957 00	
Totals, . . .	\$80,740 27	\$16,353 83	\$35,547 00	\$576,704 55	\$1,991,856 65	\$85,510 26	

* Not classified.

† Excessively returned last year as \$71,360.

‡ Decrease.

TABLE IV.—*Showing, in Gross and in Detail, the Receipts of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1868.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1867.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.				Total Receipts from Appropriations for Current Expense.
		From Special Appropriations.	From Deficiency Appropriations.	Unexpended Appro- priations of former years.	Current Receipts from the State Treasury.	
Worcester Hospital,	\$1,779 64	-	-	-	\$19,417 59	\$19,417 59
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	-	-	36,645 92	36,645 92
Northampton Hospital,	450 11	\$3,000 00	-	\$14,600 65	36,565 83	51,166 48
Rainsford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	2,197 75	2,197 75
Tewksbury Almshouse,	2,103 55*	4,418 60	-	20,557 55	53,453 95	74,011 50
Monson Almshouse,	-	1,952 23	\$8,740 41	12,930 03	48,746 24	70,416 68
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	24,041 20	-	12,565 45	26,692 18	39,257 63
Westborough School,	1,649 14	-	-	17,700 15	34,100 57	51,800 72
Lancaster School,	1,606 76†	-	1,931 27	3,107 63	16,078 96	21,117 86
Nautical School,	513 97	-	2,135 29	10,652 65	38,690 88	51,484 82
Totals,	\$8,103 17	\$33,412 03	\$12,806 97	\$92,114 11	\$312,595 87	\$417,516 95

* Stated last year as \$4,909.47, the balance having been paid into the State Treasury.

† Erroneously returned last year as nothing.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE IV.—*Showing, in Gross and in Detail, the Receipts of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1868—Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Individuals.	From Loans.	From all other Sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital,	\$3,087 83	-	\$62,969 30	-	-	\$67,254 36
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	44,054 08	\$426 87	\$1,190 76	83,218 23
Northampton Hospital,	1,811 11	-	44,029 01	-	380 98	101,738 29
Rainsford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	35 00	2,232 75
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,295 77	-	-	-	-	81,829 42
Monson Almshouse,	92 58	-	7 50	-	168 81	72,637 80
Bridgewater Almshouse,	445 49	\$3,087 35	-	-	1,009 11	67,840 78
Westborough School,	2,750 47	3,225 58	8,823 50	1,837 24	788 76	70,875 41
Lancaster School,	1,337 00	97 11	5,272 90	-	-	29,431 63
Nautical School,	-	-	7,133 38	-	1,824 76	60,956 93
Totals,	\$10,820 25	\$6,410 04	\$174,090 87	\$2,264 11	\$5,398 18	\$658,015 60

TABLE V.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1888.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds and Bed- ding.	Transportation and Travel- ling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$21,154 18	\$32,304 06	\$2,395 72	\$6,913 07	\$1,135 23	\$2,477 93	\$458 16	\$3,577 87
Taunton Hospital, .	13,652 25	33,772 65	2,233 44	6,607 48	583 26	4,226 90	293 84	7,362 01
Northampton Hospital, .	15,184 17	35,802 03	5,417 73	11,085 69	1,177 94	5,477 61	-	4,231 11
Rainford Hospital, .	1,549 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	558 74
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	11,882 29	35,800 14	6,838 24	2,029 14	425 28	1,388 06	2,785 97	2,598 70
Monson Almshouse, .	11,349 54	30,192 29	3,762 08	5,722 14	347 03	6,174 67	721 42	1,519 10
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	7,221 04	19,917 28	1,583 17	5,485 98	699 71	2,287 94	487 49	244 02
Westborough School, .	14,709 62	19,540 54	3,201 24	1,160 21	67 87	3,062 98	656 20	3,440 33
Lancaster School, .	9,009 47	6,544 97	1,070 72	283 35	168 37	365 57	428 04	1,052 29
Nautical School, .	15,394 10	21,757 57	5,935 69	1,258 19	479 70	997 70	74 05	2,522 36
Totals, . . .	\$121,105 67	\$235,431 53	\$32,488 08	\$40,545 25	\$5,083 89	\$26,459 36	\$5,905 17	\$27,106 53

EXPENDITURES OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE V.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1868—Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, . .	\$115 75	\$5,061 24	\$75,593 21	-	-	-	-	\$75,593 21
Taunton Hospital, . .	-	2,549 66	71,331 49	\$1,248 62	-	\$10,638 12	\$11,886 74	83,218 23
Northampton Hospital, .	501 59*	9,423 10	88,100 97	2,970 51	\$853 18	8,215 87	12,039 56	100,140 53
Rainsford Hospital, . .	-	-	2,107 75	-	-	125 00	125 00	2,232 75
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	5,979 90	69,727 72	4,718 60	3,037 47	946 31	8,702 38	78,430 10
Monson Almshouse, . .	-	4,016 28	63,804 55	6,456 84	426 20	1,681 32	8,564 36	72,368 91
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	-	1,331 00	39,257 63	22,042 72	1,998 48	-	24,041 20	63,298 83
Westborough School, . .	415 68	5,546 55	51,800 72	-	-	1,656 42	1,656 42	53,457 14
Lancaster School, . .	-	1,046 01	19,968 79	-	594 28	1,260 50	1,844 78	21,813 52
Nautical School, . .	157 80	3,820 14	52,397 30	-	-	-	-	52,397 30
Totals,	\$1,190 82	\$38,773 88	\$534,090 13	\$37,437 29	\$6,899 56	\$24,523 54	\$68,860 39	\$602,950 52

* Includes travelling expenses.

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Ordinary, Extraordinary and Total Expenses, in Gross, of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1868, together with the Apparent Current Expenses and Average Weekly Cost, as computed by the Superintendents.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Ordinary Expenditures.	Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.	SUPERINTENDENTS' ESTIMATES.		
				Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital,	\$75,593 21	—	\$75,593 21	\$75,593 21	370	\$3.92
Taunton Hospital,	71,331 49	\$11,886 74	83,218 23	71,121 58	339	3.51
Northampton Hospital,	88,100 97	12,039 56	100,140 53	85,845 77	413.41	3.99
Rainsford Hospital,	2,107 75	125 00	2,232 75	—	—	—
Tewksbury Almshouse,	69,727 72	8,702 38	78,430 10	62,854 68	731	1.65.2
Monson Almshouse,	63,804 55	8,564 36	72,368 91	70,789 14	616.55	2.10.3
Bridgewater Almshouse,	39,257 63	24,041 20	63,298 83	38,075 00	408	1.82
Westborough School,	51,800 72	1,656 42	53,457 14	53,457 14	325.5	3.16
Lancaster School,	19,968 79	1,844 73	21,813 52	19,968 79	138	2.93
Nautical School,	52,397 30	—	52,397 30	49,440 30	274	3.47
Totals,	\$534,090 13	\$68,860 39	\$602,950 52	\$527,745 61	3,695.46	—

COMPARATIVE COST OF ARTICLES.

TABLE VII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average Number of inmates, as reported.
<i>State Lunatic Hospitals.</i>												
Worcester Hospital, . .	\$1.09.9	\$1.67.9	\$0.12.5	\$0.35.9	\$0.05.9	\$0.12.9	\$0.02.4	\$0.18.6	\$0.00.6	\$0.26.3	\$3.92.9	370
Taunton Hospital, . .	0.67.5	1.66.9	0.11.3	0.32.7	0.02.9	0.20.9	0.01.4	0.36.4	—	0.12.6	3.52.6	389
Northampton Hospital, .	0.70.6	1.65.6	0.25.2	0.51.6	0.05.5	0.25.5	—	0.19.7	0.02.3	0.43.8	4.09.8	413.41
Average, . . .	\$0.82.0	\$1.66.8	\$0.16.6	\$0.40.4	\$0.04.7	\$0.20.0	\$0.01.2	\$0.24.9	\$0.01.0	\$0.27.9	\$3.85.5	1,172.41
<i>State Pauper Establishments.</i>												
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	\$0.31.3	\$0.94.2	\$0.18.0	\$0.05.3	\$0.01.1	\$0.03.7	\$0.07.3	\$0.06.8	—	\$0.15.7	\$1.83.4	731
Monson Almshouse, . .	0.33.8	0.89.8	0.11.3	0.17.6	0.01.0	0.18.4	0.02.2	0.04.5	—	0.12.0	1.90.0	646.55
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	0.34.0	0.93.9	0.07.4	0.25.8	0.03.3	0.10.9	0.02.3	0.01.1	—	0.06.3	1.85.0	408
Average, . . .	\$0.32.8	\$0.92.5	\$0.13.1	\$0.14.3	\$0.01.6	\$0.10.6	\$0.04.3	\$0.04.7	—	\$0.12.2	\$1.86.1	1,785.55

TABLE VII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average Number of Inmates.
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>												
Westborough School, .	\$0.86.9	\$1.15.4	\$0.18.9	\$0.06.8	\$0.09.4	\$0.18.1	\$0.03.9	\$0.20.3	\$0.02.5	\$0.32.8	\$3.08.0	325.5
Lancaster School, .	1.25.5	0.91.2	0.14.8	0.04.0	0.02.3	0.05.1	0.06.0	0.14.7	-	0.14.6	2.78.2	138
Nautical School, .	1.08.0	1.52.7	0.41.7	0.08.8	0.03.3	0.07.0	0.00.5	0.17.7	0.01.1	0.26.8	3.67.5	274
Average, . . .	\$1.02.0	\$1.24.7	\$0.26.6	\$0.07.0	\$0.01.9	\$0.11.5	\$0.03.0	\$0.18.5	\$0.01.5	\$0.27.1	\$3.23.8	737.5
<i>Summary.</i>												
Lunatic Hospitals, .	\$0.82.0	\$1.66.8	\$0.16.6	\$0.40.4	\$0.04.7	\$0.20.0	\$0.01.2	\$0.24.9	\$0.01.0	\$0.27.9	\$3.85.5	1,172.41
Pauper Establishments, .	0.32.8	0.92.5	0.13.1	0.14.3	0.01.6	0.10.6	0.04.3	0.04.7	-	0.12.2	1.86.1	1,785.55
Juvenile Reformatories, .	1.02.0	1.24.7	0.26.6	0.07.0	0.01.9	0.11.5	0.03.0	0.18.5	0.01.5	0.27.1	3.23.8	737.5
Average of all, . .	\$0.63.1	\$1.22.5	\$0.16.9	\$0.21.1	\$0.02.6	\$0.13.7	\$0.03.1	\$0.14.1	\$0.00.6	\$0.20.2	\$2.77.9	3,695.46

PROBABLE YEARLY COST OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Cash on Hand, Actual Current Expenses, the Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Probable Current Expenses, and the Average Weekly Cost at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1868.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on Hand, Oct. 1, 1868.	Actual Current Expenses.	Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	Probable Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$4,161 15	\$75,593 21	\$1,509 06*	\$77,102 27	\$75,000 00	\$3 85
Taunton Hospital, . . .	None.	71,331 49	10,209 91†	81,121 58	71,000 00	3 50
Northampton Hospital, . .	1,597 76	88,100 97	7,452 81	80,648 16	81,000 00	3 76
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	—	2,107 75	—	2,107 75	2,100 00	—
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	1,295 77	69,727 72	6,878 04	62,854 68	63,000 00	1 65
Monson Almshouse, . . .	None.	63,804 55	6,984 59*	70,789 14	71,000 00	2 11
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	None.	39,257 63	17,753 96	21,503 67	33,000 00	1 95
Westborough School, . . .	1,829 96	51,800 72	426 85*	52,227 57	52,000 00	3 08
Lancaster School, . . .	2,345 21	19,968 79	326 77	19,642 02	20,000 00	2 79
Nautical School, . . .	912 28	52,397 30	2,987 00	49,440 30	50,000 00	3 50
Totals,	\$12,142 13	\$534,090 13	\$36,652 99	\$497,437 14	\$517,100 00	\$2 68

* Decrease.

† Including the reserved fund of \$10,000, accruing chiefly by advance payments from the State Treasury. Though diminishing the "Apparent Current Expenses," it has properly been excluded from the estimate of "Probable Current Expenses."

TABLE IX.—*Showing the Liabilities and Resources of Ten Institutions, October 1, 1888.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries Unpaid.	Miscellaneous Bills.	Money Borrowed and not Repaid.	Interest due on Loans or Bills.	Total Liabilities.	Total Resources.	Balance for or against the Institution.
Worcester Hospital .	\$4,983 96	\$7,910 91	\$4,500 00	-	\$17,394 87	\$28,439 00	\$11,044 13
Taunton Hospital, .	1,979 07	3,313 95	426 87	-	5,719 89	13,811 87	8,091 98
Northampton Hospital, .	2,061 76	1,140 11	-	-	3,201 87	12,570 91	9,369 04
Rainsford Hospital, .	-	-	-	-	-	802 25	802 25
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	25,046 16	25,046 16
Monson Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	14,301 53	14,301 53
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	20,460 16	20,460 16
Westborough School, .	-	-	-	-	-	20,766 85	20,766 85
Lancaster School, .	200 00	1,700 00*	-	-	1,900 00	11,266 25	9,366 25
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	-	-	15,303 12	15,303 12
Totals, . . .	\$9,224 79	\$14,064 97	\$4,926 87	-	\$28,216 63	\$162,768 93	\$134,551 47

* Estimated. Bills not rendered.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following Table (Table X.) will give the general statistics with regard to the inmates of these ten establishments. The whole number, excluding *nominal* admissions and *transfers* between Institutions under the same roof, appears to be 8,317, against 8,647 for 1867,—the average number being about 3,695, against 3,631 the year previous;—and the percentage of deaths estimated on the whole number, $6\frac{2}{3}$, on the average number $15\frac{1}{2}$, in place of 6, and 14, the year before. The whole number, 8,317, is further reduced by duplicates, and by transfers between the several Institutions, to 7,582.

The average numbers in this Table, are those computed in this office—except for Monson—and will be found to correspond very nearly with those returned by the Institutions themselves.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

TABLE X.—*The Total and Average Population of Ten Establishments, with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the two Years, 1867, 1868.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Worcester Hospital,	669	651	669	651	43	33	-	-	389.	370.
Taunton Hospital,	606	649	606	649	39	38	-	-	379.	389.
Northampton Hospital,	543	565	543	565	47	43	-	-	401.	413.65
Rainsford Hospital,	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-
Tewksbury Almshouse,	2,844*	2,303†	1,860	1,437	260	278	76	36	754.	734.
Monson Almshouse,	1,839	2,027	1,018	1,027	60	80	30	33	621.5	646.55
Bridgewater Almshouse,	852	854	363	369	61	88	40	60	334.	404.5
Westborough School,	494	484	†	†	2	1	-	-	326.	325.5
Lancaster School,	247	279	†	†	-	3	-	-	141.	138.
Nautical School,	528	505	†	†	2	2	-	-	285.	274.
Totals,	8,647	8,317	5,091	4,698	514	566	146	129	3,631.5	3,695.2

* Exclusive of 552 nominal admissions. † Exclusive of 572 nominal admissions. ‡ Not reported. § Computed by the Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOARD.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

SUPPLEMENTARY.*To the Board of State Charities.*

GENTLEMEN:—The retirement of Mr. Sanborn from the Secretaryship of your Board at so late a period in the year, October 31st, necessarily transfers to new hands an important service pertaining to his official term, but contingent in part upon returns not sooner available. Engaged in another sphere of labor assumed several months before, after having so long and with untiring industry and eminent ability discharged his duties in this connection, he had, at the date of his resignation, completed a portion of his Annual Report, leaving the remainder to be finished by his successor. The task, commencing at this stage of the Report, is, of course, undertaken without the aid of information and material within the personal knowledge of your former Secretary, though with the purpose of carrying out, as nearly as possible, the arrangement indicated by himself. To supplement such a Report, under such circumstances, and under the pressure of numerous other engagements crowding upon the hurried hours of a closing year, is a service of unavoidable embarrassment, which, it is hoped, will command lenient consideration in view of any imperfections or omissions that may be discovered in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted by

JULIUS L. CLARKE,

Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

Boston, November 1, 1868.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—*The Lunatic Hospitals.**State Hospital at Worcester.*

The pecuniary affairs of the Worcester Hospital, now fully relieved from the embarrassments of former years, exhibit a gratifying and prosperous condition. The year closes with a surplus of resources in favor of the Hospital, amounting to \$11,044.13, including a small invested fund of \$2,122. This result is due, in part at least, to the inauguration of better management and economy in the prudential affairs of the Institution.

The cost of the support of patients at Worcester, as the Superintendent reports, has been \$3.80,* against \$4.30 per week for the preceding year—the difference between the actual cost and \$3.50 per week, the price paid by the State, being compensated by the higher rate realized from the board of private patients; yet it is manifest that a reduction in price on the part of the former, will hardly be warranted by the present cost of supplies. As at Taunton and Northampton, all the surplus that can be saved from the income from board, or from other sources, will be required for necessary repairs and improvements; and if so used, the State may not be called upon, certainly for the present, for further appropriations, except for the support of its own beneficiaries.

In view of the increasing necessity for enlarged and better accommodations, an important suggestion is submitted by the Trustees. Referring to the fact that this Hospital, established nearly forty years ago in the suburbs of the quiet town of Worcester, now stands in the midst of a thriving and prosperous city; that it still remains unchanged in its essential features, with only the addition of such improvements as its construction has permitted; and is consequently inadequate to the wants of the present period, they express the belief that at no distant day, it may be thought advisable to relinquish the valuable tract

* The difference between the *apparent* and the *probable* average cost, as rendered in Tables VI. and VIII. of this Report, and the cost as here stated, is explained by the deduction of certain bills for clothing and contingent expenses paid, as at other institutions, by friends of the patients, or by towns and by the State.

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

of land on which it stands, in exchange for a more quiet and less expensive location ; and that with the proceeds of such exchange, a new Hospital, suited to the times and to the character of the Commonwealth, may be built without cost to the State.

General Results.

These are exhibited for the past year by the following figures:—

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital October 1, 1867, .	177	178	355
Admitted during the year,	158	138	296
Whole number under treatment, . . .	335	316	651
Discharged recovered,	62	48	110
improved,	44	48	92
not improved,	20	14	34
Died,	21	12	33
Whole number discharged,	147	122	269
Remaining September 30, 1868, . . .	188	194	382

The foregoing table shows a small increase in the number of admissions during the year, the total being 296. Of that number, 118 were State patients ; and of this class, 101 were inmates of the Hospital at the commencement of the year, 95 remaining at its close ; while the average number of the same class for the year, was 95. Of the total average number, (370,) the State patients constituted 32 per cent. ; and of the total number of admissions, they were 40 per cent.,—in both cases, a somewhat smaller percentage of State patients than during the previous year.

The income from private boarders at the Worcester Hospital, is still considerably in excess of that from the same source at Taunton, and a little more than at Northampton ; that from town patients is less than at Taunton, and considerably larger than at Northampton ; while the income from State patients is about half the amount received at Taunton, and a little more than one-third of that received at Northampton.

*The Taunton Hospital.**Financial Department.*

The report from this Institution indicates continued and gratifying prosperity in its financial affairs; and although important improvements have involved considerable outlay during the year, a material advance has been made in its pecuniary resources. After the payment of all expenses of the year, there will remain a balance of \$8,091.98 in favor of the Hospital. The Trustees say, that to continue and complete the alterations now in progress, and which are deemed indispensable, will require all the apparent surplus exhibited by the Treasurer's accounts, while other expenditures will be necessary for general and needed repairs.

As the subject of finance, in connection with the public institutions of the Commonwealth, is every year assuming greater importance, involving, as it does and must continue to do, heavy and increasing drafts upon the State treasury, their financial management becomes a matter of vital interest, not only to those more immediately associated with the institutions themselves, but to the whole people who bear the burden of taxation. Referring to this topic, in connection with the Taunton Hospital, its Superintendent, Dr. Choate, remarks:—

“A constant study of true economy in all its departments, and a determination to call for no extra appropriations from our already overburdened treasury, has resulted in placing us in such a position, pecuniarily, that we have been, and expect to be, able from year to year to make such improvements in the buildings and grounds as true wisdom and regard for the best interests of our great charge may dictate. Very few bad debts have been made by the hospital, very few towns or individuals have been dilatory in their payments, and the Commonwealth, with characteristic generosity, even anticipates her indebtedness. To the last mentioned fact alone, of which during the past year we have for the first time received the benefit, must be attributed the very desirable result, new in our history, that we have now a small reserve fund,* invested in government securities, and paying us interest. A certain amount of reserved

* The amount shown by the Treasurer's Report is \$10,000.

 TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

resources is eminently advantageous, and may, by the occurrence of some accident, or by the necessity of some unexpected repairs, be at any moment called for. That it enables us to purchase to better advantage, no business man will doubt. The price of board paid by the State and towns for the support of their patients remains the same as during the past two years, (three dollars and a half per week,) and is undoubtedly as low as is consistent with proper care and treatment, having been actually below the cost, the difference being made up by the slight excess of price paid by a few private patients."

At the Taunton Hospital, the amount received from the State during the past year, for the support of patients having no known settlement in the Commonwealth, was about forty per cent., that from towns forty-two per cent., and that from individuals eighteen per cent., of the whole income from board.

Of the improvements recently perfected, Dr. Choate says:—

"The construction and repair account has been swelled by the alterations, which have given us more spacious and convenient dining-rooms, and have furnished opportunity for separating the convalescent females, and providing them with very comfortable and elegant and homelike accommodations. No doubt can be entertained as to the amount thus used having been judiciously expended. The furniture account for the year is also unusually large, and we commence a new year with better provision in this respect than ever before."

Results of the Year.

These are tabulated from the records of the Institution, as follows:—

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of patients remaining, Sept. 30, 1867, .	179	197	376
No. of patients admitted since Sept. 30, 1867,	133	140	273
No. of patients under treatment during the year,	312	337	649
No. of patients discharged during the year, .	101	107	208
No. of patients died during the year, . . .	25	13	38
No. of patients eloped during the year, . .	4—130	1—121	5—251
No. of patients remaining September 30, 1868,	182	216	398
Discharged recovered,	49	52	101
improved,	29	27	56
unimproved,	23	28	51

The admissions do not vary materially from the average of the preceding year—about twenty-two per month. The largest number at any one time in the Hospital, was four hundred and sixteen; average number during the year, three hundred and eighty-nine—ten more than during the previous year. Of the three hundred and ninety-eight patients in the institution at the close of the year, one hundred and eighty-one were supported by the State, one hundred and sixty-eight by towns, and forty-nine by individuals.

The Northampton Hospital.

Financial Condition and Prospects.

The last year has been one of unprecedented success in the management of this Institution. Relieved from pecuniary embarrassment, it has for the present become self-supporting, and is now in a better and more flourishing condition than at any former period. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance against the Hospital, and also a bank debt of \$8,000. Not only has the whole been cancelled, or liquidated, but supplies now on hand in considerable amount have been paid for from its largely increased earnings; while the Statement of Resources and Liabilities on the 30th of September, shows a balance of assets amounting to \$9,369.04 in favor of the Hospital, and available for future disbursements. In regard to this gratifying result, the Trustees say:—

“It is with no little satisfaction that we are able to report that, for the first time since the founding of the hospital, we have passed a year without borrowing money. The assets of the institution have increased considerably, enabling us to purchase supplies in large quantities, and to take advantage of the market without the ever-oppressive drawback of interest or of discount. This result has been attained by an augmented income from boarders; adherence to the rule of purchasing supplies of whomsoever, the quality of the article being the same, will sell at the lowest price; a strict system of accountability in the distribution and use of those supplies; and a careful and prudent management of the affairs of the hospital generally.”

The income from private patients is steadily increasing, having risen from \$12,088.34 in 1860-61, to \$24,108.91 in

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

1866-67, and \$29,216.55 in 1867-68,—an increase from board alone (exclusive of contingencies) of this class of patients, in 1867-68, of \$5,107.64 over any preceding year, and \$17,128.21 in excess of receipts from the same source in 1860-61.

The buildings and grounds of the Institution have been materially improved during the year. The boundary of the farm has been straightened by an exchange of land, and various other improvements have been made, while the quantity and value of its products have given remunerative returns for the large amount of labor expended. Should the surplus fund already saved continue to accumulate, the finances of the Hospital will be ample, at least for the present, for all needed or contemplated repairs and improvements, without the unwelcome contingency of debt or financial embarrassment. The advantage of such a surplus from the yearly income of the Hospitals is at once obvious, since it often facilitates incidental purchases of supplies on better terms than would otherwise be obtained; besides providing means for general repairs and improvements without recourse to the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Medical and Statistical Results.

These are embodied in the following table:—

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital September 30, 1867, . . .	175	238	413
Admitted from the general population, . . .	63	72	135
Transferred from hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, . . .	5	11	16
Transferred from State Almshouse, Monson, . . .	—	1	1
Whole number in course of the year, . . .	243	322	565
Died,	25	18	43
Discharged, including deaths,	73	71	144
Discharged recovered,	19	17	36
improved,	20	28	48
unimproved,	9	8	17
Average number of patients,	171.40	242.01	413.41
Average number of State patients,	—	—	262.65
Patients remaining September 30, 1868, . . .	170	251	421

The largest monthly number of admissions was twenty-three, and of the whole number admitted during the year, fifty-six, or about thirty-eight per cent., were State patients; twenty were town patients, and seventy-six were private boarders,—the latter being a much larger number than in any antecedent year. Of those recovered, fourteen were State patients; and of those who died, twenty-three were State patients, or about one in eleven of the average number of that class of inmates. The small number of recovered State patients at Northampton is readily explained by the fact referred to in former Reports, that these are mainly persons transferred as incurable from the other Hospitals.

The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

During the year just closed, the same general plan of treatment as heretofore has been followed at the three Hospitals, and with similar results. The large increase of admissions noticed in last year's Report still continues, though in a somewhat reduced ratio, the total number from the general population being 702, against 662 in the previous year,—an increase of more than 38 per cent. since 1865, in which year the admissions from the general population were 508.

Of the admissions during the last year, there were 364 cases in which the duration of insanity had not exceeded one year, 139 in which it had continued five years and upwards, while 34 are reported as unknown. In regard to the duration of the disease before admission, an interesting statement is made in the Report from the Worcester Hospital, showing that of the 8,198 admissions to that institution since its establishment, in 1833, there were 5,325 cases in which it had not exceeded one year. Nearly the same percentage is found at Taunton; while at Northampton it is only about one-third as large, incurable cases of longer standing, chiefly transferred from other institutions, making up a great proportion of admissions at the latter place. It is also noticeable that the number of patients who had been insane several years before admission, has been unusually large the past year. Of those admitted at Taunton, one had been insane more than thirty, ten more than twenty, twenty-four more than ten, and forty-four more than five years.

HOSPITALS AS A CLASS.

It will be seen by reference to the special statistics of each Hospital, given on previous pages of this Report, that the total number recovered at all of them during the year was 247. Of these nearly 87 per cent. had been insane less than one year, and of the latter about 78 per cent. had been insane less than three months. This result, which is probably a fair average, is well illustrated in a tabular statement furnished by Dr. Choate, showing the duration of insanity before admission among those discharged recovered from the Taunton Hospital for ten years past. He says:—

“By this table the important fact is made manifest, that seventy-two per cent. of all recoveries which have taken place during the past ten years have been in cases which had been of less duration than three months before admission, eleven per cent. in cases of between three and six months duration, and seven per cent. in cases of between six and twelve months duration, making an aggregate of ninety per cent. of all recoveries occurring in patients who had been insane less than one year before admission. But while this truth of vital importance to the welfare of the insane should always be borne in mind, it should not be forgotten, in view of the fact that during ten years past thirty-four patients have recovered who had been more than three years insane, that the utmost caution should be exercised in pronouncing a protracted case incurable, and in abandoning the course most likely to lead to restoration.”

At Worcester the percentage of recoveries in cases not exceeding one year in duration, is about 75 per cent. of all the recoveries (3,825) which have taken place at that institution since 1833.

Classification.

The increasing demand for the admission of insane persons to the several Hospitals, and the consequent necessity, present and prospective, for enlarged accommodations, imparts additional importance to the subject of a proper classification of patients, which is always indispensable to curative success. This necessity is especially manifest at the Taunton Hospital, where, owing to the serious defects in the original construction of the building, there is pressing want of room for such a classi-

fication,—a want which will be more fully appreciated when it is considered that the present average number of patients at this institution is sixty per cent. in excess of the accommodations originally provided. While the improvements already made have afforded partial relief, a complete remedy is impossible without extensive and costly alterations. In connection with the subject of enlarged facilities for the better classification of patients, Dr. Choate remarks:—

“That arrangement and that classification is undoubtedly the best, which permits the most complete and thorough separation, and I think a brief consideration will show that this will at the same time best promote public economy. While the present and most advanced state of opinion among the English alienists (whose experience in the care of the dependent insane has certainly been more complete than that of any others,) is decidedly in favor of large institutions for the insane poor, it seems to be not less positive against the aggregation of all in a single building. Several detached buildings under one organization are now deemed to be the most satisfactory means of providing for the class above mentioned, as combining economy with the most perfect classification possible. There are peculiar reasons, as I shall endeavor to show, why this form would especially promote both these ends in our own State hospitals. These are designed for, and are improved by classes who are very distinct socially. Their inmates are made up of people in moderate circumstances, but often of refined tastes and associations, of the native poor who are supported by the towns, and of the foreign poor who are generally supported by the State. Between these classes there is a very considerable difference in previous habits and modes of life, in tastes and feelings, and in wants and requirements. Under the present plan they not only associate more intimately than is agreeable and desirable, but the provisions made for the whole have to be adapted to the average condition and needs. Many things are provided for the whole which fail to be appreciated by a part, but which are necessarily furnished, because essential to the comfort and welfare of others. Some things, quite desirable for one class of our inmates, are necessarily omitted in consequence of the impossibility of discrimination under the present system. But with the facilities for separation and classification which would be afforded by buildings distinct, though united under a common or-

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.

ganization, not only could comfort and happiness be better promoted, shocks to refinement of taste and association be averted, and the contact and collision of incongruous natures be avoided, but economy must be insured to the State and to individuals by the possibility thus secured of adapting to the wants of each the appropriate provision."

The same subject is forcibly presented by Dr. Bemis, of the Worcester Hospital, who, in his narrative of observations in and about the principal lunatic hospitals and asylums of Europe, during the past year, furnishes a very valuable and instructive record of practical experience in the treatment of insanity. His visit at Gheel, in Belgium, is the theme of an interesting sketch, too lengthy for transfer to these pages, but rich in traditional and historical reminiscence, dating back to the origin of that singular community in the seventh century, and concluding with a suggestive review of its present hygienic condition and administration. Passing over the same ground as did Dr. Earle in 1851, Dr. Sibbald in 1860, and Dr. Howe in 1867, but viewing from his own stand-point the practical working of the same system which they investigated and criticized, his convictions, as might be expected, are communicated with some degree of modification, though tending mainly to the same general results.

At Gheel the "cottage system," so called, (substantially the system of "detached buildings" referred to by Dr. Choate,) has perhaps reached its highest state of development. It is doubtless true, as Dr Bemis suggests, that to the deep religious sentiment which that community has carefully fostered from its earliest period to the present time, is to be attributed, more than to anything else, its continued preservation and safety, as well as its great advantages for the success of the peculiar plan of treatment known as the "cottage plan." The remark of course will be more fully comprehended by those familiar with the fact that this religious sentiment, so long and so deeply cherished, and withal so remarkable in its history and development, has been from the first closely and inseparably associated with the belief that insanity is due to supernatural causes.

In view of the growing necessity for a better classification of insane patients, and the fact that medical men in all countries

are now being led to inquire what modifications or improvements, if any, can be made in our present system, Dr. Bemis says :—

“In England, asylums which were regarded twelve years ago as models, are now being enlarged and improved by wide departures from the original plans, while new hospitals are being built on improved plans.”

* * * * *

“We need a different class of houses and more land. We need arrangements which will dispense for the most part with the necessity for locks, bolts and bars, with camisoles and belts, and, if possible, with drugs, medicines and sleeping draughts. We need all the arrangements for the highest comfort and most perfect cleanliness, ventilation and warmth. We need everything calculated to promote the best hygienic condition of the insane; and, above all, we need such arrangements and such means as will serve to give occupation to every mind and to every body placed under the care of the asylum.”

While it is claimed for the “cottage plan,” as developed at Gheel, that it insures better facilities for classification, that it lessens the necessity for restraint, and promotes a greater degree of contentment than is found in any Hospital, Dr. Bemis expresses the belief that, though restraint is going out of use in that establishment, the existing amount is a much larger percentage, and of severer character, than has been suffered at Worcester at any time for the last twelve years. The Hospitals at Taunton and Northampton will doubtless bear as favorable comparison with foreign institutions.

The foregoing suggestions and statements have been cited in this connection, because of their corroborative testimony in support of views heretofore directly and indirectly expressed in the Annual Reports from this Board, and in which the defects of our Massachusetts Hospitals have been frequently indicated and urged. While it is hoped that every possible benefit and advantage apparent in the management of lunatic asylums abroad may be made available in the modification and improvement of our own, it is, after all, a cause of satisfaction

CLASSIFICATION CONTINUED.

to know that the Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton, bear gratifying comparison with the former, being both in their medical and moral regime manifestly superior to many reputed models in European countries. Without invidious comment or comparison, it may not be inappropriate, but even useful and instructive, in connection with our own Lunatic Hospitals, to note a few of the points of difference.

At some of the best and most popular asylums in England and on the Continent, defects are as apparent as in the same class of institutions here. Speaking of the French asylums, in which there is much to leave upon the mind unpleasant and often painful impressions, the writer last quoted mentions an apparent lack of sincerity, confidence and co-operation on the part of physicians and nurses, adding:—

“In the management of the insane there did not seem to be a sufficient attempt to awaken their sense of honor and confidence in their own strength to recover their habits of self-control. There was entire absence of any teaching by example the value of moral power and religious confidence. There was no endeavor to excite motives of hope and fear; no influence tending to fix their attention on any particular subjects, or to lead them to engage in any variety of occupation, amusement or intercourse.”

The same general remarks apply equally, with one or two exceptions, to the asylums of Switzerland and Germany. In the “Colony of Fitz James,”—an appendage of the asylum at Clermont,—fifty miles north of Paris, the patients are classified in detached houses, and though this institution ranks among the first in France, its buildings are represented as being by no means models of comfort. The same is also true of other Continental asylums, in which the apartments assigned to patients are described as lacking many of the conveniences and comforts so universally found in American institutions, while in some of the hospitals in England the pauper apartments are not so well furnished and kept as in our own, though, in most particulars of moral treatment, the English asylums are considered fully equal to those of the United States.

Before dismissing the subject of classification, it is proper to refer again to a matter closely identified with it, and upon which much has been said and written during the last few years,—the promiscuous mingling of insane criminals, or convicts, with other patients. In Massachusetts the transfer of such persons from penal institutions to the Lunatic Hospitals is authorized by statute, and is of frequent occurrence; but the propriety of such a policy is extremely questionable. In one or two other States separate provision is made for the custody and treatment of this class of lunatics, and our legislators may perhaps deem such provision expedient here, possibly in connection with the Hospital at Tewksbury, where sufficient accommodations might be secured. There are those, however, who believe some other location would be more appropriate and desirable. There are now ten insane convicts at Taunton, three at Worcester, and one at Northampton. Of the existing usage, Dr Choate says:—

“Ten insane criminals and one person charged with crime, but relieved of legal responsibility by mental infirmity, have been admitted during the year. It is to be feared that the process of transfer from penal institutions to lunatic hospitals is—except in the case of the State prison, where a proper investigation of each case is provided for by law—altogether too easy. The presence of insane criminals, everywhere considered so undesirable, is attended with such serious evils in the institutions for the insane, that transfer should only be authorized upon the fullest evidence of disease and a reasonable probability of benefit from hospital care and treatment.”

Occupation.

The importance of occupation, bodily or mental, as an effective remedial agency, has been satisfactorily illustrated in the results of the past year. At each of the Hospitals, manual labor and intellectual and recreative occupation have been attended with manifest benefit and advantage. It is estimated that three-fourths of the labor upon the Hospital premises at Northampton is performed by patients, at Taunton about two-thirds, and equally as large a proportion at Worcester,—the State patients, as heretofore, furnishing the largest amount.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

Dr. Bemis states that about sixty of every hundred patients at Worcester perform some labor every day, apportioned according to their condition and capacity, in the house, shops, gardens, and upon the farm, amounting during the last year to nearly 30,000 days' work, about the same as in previous years. This class of labor, however, is not so remunerative as it would be were it not for the very brief residence in the Institutions of so many of the patients ; and besides, inasmuch as the labor must be performed under the supervision of paid assistants and keepers, its value can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, although amounting to a great deal in the promotion of order, discipline and hygiene. In accordance with opinions so generally entertained by those best qualified, from position and experience, to judge of the co-operative influence of medical and moral agency in the treatment of mental disorders, Dr. Bemis reiterates substantially his former declarations, viz. :—

“I am more than ever convinced of the value of systematic occupation as a powerful curative agency in the treatment of the insane ; not manual labor merely, but occupation, manual and mental, which shall employ to the fullest extent, consistent with improving health, every mind and every body under the care and control of the institution.”

In connection with the subject of labor at the Lunatic Hospitals, many items of interest gleaned by Dr. Bemis during his tour abroad, are very pertinent as indicating both defects and improvements in our own system. Of the practice at Gheel, he writes :—

“Patients from the families of the laboring classes were in considerable numbers engaged in some useful labor. Those from wealthy families were not employed, except as influenced by their pleasure or the character of their delusion. From one-half to five-eighths of the whole number follow some occupation, though with little attempt at regularity or organization. Those hiring themselves out for a day or a week, receive their wages, and make such use of them as they please. A large majority are paupers, but their earnings are not withheld from them, nor are they credited to the

department from which they came, or to their families on account of their support. Government wisely regulates all this with a view to encourage occupation."

Of one of our greatest needs—a systematic arrangement and control which puts every one to some useful labor—he continues:—

"Our system finds its weakness mainly in the meagre advantage we have at our command to classify, employ and occupy the minds and the bodies of our patients. It overlooks, to a great extent, the important fact that inactivity is not compatible with bodily vigor, and that exercise of all the faculties, bodily and mental, is the best method of preserving health, as well as regaining it when lost."

As the labor of insane patients is now almost compulsory, Dr. Bemis suggests a fair remuneration as a stimulant to those disposed to labor, the wages to be kept for their benefit by the Treasurers of the Hospitals, provided proper accommodations can be had for the successful operation of such a system. An illustration of what might result therefrom is found in facts already cited, and also in English usage, under which an extra allowance of some luxury has had powerful effect in producing not only quiet and good conduct, but in promoting habits of industry. As elsewhere, under the influence of such motives, many patients in our Hospitals, who would otherwise be idle and restless, perhaps noisy and destructive, would engage eagerly in useful labor. The suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration.

General Remarks.

In addition to the usual exercises of manual, intellectual and recreative occupation at the Hospitals, daily religious services have been as heretofore observed at each, and with good results. At Northampton, religious exercises, lectures, reading, musical and social entertainments, and recreation and amusement, in their diversified forms, have interested and benefited a larger average number of inmates than in preceding years. Of the importance and value of Sabbath services in the Lunatic Hospitals, Dr. Earle says:—

OCCUPATION CONTINUED.

“The experience of another year has in no wise diminished my opinion of the utility of these assemblies, but, on the contrary, has confirmed it; and it may not be improper here to repeat what was expressed last year, that, were the design of a hospital of this kind committed to me, the chapel would be made to seat as many persons as the house would accommodate of patients.”

In his comments on the moral treatment of insanity, Dr. Earle mentions one or two points not often alluded to. He remarks:—

“The first is the practice, very general among the people at large, and, it is to be feared, only too common in hospitals, of pretending to believe, and even encouraging, the delusions of the insane. It is a false method, and injurious as it is false. Like falsehood in all its forms, it works to evil ends. No honest, true and faithful ‘minister to a mind diseased’ will ever yield assent to the delusive ideas and notions of his patient.’ Much less will he openly express his belief that they are true, and treat his patient as if they were so.”

The injurious results of such a practice are illustrated in the perpetuation of the patient’s delusion, which is confirmed, not by his own convictions alone, but by what he believes to be the convictions of those who assent to his delusive ideas.

The other point, which is closely allied to the one already mentioned, though not identical with it, is the propriety of conversing with the insane upon the subject of their mental disorder. Upon this topic, he says:—

“When accompanying Dr. Damerow, ‘Director’ of the large hospital at Halle, in Prussia, through that establishment, I was surprised at the freedom with which he talked to his patients in regard to their insanity. The example has not been forgotten, and since that time I have pursued the practice to a much greater extent than before. If properly approached, a considerable number will enter into conversation upon the subject, and apparently, in some instances, with restorative benefit.” * * * “At any rate, it must be clear to every one, that appropriate argument against delusion, and the knowledge on the part of the patient that no one but himself believes the delusion, must, in many cases, eventually have a very different effect from assent to the delusion and encouragement of it by others.”

II.—THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Rainsford Island Hospital.

No change has taken place in the condition of this Institution or its property, since the last Annual Report, no occasion having arisen for its occupancy for hospital purposes. None of the buildings have been occupied, except the small cottage in which the Keeper and his family reside; and as all the public property now upon the Island is faithfully cared for by him, and in good preservation, a re-valuation has been deemed unnecessary, the only addition thereto during the year being a small boat purchased for his use. The expenses for the year ending September 30, 1868, were \$2,232.75, viz.: salary of the Keeper, \$1,000; compensation of three Inspectors, \$450; contingent expenses, including boat, wharfage, repairs, etc., \$782.75. The appropriation for the present *calendar* year is \$3,000, nearly or quite one-third of which will remain unexpended. Should the Hospital continue unoccupied, no material increase of expenditure will be required, although the unexpended balance of the present appropriation might be judiciously used in repainting the buildings, in order to insure their better preservation.

*The Tewksbury State Almshouse.**Buildings and Grounds.*

This Institution, which receives the greater proportion of the State poor, and which, as the Inspectors say, "is really the *poor-house* of the Commonwealth," has been materially improved during the past year, by the enlargement of its facilities for heating and other purposes, and by the partial remodelling of some of its interior arrangements, so as to secure new and desirable accommodations not hitherto enjoyed. The Farm has also been enlarged by the addition of ninety acres of land, which, with the construction of a reservoir and the completion of the plan for protecting the premises against fire, will furnish, as the Superintendent believes, wholesome employment for all the men likely to have a residence there for several years to come.

LUNATICS AT TEWKSBURY.

The necessity for a more capacious and suitable building for hospital purposes, further removed from the main structure, and the want of additional barn room, are urged by the Superintendent and Inspectors. It is evident that the first, at least, is much needed. Mr. Marsh thinks that hospital accommodations for two hundred persons are wanted, and wisely valuing utility rather than ornament, he suggests, as a practical and economical plan, the erection of two buildings after the manner of the army hospitals recently used by the United States,—one story high, of simple construction, with a small, separate building for cooking and dispensary purposes. The Inspectors add the following testimony :—

“The buildings we now have for hospitals are better than none; but are too small, and in many other ways unsuitable. Not more than fifty cases can be *properly* cared for in these buildings. We believe the sick who are dying for days and weeks from loathsome diseases, should be removed from the rooms occupied by the old and feeble, and those comparatively well. Separate rooms should be provided for the dying, so that, when dead, they may be properly laid out and prepared for interment, without being witnessed by all in the room. We do not think the feeble and sick should be obliged to witness such scenes; but, as now situated, it cannot be avoided. The mortality has been greater this year than last,—the number of deaths being two hundred and seventy-eight.”

The Lunatic Department.

There has been a small increase in the number of insane patients at Tewksbury, 267 remaining in the Institution at the close of the year, against 251 the previous year. A large proportion of the inmates of the Asylum are middle-aged; and Dr. Nichols, the Resident Physician, who was transferred from the Monson Almshouse in April, speaks thus of their condition and treatment:—

“The system of employing the insane in various kinds of labor, on the farm and about the house, so happily inaugurated last year, has been continued through the year just now closed with the same happy results.

* * * * *

"I asked Dr. Draper, the physician at the Worcester Hospital for the Insane, who visited us last June, how the physical condition of his former patients compared at that time with what it was when they left Worcester, and he promptly replied, improved in almost every instance. We have likewise similar testimony from three of the officers of this house who were for several years attendants, one at the Worcester and the other two at the Taunton Hospital for the insane. They declare that they consider the physical condition of those patients who have been removed from the Taunton and Worcester hospitals as having been improved from what it was when they knew them in their respective hospitals."

Referring to the same topic, Mr. Marsh says:—

"Another year's experience has fully justified the views expressed in my Report of last year concerning the insane transferred to this institution, as harmless and incurable, regarding both the individual and the Commonwealth. Indeed, so apparent has been the improved condition of those who have performed manual labor, especially upon the farm, that the friends of those who have been too feeble to be thus employed, when visiting them, have frequently solicited as a favor that their friends, too, might be permitted to labor upon the farm."

General Statistics for the Year.

These are shown in the printed Report of the Institution, as follows:—

TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in this department September 30, 1867, .	97	154	*251
Admitted during the year,	60	59	119
Whole number supported,	157	213	370
Whole number removed,	55	48	103
Absconded during the year,	5	1	6
Died,	29	32	61
Discharged,	21	15	36
Remaining, September 30, 1868,	102	165	267

* Reported by the Institution last year as 248.

TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Of the 267 remaining in this Department September 30, 142 resided in the Asylum, and 125 with the inmates of the Almshouse ; and of the whole number of admissions within the year, 81 were received from the Lunatic Hospitals of the State, and 32 from other institutions. Of the 61 deaths among the insane during the year, only five occurred among those transferred from the State Lunatic Hospitals ; and as in the preceding year, a large proportion died of phthisis and atrophy.

The Almshouse Department.

The number of sane inmates remaining in this Department of the Institution at the close of the previous year was 438, against 369 September 30, 1868, the average number during the year being about 471. Among those discharged were 175 persons sentenced to the Workhouse at Bridgewater,—a larger number than would ordinarily be thus transferred in a single year. This will be readily understood, when it is remembered that the recent establishment of the Workhouse provided facilities for a much needed purgation of the population gathered at Tewksbury, the location of which had long attracted from the neighboring cities large numbers of persons whose more appropriate domicile would have been in the former Institution.

Of the 2,189 apparent admissions, 572 were merely nominal and 54 were duplicate, leaving 1,563 as the number of different persons actually admitted to the Institution during the year.

Concerning the class of paupers found at Tewksbury, Dr. Nichols comments in these words:—

“The inmates of the State Almshouses may be divided into two classes,—the *hopeful* and the *hopeless*. At Monson there was a preponderance in favor of the former of these two classes: in this institution I found the *latter* class largely in the ascendancy. The classification of paupers, in accordance with the recent Acts of the legislature, has accumulated in this institution nearly all the old, debilitated and diseased paupers in the Commonwealth, and removed to the Primary School at Monson the children,—the *hopeful* element ; thus crowding upon us large numbers of mere wrecks of humanity,—the *debris*, as it were, of all the pauperism in the State.”

Speaking of the same matter, Mr. Marsh says:—

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

"Of this, however, I do not complain; it is a necessity growing out of the system of classification wisely provided by the legislature; and I allude to it only for the purpose of showing that the cost of maintaining an institution providing for the necessities of such an aggregation of humanity, with the present scale of prices for all the necessary articles of consumption, cannot be less, and, indeed, may be more."

The Mortality at Tewksbury.

As the subject of mortality at this Institution has heretofore excited some comment, any further information relative to its continuance and extent will be of interest in this connection. The whole number of deaths during the last year, as before stated, was 278,—an excess of 18 over the previous year. With such a population of diseased and shattered humanity as that congregated at Tewksbury, such a result could not well be avoided. A large portion of these deaths occurred among three classes, thus specified by Dr. Nichols:—

"1. Among those who are really debilitated by old age, and who have sought the shelter of the almshouse as an asylum for the evening of their days. For these there was no hope but in the grave, and though kindly cared for, they have in large numbers sank quietly to their last repose.

"2. Among those who have made themselves prematurely old by debauchery, dissipation and excess of every kind.

"3. Among infants who have inherited diseased constitutions from their parents, and foundlings who have been deserted by their mothers, and left to die for want of maternal care."

The ages of those who have died during the year are stated as follows:—

Deaths under one year old, . . . 57	Deaths from 50 to 60, . . . 36
from 1 to 5, . . . 13	from 60 to 70, . . . 27
from 5 to 10, . . . 2	from 70 to 80, . . . 23
from 10 to 20, . . . 7	from 80 to 90, . . . 14
from 20 to 30, . . . 39	over 90, . . . 2
from 30 to 40, . . . 33	—
from 40 to 50, . . . 25	Total, . . . 278

TEWKSBURY VISITING AGENCY.

The deaths of infants (57) were 12 in excess of the previous year, and 19 less than in 1865-66; while the whole number under five years was 70,—an excess of 17 over the year preceding. Of the total number of deaths, there were 19 from atrophy, 59 from phthisis, and 96 from debility, the latter including 33 foundlings, most of whom were the unfortunate victims of congenital disease, neglect and exposure, entailed upon them through a miserable and vicious paternity.

The Visiting Agency.

In 1867 the Inspectors appointed one of their Board, Mr. George P. Elliot, a Visiting Agent to look after the welfare of children placed in families from the Tewksbury Almshouse. A large number of children had been placed out during the few previous years, but the lack of information in the more essential parts of the earlier record, especially as to names of persons and places, has rendered the service of the Agent a difficult and embarrassing task. The time during which these children had been put out to service, covers a period of more than thirteen years, and a large majority of them had left their original places and gone from one family, or town, or State, to another, no account of such changes having been reported or recorded. The work of the Agent, however, has been successfully prosecuted, and with results highly gratifying.

In the course of his researches, he has found that 533 children have been placed out from the Almshouse, of whom 402 were in Massachusetts and the remainder in other States. Of the whole number recorded as having been put out, 103 returned, ran away, or were taken by parents; and of the 430 remaining, only 103 have thus far been traced. Mr. Elliot has also discovered and made record of several of whom no account had been preserved.

During the year, the Almshouse School has been under the charge of an efficient Teacher, but the number of its scholars has been small, averaging only about twenty at the close of the year. The transfer of children of the proper age to the State Primary School, amounting to 151 the past year, will continue to reduce the number remaining at Tewksbury, so that compara-

tively very few will hereafter be put out from the latter Institution; yet the Visiting Agent will discharge a humane and beneficent service in protecting the interests of those included in his field of labor. Further details from his First Annual Report, just rendered, will be found in that of Mr. Fisk, in Chapter I. of the Supplement to this Report.

The Monson Establishment.

The most important event in the last year's history of this Institution, was the resignation, in January, of Dr. J. M. Brewster, Jr., after a service of nearly ten years as its Superintendent. On the first of April following, Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, for several years Resident Physician at the State Almshouse in Tewksbury, succeeded to the Superintendency at Monson, the duties of that position having been performed during the vacancy by Mr. Joseph H. Brewster, for many years the Assistant-Superintendent under Dr. Brewster. In connection with his duties as Superintendent, Dr. Wakefield has also assumed those of Physician, thus saving to the Commonwealth a salary of \$500, previously paid for the latter service. His administration thus far has been conducted with energy and ability, evinced in untiring efforts for the improvement and success of the Institution under his charge.

The School Department.

Under the present management, the State Primary School, which constitutes the most important and interesting feature of the Monson Establishment, is rapidly rising to its appropriate sphere of usefulness. Results already attained are full of hope and encouragement for the future, giving promise of large reward for a benefaction which the Commonwealth has so wisely and humanely bestowed. As everything connected with the welfare of this School possesses special interest, it will be well to consider its present condition and prospects. Of its educational status, the Principal, Rev. Charles F. Foster, remarks:—

“To an outside observer, there may appear to have been but little change in the condition of the school since the last annual Report. But any one familiar with the inside working of the establishment will perceive evidences of a departure from the beaten

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

course of former years under the almshouse regime, and of an advance in the line of a more effective system of education."

Among the circumstances mentioned as having contributed to this result are,—

1. Greater permanency of Teachers,—a very essential requisite, since even the most competent require considerable time and experience to become accustomed to the regime of the Establishment.

2. Increased regularity of attendance,—a result mainly due to the special efforts of the present Superintendent to improve the physical condition of the children, and so far satisfactory, that since the purgation to which they were subjected, the necessity for isolation and consequent absence from the School-room and Chapel has been almost entirely obviated. Mr. Foster also adds:—

"Another occasion of increased regularity of attendance is the introduction of a system of classification, by which those children that work a part of the day can always be present at the recitations of their classes. Formerly, boys and girls were taken out of school indiscriminately, for a few hours or days at a time, to the serious detriment of their studies. On the first of May, of the present year, the schools were graded as follows: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 became boys' schools, No. 2 a girls' school, and No. 7 a mixed school. Nos. 1 and 2 contain all the larger scholars, and are subdivided, so that one-half of each can be employed out of school during the forenoon, and the other half during the afternoon. The result is, that three or four times the amount of labor has been performed by the children the past season, without any interruption of the school."

3. "The more complete separation of the almshouse and the school. The number of adults has been greatly reduced, and several of the older members of the school, whose habits were such as to prevent them from receiving much benefit from the regular school exercises, as well as from exerting any good influence upon the other children, have been discharged from the books, that they might go to their own place. Some of these have been retained to work in the almshouse, while others have been sent to Bridge-water."

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Numerical Statistics.

Number belonging to State Primary School, September 30, 1868,	403
too young to attend school,	14
sick, or otherwise unable to attend,	17
	<hr/>
	31
	<hr/>
	372
Number attending school from Almshouse,	27
	<hr/>
Actually attending school September 30, 1868,	399

Number of Teachers, 8,—one Male and seven Females; whole number of scholars during the year, 676,—474 Boys and 202 Girls; average age, about nine years.

Of the 269 admissions within the year, 23 were duplicates, which leaves the number of different children admitted 246. Of these, 20½ were transferred from the Almshouse Department, 10 from the Westborough Reform School, and 32 returned from trial, etc., making the number of new scholars 214.

It is apparent, from the foregoing statement, that some irregularity still exists, in consequence of the relation which several of the inmates sustain to both branches of the Establishment. Those classed as too young to attend are not actual members of the school till five years of age, but are entered upon its record when three years old; while others, who are reckoned as scholars, are still inmates of the Almshouse. The separation of the School from the Almshouse may be as perfect as present circumstances will admit; but, the more *complete* it can be made, the greater will be the success and usefulness of the former.

Referring again to the fact that in the selection of children to be placed in families, the tendency is, of course, to take the best, leaving the most undesirable portion as permanent inmates, Mr. Foster makes the following suggestion:—

“Many of them are physically disabled, others are mentally weak, while a large number are too young to be of much service. If special pains could be taken to find homes for these, by offering a compensation to families that would take care of them, until they are able to pay their own way, such a plan would both relieve the State and benefit the children. Boys who are fourteen or fifteen years old ought not to be obliged to remain with us until they are of age, simply because they are crippled or deformed, if they can by any means be made useful elsewhere.”

MONSON VISITING AGENCY, ETC.

The Visiting Agency.

The labors of the Visiting Agent of your Board have been continued with most gratifying results during the past year. By his diligence and perseverance, the guardianship assumed by the Commonwealth over the poor children committed to her charge, has been faithfully maintained throughout his field of service. The practical benefits secured by such an Agency are too important to be dispensed with, and, having become cognizant of them, the State will be slow to withdraw the protection thus extended to her youthful and dependent beneficiaries. During his past year's service, Mr. Fisk has visited nearly all the children who have gone from Monson to other homes, and has collected for their benefit, or that of the State, \$2,373.64. Within the year, more than \$1,500 has been paid to children who had become of age, and more than \$1,700 has been deposited in the savings bank for other children. Such are some of the good results of the Visiting Agency,—a more particular account of which is given in Mr. Fisk's Annual Report, Chapter First of the Supplement.

The Almshouse Department.

The number remaining in the Almshouse September 30, 1867, was 239; admitted during the year, 1,305, including 33 births; discharged, deserted, transferred and died, 1,407; remaining September 30, 1868, adults and children, 137. Of the 1,305 admissions, 50 were duplicates, leaving the actual number of different persons 1,255. The average number supported in the Almshouse during the year was $233\frac{9}{10}$. The whole number of births since the opening of the Institution is 332, and the whole number of deaths during the same period is 968. Of the 80 deaths in the Institution the last year, 15 were under 1 year, 23 from 1 to 5, and 14 from 5 to 10 years, while of the whole number 21 belonged to the Primary School.

An attempt is in progress to lessen the number of admissions from a class of "tramps" or stragglers, who, following the railroad back and forth between the eastern and western cities, have found Palmer a convenient stopping place at night or at the close of a week. The Inspectors say:—

"From that place they file into the institution by the half dozen and dozen, seeking lodgings, or a few days' rest, refusing to work, and often insolent. They have seemed to look upon the Almshouse as a public inn, into which all who travel upon the highway may go and partake, 'without money and without price.' On one occasion, a man living in comfortable circumstances in a neighboring town was discovered among a gang of these tramps, who had sought the Almshouse for food and lodging, expecting to depart on the morrow. For many years this practice has been kept up, till now it is not difficult to identify these impostors from the worthy and needy poor, and give them their choice to remunerate the Commonwealth by labor or journey on."

To this the Superintendent adds:—

"Most of these vagabonds seem to have a realizing sense of the magnanimity of the offer, and prefer to jog on and pitch their 'tent a day's march nearer home,' than to tarry even for a night, while the hungry and unfortunate, who are willing to pay an equivalent in labor for the pittance bestowed, having done so, on the morrow, go on their way rejoicing."

The New Hospital.

This much needed appendage to the Monson Establishment, is now finished and occupied. The entire cost of the building, together with the expense of removing and repairing the Boys' Play-house, which was all provided for in the same appropriation, has been \$8,351.82. The structure is well arranged, and possesses ample accommodations for its purpose.

General Improvements.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a new boiler, and for various improvements in and about the buildings. The boiler is under contract, and will soon be completed and in use; while nearly \$2,000 has been expended in building new fences, laying walks, grading and otherwise improving the grounds. While good service has been rendered in this respect, much more is required in the same direction.

The Reservoir constructed a few years since as a protection against fire, is subject to such incumbrances on its supply of

BRIDGEWATER INSTITUTION.

water as in a season of drought might render it almost useless. To prevent such a contingency, and secure to the State the absolute control of the premises, it is necessary to purchase the land, about twenty-five acres, upon which the Reservoir is located and from which the supply of water comes. The whole of the land is suitable for tillage, and would be a desirable accession to the Almshouse Farm. The Superintendent regards the possession of this land so important to the State, that he has obtained from the owner a bond for a deed, and unites with the Inspectors in urging upon the Legislature the necessity of an appropriation for its purchase.


There is another subject connected with improvements at Monson—that of heating the buildings by steam—which ought to receive early and prompt attention. Such is the unanimous opinion of every delegation from the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government who have visited the Institution since the establishment of the Primary School. Such was the anxiously expressed view of the Suffolk Grand Jury, who recently made a thorough examination of the buildings, and who felt that with the present method of heating them, the State assumed an imminent risk of frightful calamity. On this topic, Dr. Wakefield truthfully observes :—

“ We have a series of large wooden buildings, perfect tinder boxes for the least spark, and from forty to fifty fires. These buildings are filled by from five to six hundred giddy, thoughtless children, and careless, improvident adults. To every one who knows how great is the exposure, how great the carelessness with fire, matches, shavings, straw, and combustibles of every kind combined, it seems a wonder that Providence has so kindly watched over and preserved us from the devouring element. In examining, for winter's use, the stoves, funnel, &c., I found everything so exposed to fire, that it seemed it was rather the hand of a merciful Father that has preserved the Institution than the prudent care of a provident State.”

The Bridgewater Almshouse and Workhouse.

Buildings and Grounds.

The ability, fidelity and economy of Mr. Goodspeed's fifteen years' administration at the Bridgewater Institution, have



rendered the working of the whole Establishment a marked success, while the buildings, grounds and appurtenances have been under constant improvement. During the past year the steam-heating apparatus, communicating with all the buildings, has been fully completed, answering satisfactorily the utmost expectations that had been entertained, and dispensing with furnaces and stoves, which have hitherto endangered this Establishment, as they still do that at Monson. All the improvements commenced the previous year have also been completed, leaving still a surplus of more than \$5,000 of the unexpended balances of former appropriations for current expenses, which special legislation had set apart for these purposes. The farm, now embracing two hundred and twenty acres, has been enlarged during the year, by the purchase of about sixty-five acres of adjoining land needed for tillage and pasturage, and many improvements of a general character have enhanced its productive capacity and permanent value, while the necessary labor, as heretofore, has been chiefly performed by male inmates of the Institution.

Classification of Paupers.

Previous to 1866 the State Almshouses were the receptacles of a promiscuous population, in which honest poverty and criminal and vicious pauperism mingled in indiscriminate association. Into these communities a very large class of persons, who were criminals rather than paupers, found easy access, thereby securing relief from want and often loathsome disease entailed by their own improvident and vicious lives. With these, also, came large numbers of healthy, able-bodied "tramps," scarcely less criminal than many of those more directly amenable to the laws. It was, therefore, a wise and humane policy which the Legislature of 1866 inaugurated, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Wheelwright, late Agent of the Board of State Charities, allowing criminal paupers and vagabonds found in the Almshouses to be tried and sentenced, under existing laws, to the State Workhouse, for longer terms than are generally imposed in jails and houses of correction. The operation of such a policy has conferred substantial benefit

PAUPER CLASSIFICATION.

upon this class of inmates, as well as upon their families and the community.

Mr. Goodspeed, whose words derive weight from his long and successful experience, thus speaks of the present system of classification at Bridgewater:—

“By a comparison, the results of the past year show that the object will be accomplished; and as the details of the practical working of the system of classification, now adopted, become more generally known, the wonder will be that the change was so long delayed. A large proportion of the paupers now here are illegitimate infants whose mothers are convicts in the workhouse department. The remainder are advanced in years, infirm in body, or imbecile in mind, or both,—unable, of course, to do anything towards their support, either here or outside of the institution; in fact, nearly all of them occupy the hospital wards, and require constant nursing and medical attendance to make them comfortable.

* * * * *

“The majority of the workhouse inmates are women, a much larger average of whom are able to work than the men; and, on the whole, even with a much smaller average number of inmates, more labor is contributed than formerly, because now it can be made available, which under the almshouse or no-system it was impossible to do.

“Nor, by any means, is the advantage gained in this particular confined to this institution, its good effects being devolved upon and shared by the others, where, in the elimination of these persons for the workhouse by a suspension of the mittimus, such as are useful can be retained for labor, and with the same effect, undoubtedly, as here,—a reduced number of laborers, and an *increase* of productive labor. Besides this, the constant depletion made in the ranks of the broken-down and vicious, at the institutions from which they are received here, must not only add greatly to the comfort of the worthy and deserving poor remaining in their permanent home, but must contribute to a very great extent to lighten the burden of, and make pleasant the duties incident to, their supervision.

“On the whole, there can be no question but the inmates of all classes have been benefited by the change, while the Commonwealth has not only received no detriment, but actually taken a stand of self-protection long needed, not in any sense to oppress the unfortunate, but, on the contrary, to furnish more efficient means for their

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care and relief; or, in other words, it may be said she is trying to do more good among the subjects of her charity, without adding to the already large yearly expenditure. I believe it can and will be accomplished.

"The labor of the women here, besides making all the clothing for the house, assisting the nurses in the care of the large number of sick always with us, doing the domestic work and all other needed in an establishment of this kind, has been devoted to sewing for parties outside, and has produced cash earnings to the amount of \$3,087.35. This sum, though not large, is by no means small in the way of a beginning, nor will it suffer in a comparison."

The Almshouse Department.

The number of inmates in this Department the past year has been comparatively small, including very few children, except those born in the Institution. The number of births has been proportionally larger than for some years,—58 of the 66, or 88 per cent. of all the births within the year, having been illegitimate; while the mortality among infants and young children has been also unusually large, constituting the greater proportion for the year,—the whole number of deaths being 79. The following statistics of the Almshouse are taken from returns made to this Department:—

Number remaining September 30, 1867,	125
received during the year,	334
Total,	459
Number discharged, died and eloped,	362
Number remaining September 30, 1868, (men, 24; women, 10; boys, 29; girls, 34,)	97

Nearly all the children attaining suitable age are transferred to the State Primary School, so that no necessity exists for the services of a teacher, the few remaining being sent to the District School in the vicinity.

The Workhouse Department.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of commitments during the year, while a large proportion of those received have been so diseased and broken down, by vicious indulgence

MORTALITY AT BRIDGEWATER.

and dissipation, as to require a long season of hospital care before being able to contribute much towards the expenditure of the State in their behalf. The general statistics of this Department are exhibited by the returns, as follows:—

Number of convicts September 30, 1867,	216
committed during the year,	252
returned from elopement,	4
	<hr/> 256
Total,	472
Number discharged, 114; died, 9; eloped, 21,	144
	<hr/>
Number remaining September 30, 1868, (men, 79; women, 249,)	328

Of the 252 new commitments, 76 were sentenced and transferred from the Almshouse Department, 175 from the Tewksbury Almshouse, and one from the State Industrial School for Girls.

The Mortality at Bridgewater.

The sanitary condition of the inmates at Bridgewater for the past year, except during a few weeks in March and April, has been better than in several previous years. During eight months of the year there were but 28 deaths out of 249 admitted to the Hospital, or only eleven per cent. of the patients receiving hospital treatment; but out of the whole number of hospital patients,—only six more than in the preceding year,—there were 79 deaths,—an excess of 21 over the previous year. Fifty-one of these deaths occurred in March and April, and are attributable to the combined influence of unfavorable weather, and the effect of contagious disease, (measles,) introduced by an inmate transferred from Monson. Of the results that followed this unfortunate transfer, Dr. Sawyer, the Resident Physician, remarks:—

“Owing to the previous diseased condition of many of the children, and also that a majority of the patients were suffering from the effects of dentition, it proved unusually fatal, carrying off during this time twenty-four children, most of whom were under one, and none of them over five years of age; and, by its after effects, causing the death of eighteen others by other diseases, making forty-two deaths caused by its introduction. Doubtless quite a number of

these would have died during the year from other causes consequent upon dentition and impure birth; but we think we do not overestimate, when we say that at least thirty of the deaths occurring at this time were attributable to the effects of this disease alone.

* * * * *

“Of one hundred and forty children under five years of age who have been under our care the past year, sixty-four deaths have occurred, or forty-five per cent. of the whole number. This percentage, though larger by twenty per cent. than that of last year, is still an index of what it might have been had it not been for this contagion, which caused sixty per cent. of all the deaths among the children for the year, which being deducted would make the percentage four-fifths, or five per cent. less than that of last year.”

The Four Pauper Establishments.

No emergency having arisen to require the re-occupancy of the Hospital at Rainsford Island, the only general remarks applicable in this connection relate to the three other Institutions.

The whole number of admissions during the year ending September 30, 1868, was 4,076; but deducting nominal admissions, transfers and duplicates, we have as the number of different persons 2,898, against 3,101 the previous year,—a decrease of 203 in 1867–68. The gradual decrease of inmates is still further shown in the number remaining in the Institutions, which was 1,601 September 30, 1868, against 1,684 at the close of the preceding year,—the average number for the last year being a fraction over 1,785, or more than 200 less than previously estimated.

The number of different persons registered as having been received into these Establishments, would be still further reduced, were it possible to ascertain how many travelling vagrants and other persons voluntarily sought admission more than once, or into more than one Almshouse. Without such information, second and third comers must, to some extent, inevitably increase the apparent aggregate. The numbers here stated have been divested, as far as possible, of all statistics showing *apparent* rather than *actual* results; but these might be further diminished were more care exercised at the Estab-

THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

lishments themselves in making and preserving a *complete* classification, specifying the number of different persons, transfers, duplicates and escapes,—the latter, under the system now in use, being for a time counted as *present* inmates, because not discharged, though the parties themselves are absent.

The decrease in the number of inmates, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, is still largely attributable to the operation of the Military Settlement Law, the State Aid Law, the law authorizing outside relief when sickness renders removal to the Almshouses impracticable, the continued diligence of your Board in removing persons to their places of settlement, and also the fear of sentence to the Workhouse,—this last-named cause necessarily existing only among the vicious and criminal poor, for whom the shelter and discipline of that Institution is specially provided. The Workhouse Act, so wise, equitable and humane in its provisions and operation, is coming to be better understood by the honest poor, who, seeing that the measures which it authorizes have no reference to them, are less disposed to suffer hardship and privation rather than seek the relief which they ought to receive, though personal effort for self-support should deter them as long as possible from recourse to Almshouse relief.

Another year's experience has abundantly demonstrated the wisdom and advantage of pauper classification, as adopted under the legislation of 1866; yet, although many good results are accruing from the present system, defects may perhaps be pointed out, and improvements introduced. It is, however, a gratifying result, that the worthy poor are now provided with more comfortable and quiet homes; that children, often victims of squalid want and criminal neglect, have now better opportunity for moral culture and physical training; that criminal and vicious paupers are employed in useful service, and benefited by reformatory influence, as at Bridgewater; while many who before were little, if at all, accustomed to honest occupation, have already gone forth to engage in honorable and lucrative industry. In all these particulars, both the Commonwealth and its poor are being largely and materially benefited.

III.—THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

The past year has brought another change in the Superintendency of this Institution. Mr. Orville K. Hutchinson, for many years its Assistant-Superintendent, and for about one year its Superintendent, resigned his position in May, and was immediately succeeded by Hon. Benjamin Evans, of Salisbury. During his brief term as the chief officer of the Institution, Mr. Hutchinson inaugurated some improvements in its general management and discipline, yet its acknowledged and long-existing defects could not be eradicated without patient and prolonged effort. The differences of opinion relative to religious faith and observances, so long existing among the officers of the Westborough Institution, and so seriously and injuriously affecting its general management and welfare, are now disappearing, while a growing harmony of opinion and co-operation indicates the dawn of a more promising and successful future. Mr. Evans possesses excellent qualifications for his responsible position, and has entered upon its important duties with commendable energy and fidelity. Though contending with various disadvantages and obstacles, it is confidently hoped that he will succeed in correcting the mistakes of the past, and in raising the School to its proper standard of discipline and usefulness.

Some important improvements have been made in and about the Institution during the year. An additional Play-Ground, including an area of about one acre, has been inclosed with a suitable fence, and will prove a source of convenience and health, while many of the accidents, often resulting in broken limbs and other serious injuries, and traceable to the crowded yard heretofore used, will now be effectually prevented.

The Farm has never been a lucrative adjunct of the Institution, and though kept in very good condition, the costly and unprofitable experiments which have marked its past history will hardly be repeated. Of this, the Trustees say:—

“A large sum of money has been required to carry on the Farm, an year to year, and it is believed no profit has been derived from

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

it; and while the fruit and vegetable gardens, cultivated by the boys, will be extended as much as possible, the farming by hired labor will be reduced, and a portion of the least valuable part of the stock of cattle will be disposed of, so as to reduce their numbers to the actual wants of the institution."

The income realized from the labor of the boys should be materially increased. No reason exists why the receipts from this source should not form a much larger item in the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the State for the support of the School. This income should be nearly double its present amount; at any rate, the Superintendent and Trustees will doubtless succeed in their efforts to increase it by seeking more favorable contracts.

General Statistics for the Year.

The numerical statistics of the School are reported as follows:—

Boys in school September 30, 1867,	319
since committed,	115
received from Nautical School,	—
Apprentices returned by masters,	16
voluntarily,	23
having left places,	11
							<hr/> 165
Whole number in school during the year,	484
Apprenticed,	84
Released on probation,	65
Transferred to Monson Primary School,	10
to Worcester Hospital,	1
Eloped,	2
Died,	1
							<hr/> 168
Remaining in School September 30, 1868,	321

The commitments have kept the Institution full, although the number of boys placed out or returned to parents and friends has been quite as large as the usual average. The largest number of inmates at any one time during the year was 343, and the average number a fraction over 325. The average

age of the boys committed, was a fraction over eleven years ; and the average time in the School of those who left, was a few days over two years and eight months.

The excellent sanitary condition of the School appears in the fact that the Hospital record embraces but very few cases, and that out of 484 boys only one death occurred during the year. Ophthalmia, which had prevailed extensively among the boys, has nearly disappeared, only four cases having occurred the past year.

Schools, Discipline, etc.

The Schools connected with the Westborough Institution are under the charge of competent teachers, who appear earnest in their efforts to promote the moral, mental and physical well-being of their pupils. In addition to the benefits of school education, social and religious influences are employed in all proper ways to aid in training these boys for useful citizenship and Christian life. As the Chaplain and Assistant-Superintendent, Rev. J. H. Bradford says, "What the School designs to do, is to lift the boy over the time of life in which he is thoughtless, cultivate his judgment and thoroughly arouse his moral sensibility, thus enabling him to follow right and resist wrong." With the effectual accomplishment of such a work, the School will have fulfilled its appropriate and intended mission.

On the subject of discipline, as practised at Westborough, Mr. Evans remarks :—

"Officers who have no time or inclination for individual effort, in imparting moral instruction by personal conversation, as a means of reformation and discipline, have missed their calling, and should give place to others who have an appreciation of the work. Corporal punishment, if used at all, should only be employed as a last resort. Infliction of physical pain was, undoubtedly, the only correction for misconduct in their previous training. Under such a discipline their course was from 'bad to worse,' sinking lower and lower in immorality, until at last this institution became their home, and the State their guardian. Under this new guardianship and protection, a more enlightened view of reformation and correction should be practised, and the former method only when kind words and patient remonstrances have failed."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Referring to the same topic, Mr. Bradford adds:—

“These boys need kindness in dealing, combined with firmness in government,—the former almost useless without the latter, as sunshine without rain,—to promote a well-developed manhood. They should be treated as a kind and judicious father treats his own children; he restrains them, else he knows they are ruined; he tempers all his conduct towards them with the sincerest love. How should I treat this case if it were my own child? will solve most questions of discipline.”

These declarations of the Superintendent and Chaplain are cited here, both as matters of general interest and as indicating the spirit and purpose which inspire and direct their efforts in training and educating the boys committed to their charge. Under the rules of the Institution, each boy has four hours of schooling and six hours of work daily, Sundays and holidays excepted; and, in the apportionment of the latter, opportunity is given for employment in the various departments of service—in the house and shop, in the garden and upon the farm. Interspersed among these occupations are ample allowances for play and other recreation. One of the plans for recreative occupation introduced the past year, (not at the expense of the State,) was the organization of a Band among the boys, which, under the instruction of a competent Teacher, made commendable improvement, and thus another source of happy and reformatory influence was inaugurated.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

This is one of the most interesting and useful of all the State Institutions. Its advantages for the intellectual, moral and religious culture of wayward, unprotected and unfortunate girls, and for their education in domestic and industrial duties, merit the friendly recognition and encouragement of all who desire the reformation and welfare of the erring and vicious. The history of the Institution, from the first, has been one of faithful warning and unfaltering decision, in which sympathy, patience and love have mingled their active and successful co-operation.

In harmony with this effective reformatory regime, a new and important agency has just been introduced into the administration of the School. By an Act of the Legislature of 1868, an Advisory Board of Ladies was established to co-operate with other officers of the Institution in the promotion of its praiseworthy undertaking. The Act (chap. 153,) reads thus:—

AN ACT to establish an Advisory Board of Women to the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall, before the first day of July next, appoint three competent women as an advisory board to the trustees of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, subject to removal in like manner, who shall hold their offices from the dates of their respective appointments, and for the terms of one, two and three years, respectively, from the first day of July next. Before the first day of July, in each year, one member of said board, shall be, in like manner, appointed for the term of three years from said day. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy before the expiration of a term, an appointment shall be made for the remainder of the term.

SECT. 2. Said advisory board shall hold meetings at least once in each month, and at least one member of said board shall visit said school not less than once in every two weeks. Said board shall, prior to the quarterly meetings of the board of trustees, make a report to said trustees, with such suggestions and recommendations as they shall deem expedient and proper.

SECT. 3. Said advisory board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their actual expenses shall be paid by the Commonwealth. [*Approved April 29, 1868.*]

In accordance with this Act, His Excellency the Governor has appointed as members of the Board, Mrs. Mary A. Fay, of Worcester; Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Lancaster; and Mrs. Rachael S. Howland, of New Bedford. By their presence and counsel, these ladies, so well known for their benevolent sympathies and good works, will doubtless contribute welcome assistance in the general advancement of labors heretofore performed by those with whom they are now officially associated.

 MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

General Statistics.

These are gleaned from the Superintendent's Report:—

Number in the School September 30, 1867,	157
committed during the year,	56
returned from indentures,	47
returned having no other home, etc.,	19
	<hr/>
	122
	<hr/>
	279
Number indentured during the year,	106
returned to friends or placed at service,	10
over 18 years of age supplied with places,	18
discharged and transferred,	8
died,	3
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>
Number remaining in the School September 30, 1868,	134

The average number during the year was 138, and their average age about 14 years. A small decrease appears in the number of commitments, while the number of indentures is largely in excess of previous years. In consequence of the great demand for help in families, and possibly for other reasons, it was deemed proper to test the practicability of a shorter detention in the Institution, and the result thus far is, that of 168 girls indentured the past two years, about one-third have been returned as unsatisfactory.

The financial affairs of the School are managed with prudence and economy. The total expenses of the School for the past year amounted to \$21,813.52, against \$25,531.11 the previous year. During the year, the farm has been enlarged by the purchase of about fifty acres of adjoining pasture land, which will supply a long existing want of the Institution. With some additional accommodations, for which there is present and growing necessity, a serious obstacle to the proper and profitable cultivation and improvement of the farm would be removed.

The Massachusetts Nautical School.

The management and discipline of this Institution remain substantially as heretofore, and the results indicated by returns made to this Department, compare favorably with those of former

years. During the year, 505 boys have been inmates of the School, including 287 remaining on board the Ships at the close of the preceding year. There were committed the past year, 205 boys, and 13 more were returned from probation, etc., 98 were sent to sea, chiefly in the merchant and whaling service,—about 40 of them in the latter,—and 117 were discharged on probation. The number remaining in the School at the close of the year was 281, of whom 151 were on board the “George M. Barnard,” and 130 on board the “Massachusetts.” The average age of the boys committed during the year was a fraction over fifteen years, and the average time in the Institution of those who left was a little over one year. In no former year has the health of the boys been so uniformly good, very little sickness and only two deaths having occurred,—one resulting from a fall, which proved instantly fatal. A considerable decrease appears in the current expenses, as reported for the year ending September 30, 1868,—the total being \$52,397.30, against \$57,035.98 the preceding year.

The whole number received into the School since its establishment in 1860 is 1,714, of whom, it is believed, a large proportion have been reformed. Aside from the teachings and influences imparted in the School, the work of reformation has been materially aided by the shipment of boys on long voyages, which experience has shown to be of so much greater advantage to them, partly because of their longer and further removal from the scenes of former temptation and vice. The success of the officers of the Institution, in securing such voyages, has been much enhanced by the location of one of the Ships at New Bedford.

The School Departments on both Ships are now favored with the presence and influence of female teachers,—an agency from which good results cannot fail to be realized. The boys are at present graded in four classes, and the studies pursued range from the lowest primary branch to some of the higher mathematics and navigation. Whether, in connection with the ordinary routine of study and service on shipboard, a reasonable amount of industrial occupation in the manufacture of nautical goods might not be of practical benefit to the boys and to the

JUVENILE COMMITMENTS.

State, is a question not without interest and importance. Many practical and thoughtful observers not only favor the innovation, but earnestly suggest other changes in the administration of the School.

Improper Commitments.

The attention of your Board is specially invited to this subject, because of some recent developments indicating an apparently increasing abuse of the statute regulating commitments to the Juvenile Reformatories. The spirit that can procure the sentence of a boy or girl to a penal institution, on some trifling or manufactured charge, for the purpose of saving expense, is criminally mercenary, if not inhuman; yet cases exist in which boys and girls have either been committed for no real crime or sufficient cause, or incarcerated in institutions designed for the more guilty and hardened, simply to avoid the payment of a petty, insignificant stipend. On this point Mr. Ames, the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, makes this remark in his last Annual Report:—

“There are instances where town authorities have exerted influence to have some other sentence passed by a justice, rather than to commit to the reformatories; and, on the *simple* ground of expense to the town, youth have been sent to jail, there to mingle with older criminals, instead of being placed where they might receive not only restraining but reforming and saving influences.”

The small pittance required from cities and towns for the support of their boys and girls in the Reformatories, is undoubtedly in many instances a source of gross fraud upon the Commonwealth, as well as irreparable wrong to those who are thus improperly committed. The Trustees of the Reform School for Boys at Westborough, submit this statement:—

“The price (fifty cents per week,) now charged by the State to the various cities and towns, for the boys belonging to them in the institution, seems entirely too low; it was fixed when the cost of all articles of food and clothing were less than half their present

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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value, and we respectfully submit whether it would not be wise and just to advance the charge, so as to require cities and towns to pay at least half the cost of supporting them. Boys are frequently sent here with minds so feeble that they more properly should be sent to the almshouses of the places where they belong, and, in some cases, it would be far better for the boys, and we think it would be done did it not cost more than fifty cents per week to support them there."

A glaring illustration of the wrong practised under the present system was accidentally discovered by a member of the Suffolk Grand Jury, during a recent visit of that Board to the Westborough Institution. The case was that of a boy committed for no actual crime, but on some trifling charge, because, as it is stated, the town, to whose pauper list he would belong, could save a dollar a week by procuring his admission and support at Westborough for fifty cents. How many boys and girls who should be under other guardianship and discipline, are thus forced into association with the really vicious and criminal, cannot easily be determined; but it is certain that such instances are more numerous than is generally supposed. A modification of the laws relating to the commitment of juvenile offenders, and a proper charge for the support of those belonging to cities and towns, would go far to remedy the evil.

CHAPTER II.—INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

THEIR NUMBER AND CHARACTER.

The Institutions enumerated under this classification are fourteen in number, three more than last year,—The Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and the Soldiers' Employment Bureau. The whole are tabulated for convenient reference in the following form, showing the date of their establishment and the amount appropriated for their benefit in 1868:—

HARTFORD ASYLUM FOR DEAF-MUTES.

	Established.	Appropriation.
(1.) <i>The Massachusetts General Hospital,</i>	1811	None.
(2.) <i>The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,*</i>	1816	\$20,000 00
(3.) <i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	1824	5,000 00
(4.) <i>The Institution for the Blind,</i>	1829	40,000 00
(5.) <i>N. E. Female Moral Reform Society,</i>	1840	—
(6.) <i>Agency for Discharged Convicts,</i>	1845	1,800 00
(7.) <i>The Massachusetts School for Idiots,</i>	1848	31,000 00
(8.) <i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	1859	6,000 00
(9.) <i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	1862	15,000 00
(10.) <i>N. E. Hospital for Women and Children,</i>	1862	1,000 00
(11.) <i>The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,†</i>	1864	2,500 00
(12.) <i>The Home for the Friendless,‡</i>	1865	2,000 00
(13.) <i>The Soldiers' Employment Bureau,</i>	1867	2,500 00
(14.) <i>Clarke Institution,§</i>	1867	5,000 00
Total sum appropriated,		\$131,800 00

(1.) *The Massachusetts General Hospital.*

No Report has been required from this Institution, the State having made no recent appropriation for its benefit, and consequently no information can be communicated here relative to the results of its administration.

(2.) *The Hartford Asylum.*

Of the 266 pupils under instruction in this Asylum during the year ending in May last, 112 were from Massachusetts, of whom 103 were supported by the State. For the year ending September 30, 1868, the number of Massachusetts beneficiaries in the Institution during the first term was 102, and during the second term, 100. The cost of board and tuition at \$87.50 each per term amounted to \$17,675, which, with the additional charge of \$768.66 for clothing, made an aggregate of \$18,443.66 paid by the State.

Of the thirteen classes in which the pupils are arranged, averaging seventeen to each class, eight are taught by hearing

* In Hartford, Conn.

† In Dedham.

‡ In Springfield.

§ In Northampton.

teachers, and five by deaf-mute teachers. The education of these classes has been attended with the usual interest and success; but while all are taught through the medium of sign language, the opinion is becoming more prevalent, that a considerable number would derive greater benefit from instruction in articulation, thereby acquiring sufficient intelligible speech for all practical purposes. What proportion can be thus instructed, is still a matter unsettled; yet no means should be spared to give to every deaf-mute the very best education which science, and skill, and faithful instruction can impart. Honest effort to test and establish the methods of instruction best adapted to benefit and improve each class of mutes, should receive the earnest sympathy and encouragement of every humane and intelligent observer.

Further information relative to the Hartford Asylum and its pupils will doubtless be communicated by the Board of Education, which exercises supervision over all deaf-mutes supported by the State.

(3.) *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*

The Report from this Institution exhibits the following results for the year:—Total receipts, \$16,570.37, chiefly from three sources,—board of patients, \$1,176.40; interest on permanent investments, \$5,359.88; legacy of Mrs. Abigail Loring, \$5,017.33; State appropriation, \$5,000. The expenditures amounted to \$10,144.03; and the property of the Infirmary at the date named, to \$127,966.35.

The number of patients treated the past year was 3,843, of whom 336 were house patients; while of the whole number, 2,793 were treated for diseases of the eye, and 1,050 for diseases of the ear. The patients were residents of the following places:—Boston, 1,935; other parts of Massachusetts, 1,658; Maine, 100; New Hampshire, 49; Rhode Island, 12; Vermont, 20; Connecticut, 8; other parts of the United States, British Provinces and foreign countries, 50.

Since its establishment, in 1824, the Institution has relieved nearly eighty thousand beneficiaries. From its small beginning, commencing with limited means and with a single room, it has become a charity of important magnitude, dispensing its

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

benefits to largely increasing numbers, and promoting the successful advancement of this branch of medical science. In view of the increasing wants of the Infirmary, it is proposed to ask the legislature of 1869 for the same amount (\$5,000,) that was granted by the last.

(4.) *The Institution for the Blind.*

Dr. Howe, the Secretary of this Institution, has performed a valuable service by presenting, in his Annual Report, just issued, an interesting compilation of its history and administration, commencing with the first public measures initiated in this country for the education of the blind by Dr. John D. Fisher, of Boston ; at whose instance, mainly, an association of gentlemen was formed, in 1829, for the promotion of this noble beneficence. The result of that movement was the incorporation of the New England Asylum for the Blind, which was the first establishment of the kind upon this continent.

After some time spent in collecting information at home and abroad, and in preparatory trials, the Institution was finally opened to the public in 1832, with only six pupils, in a private residence in Boston. It soon attracted public attention, liberal subscriptions were received, and the legislature made appropriations for the support of indigent blind children whom the Governor had been authorized to place in the Institution, the annual appropriation for this purpose having been increased from \$6,000 for the first, to \$25,000 for the present year.

From this and subsequent efforts, often embarrassed by pecuniary necessities, though almost parsimoniously frugal in expenditure save for the happiness and education of the blind, but ever inspired by liberal policy in the fulfilment of its true mission, the Institution has risen to a sphere of extensive usefulness.

Five or six years of care and training in the Institution, enables most of its unfortunate inmates to engage in some useful occupation. Referring to its constant aim to help the blind to help themselves, and so to lighten, as much as possible, the burden which blindness imposes upon the Commonwealth, Dr. Howe says :—

"The main object of the Institution is to train up the pupils in virtuous and industrious habits; to give them useful knowledge; to cultivate and strengthen their mental and bodily powers by regular and constant exercises, adapted to their peculiar condition; to make them hardy, and self-reliant, so that they may go out into the world determined not to eat the bread of charity, but to earn it by any honest work; and to live and die anywhere rather than in an asylum or almshouse."

For the accomplishment of this object, the establishment is wisely divided into School or Juvenile, Music, and Work Departments, in which the day is occupied with study and oral instruction, lessons and practice in vocal and instrumental music, and work at some simple mechanical occupation.

Inmates of the Institution.

Speaking of the number of inmates and their probable increase, he makes the following statement:—

"The number of inmates reported at the close of the last financial year was one hundred and twenty-seven. During the year fifty-four have been admitted, and nineteen discharged, leaving the present number one hundred and sixty-two, which exceeds that of any previous year.

"There is reason to suppose that it will be still further increased, and that more applicants will present themselves than can be accommodated in the present building.

"Indeed, it can hardly well be otherwise. The advantages of the Institution are becoming known throughout New England. The facilities for travel are increasing. Parents are less reluctant to send their children a great distance from home.

"There are at least as many blind in New England as there are deaf-mutes, and they are equally in need of, and equally benefited by special instruction. But the long existence of the School for Mutes has made the feasibility of teaching them well known in every part of New England, so that more than two hundred and fifty are sent to the Connecticut Asylum, and to the School at Northampton. When the feasibility and advantage of educating the blind shall be equally well known, there will be as many applications for admission to this Institution. Present indications warrant the belief that within five years, at least two hundred and fifty

FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

blind children and youths will require the means of education at the hands of the State.”

The average number of inmates during the year was 147,—an increase of 23 over the preceding year. The average cost per annum, based upon the current expenses of the Asylum, is stated at \$249.75 each, making the average weekly cost \$4.80,—in both cases, a very considerable reduction from the previous year.

Finances.

According to the inventories of real and personal estate belonging to the Institution,—including the Workshop and Asylum proper,—the aggregate amounted, September 30, 1868, to \$208,311.13, divided as follows: real estate, \$155,000; personal, \$53,311.13; of the latter, \$35,000 belonging to the Asylum, and the remainder to the workshop, which is carried on independently of the school.

The total receipts of both Departments for the year were \$74,079.99, from the following sources: State appropriations, \$28,750; from other States and from individuals, for the support of pupils, \$9,913.87; donations, \$1,701; miscellaneous sources, \$4,583.41; laundry work, and articles manufactured in the Work Department, \$29,131.71.

The aggregate expenditures were \$72,010.31, viz.: current expenses of the Asylum, \$36,713.94; extraordinary expenses for repairs and improvements, \$3,975.34; current expenses of the Workshop, \$14,746.45; stock and contingent expenses for the same, \$16,574.58.

A recapitulation shows the following results: Asylum,—total receipts, \$45,155.81; total expenses, \$46,082.30; Workshop,—total receipts, \$33,390.71; total expenses, \$31,321.03.

The schedule represents the resources thus: Asylum,—bills receivable, \$6,402.34; Workshop,—bills receivable, and stock and cash on hand, \$11,283.17—total, \$17,685.51. Liabilities: Asylum, \$944.55; Workshop, \$22,172.27—total, \$23,116.82; net balance against the two, \$5,431.31. Another form of analysis exhibits a balance of liabilities in favor of the

Asylum amounting to \$5,457.79, and against the Workshop, \$10,889.10,—leaving the aggregate net balance against the two as before stated.

Re-organization.

The long contemplated re-organization of the Institution upon some plan in nearer conformity to a cottage or family system, is still anxiously desired by its friends. The main structure, originally built for a hotel, and altered at considerable cost to carry out the congregate system ever since maintained, is yet very far from being well adapted even to its present use. In order to remedy, as far as possible, the defects of the structure, to which are so largely attributed the inconveniences and evils growing out of the system itself, the Legislature of 1868 made an appropriation of \$15,000, on condition that an equal sum should be raised from other sources, to finish the projected improvements.

It was found on subsequent investigation, that the necessary enlargements, improvements and apparatus would cost not less than \$60,000; and although the additional amount required might probably have been raised by subscription and the sale of the Workshop lot and building, it seemed, as the Report says, a formidable sum to expend for improvements on the present system, especially as they would not adapt the premises to the better one so long contemplated, but might retard, indefinitely, the period of its adoption. In addition to this, the largely increased demand for building lots in the neighborhood made it certain that the estate could be sold for a much larger sum than ever before.

In his review of the subject and the action of the Trustees, Dr. Howe communicates the following result:—

“These considerations brought up the question whether this was not a more favorable opportunity than would be likely again to occur for re-modelling the Institution, and introducing all the improvements which an experience of thirty years has shown to be desirable. This question was decided in the affirmative after a good deal of thought and discussion; and a resolution was passed by the Trustees not to draw the sum appropriated by the legisla-

DISCHARGED CONVICTS, ETC.

ture, but go back to it with a full explanation of the wants of the Institution, and make an appeal to it, and to the public, for all the aid that might be necessary to meet those wants fully."

(5.) *The New England Female Moral Reform Society.*

This organization is still engaged in its labors for the prevention of licentiousness and the reformation of fallen women, and though somewhat limited in its means, and in its sphere of effort, it is making progress in its laudable work. The total expenses of its last financial year were \$4,275.52; and its receipts the same amount, the latter including income from the Temporary Home maintained by the Society, \$1,024.85; and receipts from donations, legacies and life-memberships, amounting to \$2,068.63. It continues its employment office and the publication of its monthly journal; and during the year, temporary shelter and employment were furnished to nearly 600 poor and friendless females, of whom upwards of 350 were received into the Home. The Society first received aid from the State in 1867, and its pecuniary embarrassments will probably compel another application for the assistance which it now needs.

(6.) *The Agency for Discharged Convicts.*

The annual appropriation made by the State in aid of this Agency is \$1,800, which is further increased by the contribution of a society auxiliary to it. The Agent, Mr. Daniel Russell, has expended \$1,980.74 during the year ending September 30, 1868, for the relief of 168 persons, some of whom have been sent to their friends, some to places of service, while others have been furnished with tools and other means to enable them to gain an honest support. It is not easy to estimate the amount of good accomplished in furnishing temporary assistance to newly discharged convicts, who manifest a desire to retrieve the past; but certain it is that instances are constantly occurring under the supervision of this Agency, in which such persons receiving its aid and encouragement engage in the pursuits of honest industry, and are thus restored to useful and happy lives.

(7.) The School for Idiots.

The Annual Report from this Institution presents valuable information relative to its past and present history, which cannot fail to enlist the consideration of the thoughtful and charitable. The example of Massachusetts in providing for the welfare of the demented and idiotic, has been followed by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, in each of which institutions have been established for the same purpose; while other States have generously furnished means to provide for their own unfortunates in this condition, in institutions elsewhere. Moreover, as Dr. Howe remarks, it has become a settled policy of our leading States, to make special provision for the training and teaching of idiots, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio having appropriated fourfold more for this purpose, while their edifices are larger and more imposing than our own. Massachusetts, which took the lead in the inauguration of this charity, has appropriated in all \$41,000 for its building purposes, including the grant made the present year; and for the maintenance of the School, her appropriations have been increased from \$2,500 to \$15,000 per annum.

Finances of the School.

In the returns rendered to this Department, the following exhibit is made of the financial condition of the School, Sept. 30, 1868:—

Real estate, \$50,000; personal, \$9,718.73—total, \$59,718.73.

Receipts for the year: from the State appropriations for current expenses, \$15,000; special State appropriations for buildings, (in part,) \$6,516.64; support of inmates by towns and individuals, \$5,087.16; all other sources, \$7,056.97—total, \$33,660.77, including \$687.10 cash on hand at the beginning of the year.

The disbursements are thus classified: for current expenditures, \$13,245.42; extraordinary expenses, including buildings and improvements, \$12,452.63; loans and interest, \$1,705.82; funds invested, \$5,622.25—total, \$33,026.12, which, with cash remaining on hand at the close of the year, \$634.65, balances the account.

SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.

Improvements, Inmates, etc.

Among the important improvements already made with the aid of the special appropriations of 1867-68, is a new and clear story in the rear building, 100 feet long by 40 wide ; and also a new wing added to the rear building, 50 feet long by 30 wide, giving it a basement and three clear stories above.

The average number of inmates during the year was 77, and the average cost, computed upon the amount of current expenses, was \$171.85 each, or \$3.30 per week.

Of the whole number of applicants for admission to the School since its establishment, twenty years ago, 389 have been received, of whom 85 still remain. In regard to the nature and results of the system adopted in the care and instruction of this class of unfortunates, Dr. Howe says in his Report :—

“Those discharged have been, almost without exception, improved in some degree, and many have been greatly benefited by their sojourn in the establishment. Moreover, they still continue to feel the good effects of those years passed in the habits of cleanliness, order, sobriety and industry. The common belief is, that however much we may elevate and improve an idiot while under discipline and instruction, he will sink down to his former low level as soon as he is left to himself. But it is not so ; at least he rarely sinks to that level which they reach who are neglected, and so become brutalized.

* * * * *

“Defective children come mostly of those families in which by reason of ignorance, vice or poverty, there is want of nourishing food and warm clothing ; but idiots come mostly from the poorest of the poor, the lowliest of the lowly ; from those who, owing to lack of bodily vigor and vital force, have dropped out of the rank of self-supporters into that of dependents, if not paupers. To such a family, the birth of an idiot child is a new weight added to the load that was sinking them. Poor and defective as they may be, they are not always stunted in their moral and affectional natures. They love their poor idiotic child, with an intensity proportionate to its defects and wants. Many a burdened household has been relieved for a time at least ; and many a sad heart has been cheered by the work done in this institution for the improvement of their

idiotic children. Upon the whole, then, we may look back upon the past of our institution with gratitude for the opportunity it has offered for doing good, and with satisfaction for the good it has done."

(8.) *The Washingtonian Home.*

A review of the history of this Institution and the benefits that have accrued from its system of treatment for the arrest and cure of intemperance, will commend the undertaking as a work of Christian philanthropy.


The whole number of patients admitted the past year was 332, representing nearly every trade, calling, or profession. Of these, 183 were married, and 149 unmarried men; 164 were free, and 168 were paying or part-paying patients; and the average cost of support was \$38 each. The total expenses for the year were \$12,621.81; and the receipts, \$14,505.95, including the State appropriation of \$6,000. The property of the corporation is now stated at \$56,192.99, which includes an invested fund of \$25,000, and buildings valued at \$27,500, upon which there is an incumbrance of \$20,500.

The results of the year seem to have strengthened confidence in the practicability and usefulness of the reformatory system adopted at the Home; while the applications for admission render more than ever apparent the necessity for greater accommodations.

(9.) *The Discharged Soldiers' Home.*

Since its establishment, this Institution has extended its benefits to more than three thousand five hundred sick and maimed soldiers. At first it was largely supported by private benefactions, but latterly it has become almost wholly a State charge, the anticipated closing of the establishment and other causes having induced the discontinuance of nearly all contributions from private sources.

The State appropriation for the support of the Home for 1868, was \$15,000; and the expenses for the year ending in September were \$14,745.56, of which \$4,168 was paid for salaries, and \$10,577.56 for supplies and contingent expenses. The number of beneficiaries received during the year, was 282; the



NEW ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

average daily number, 65; and the average cost of support, \$4.36 per week. On the first of December, there were 52 inmates, of whom 36 were foreigners, and 16 natives. Of these, nine were represented as hopelessly disabled, while a large proportion of the remainder were suffering only from slight disability. Of the whole number, 13 only were Massachusetts men. This exhibit is doubtless a fair indication of the average status of the inmates, during the year.

The number of deserving soldiers whose sick and disabled condition requires the care and treatment of such a Home is rapidly diminishing, and the necessity for its maintenance is of course proportionally lessened; yet all pecuniary aid needed by this class of beneficiaries, should be freely and generously bestowed. There are those who believe that many who are supported in the Home at the expense of the State, might be more appropriately cared for in the National Asylums, which are so liberally endowed for that purpose; or aided at their own places of residence from the funds of those Asylums, such assistance being authorized in meritorious cases. Under such an arrangement, a small appropriation of four or five thousand dollars placed at the disposal of the Executive, to be dispensed through the Surgeon-General of the Commonwealth for the benefit of deserving soldiers, and in such manner and amount as their circumstances may require, would doubtless be sufficient to afford ample relief to all whose record and disability may entitle them to its benefits.

(10.) *The New England Hospital for Women and Children.*

This Institution is a new applicant for aid from the State,—the first appropriation of \$1,000 granted for its benefit having been made by the Legislature of 1868. It has nearly 200 subscribers and donors, also 24 Directors, with an Advisory Board of Visitors, who have charge of its administration, and are actively interested in its prosperity. Its objects are threefold, viz.: To afford women opportunities for the clinical study of medicine, including obstetrics and surgery; to educate nurses; and to provide for women and children, in sickness and childbirth, a good home, nursing and professional attendance by

well educated female physicians, either free or at a moderate charge.

The Institution is the owner of buildings valued at \$20,000, and invested funds amounting to \$7,000. It receives and cares for a large number of homeless women and unfortunate girls—the whole number admitted from the first being 516, of whom a very large proportion were unmarried.

It is claimed that its six years of work has fully shown the importance and utility of a lying-in hospital, although, in checking the social evil of the age, this Hospital can administer only in special cases. It is also claimed that the success of women, in performing the operative part of obstetrics, is satisfactorily proved by the difficult and complicated character of a large number of the cases successfully treated in this Hospital.

(11.) *The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.*

The history of another year in the work of this Institution has given additional evidence of its usefulness as an auxiliary to our prison system,—its design being to provide shelter, instruction and employment for discharged female prisoners who manifest a desire to reform. As an available means for the protection and reformation of friendless women and girls who have fallen into vicious and criminal indulgences, the Asylum is gaining greater influence and efficiency. The Report of the Secretary for the past year, enumerates some notable instances of reformation, wrought through kindly and encouraging influences, among those previously regarded as incorrigible drunkards and criminals. Without the timely ministrations of such an Asylum, many poor, deserted, wayward women, anxious to return to honest and virtuous life, would never be reclaimed from their misery and degradation.

The Asylum is in charge of a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-four ladies, who are aided by an Advisory Board of seven gentlemen. During the past year, it has furnished a temporary home to 114 needy victims of intemperance and crime, of whom 44 have been sent to service, and many others have gone forth to provide for themselves. The expenses for the year were \$5,154.55; and the receipts included \$2,304.25

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, ETC.

from donations and life-membership, \$1,147.37 from earnings of inmates, and \$2,500 appropriated by the State. A farming department has now been added to the Institution, and other plans are being matured for the better perfection of its working arrangement, and for the enlargement of its sphere of influence and usefulness.

(12.) *The Home for Friendless Women and Children.*

This Refuge, located at Springfield, though embarrassed by somewhat limited means, is doing what it can to relieve the homeless and friendless. Its income the past year was only \$4,241.80, including the State appropriation of \$2,000, the same amount as was granted for each of the two preceding years; and its total expenses were \$3,407.94. The whole number of beneficiaries aided during the year was 70, an increase of 12 over the previous year, the average number being about 20. The only salaried officers are a Matron and Assistant, who receive a very small compensation for their services. The Institution continues to furnish a home not only for friendless and indigent women and children, but also for such discharged female prisoners as its room and resources permit it to receive.

(13.) *The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau.*

The first effort to provide employment for disabled soldiers was initiated by the late Governor Andrew in 1865, and proved, as it has ever since, a very efficient source of relief to those for whose benefit it was intended. After struggling through that and the following year, the Bureau was finally established upon a more permanent basis in the beginning of 1867. It has been sustained mainly from private benefactions; at first under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the Commonwealth, and latterly under that of two of the members of Governor Bullock's staff. The Bureau received its first State appropriation (\$2,500,) from the Legislature of 1868, but this sum proved insufficient for the year, and the deficiency has been supplied from private sources.

In the fulfilment of its service the Bureau has aided large numbers of worthy soldiers, and saved their families from suffering and want. Thus far it has registered nearly 4,150 disabled soldiers, the greater proportion of whom have been furnished with employment suited to their condition. In addition to these, about twenty-five men, badly disabled, have found constant employment on the Soldiers' Messenger Corps connected with the Bureau. Other evidence of its continued usefulness appears in the fact that, during the past year, 815 disabled soldiers have been furnished employment. The needed relief thus given to deserving soldiers and their dependants, and the actual suffering thereby prevented, seem to render the Bureau a channel of meritorious benefaction.

(14.) *The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes.*

The use of articulation in the education of the deaf, as taught by Miss Rogers at this Institution, continues to be attended with good results. Very marked progress has been made in this direction the past year; and the friends of the Institution, and of its method of instruction, are greatly encouraged at the success already attained. Investigations in deaf-mute schools, both in America and Europe, continue to develop facts and experiences favorable to articulation in all cases where it can be introduced, while confidence in its practicability and advantage appears to be gaining strength in thoughtful and unprejudiced minds. During the year the Institution has had twenty-four State beneficiaries under its charge; but in regard to its operations and progress, the Board of Education, to whom its annual report is made, will doubtless communicate all important information.

SUMMARY OF PART FOURTH.

A review of the preceding statements shows that the whole number of inmates in the ten Establishments owned by the Commonwealth, (the State Prison excepted,) has been 7,582, (exclusive of nominal admissions, duplicates and transfers,) for the year ending September 30, 1868, and, including the State Prison, 8,296, of whom about 7,300 were chargeable to the

SUMMARY OF PART FOURTH.

State. The average number has been a fraction over 3,695 in the former, and, including the latter, 4,241,—a small increase over the previous year; but of these, only 3,594 have been supported at the expense of the State.

It will be seen by reference to the last column of Table IV., page 100 of this Report, that the amounts there stated, in accordance with returns from the several Institutions, include *all* receipts from the State treasury within the year for current expenses, although some portion of these expenses accrued previous to October, 1867, and do not, therefore, properly belong to the year itself. A careful analysis of these *apparent* expenses, derived from an examination of the accounts as allowed by the State Auditor, indicates that the cost to the State for the *actual* current expenses of the ten Establishments for the year, amounted to \$403,135.98, sub-divided as follows: Almshouse Establishments and Rainsford Island Hospital, \$181,378.95; Reformatories, \$124,403.40; Lunatic Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton, \$97,353.63. These sums show a net decrease of nearly \$10,000 from the preceding year; but, taking into this account the State Prison, which paid to the State a profit of \$26,171.24, and adding to that the income received from the Almshouses and Reformatories, amounting to \$32,705.43 more, and the actual cost to the State for the current expenses of these Establishments for the past year is reduced to \$342,784.06. This shows, upon the same basis of computation, a total net decrease of about \$24,000 from the previous year, exclusive, in all cases, of the interest on the cost of construction.

The twelve organizations or Institutions aided by the State, received from its treasury during the year, for strictly current expenses, about \$31,000, making the actual aggregate cost to the State, for the current expenses of both classes of Institutions, about \$423,784.06, excluding the interest and deducting the income above named.

PART FIFTH.

THE PAUPER RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPER RECORDS AND RETURNS.

A good degree of improvement appears in the matter of Records and Returns pertaining to pauper support and relief. Greater care and diligence are manifest on the part of city and town officials in answering the requirements of the Act regulating this branch of service; and it is a gratification to be able to anticipate prompt and courteous response to every reasonable request for information relative to the condition and working of the departments under their charge. Assurances are almost daily received by the Secretary of your Board, from various sections of the Commonwealth, indicating a most friendly desire to afford all possible aid in this direction; in return for which, good care will be taken to accord every reciprocal and official courtesy.

Answers to the numerous interrogatories proposed have been received, mostly complete, from all the cities and towns in the State. From these it appears that 224 of the municipalities make use of Almshouses, which they either own or lease; 111 have no such establishments, six of them using the Almshouses of other towns, and the rest, 105, supporting their paupers outside.

CHAPTER II.—IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF
IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

The valuation of real and personal estate belonging to the municipal Almshouses is now more than \$1,880,000—an increase of \$64,000 over last year. The maintenance of these establishments has cost upwards of \$25,000 over the previous year,

PAUPER SUPPORT BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

while the average number fully supported in them has been but little larger than in 1867. The average weekly cost is therefore noticeably increased, while the addition of interest on the valuation of the Almshouse estates makes the average cost per week still greater, it having previously exceeded the actual weekly average at the State Pauper Establishments.

The total expenditure incurred by cities and towns for full and partial support has been upwards of \$832,000—an increase of nearly \$75,000 over the preceding year. This is exclusive of interest, which, if added, would swell the first-named amount to more than \$945,000. As heretofore, the cost for full support has largely exceeded that incurred for partial relief, the former having been for the last year nearly twice the amount of the latter.

(1.) *Full Support, or In-Door Relief.*

The whole number fully supported the past year, as reported from the several cities and towns, has been about 5,800—the average being about 4,000—nearly the same as in the previous year. The average number returned as fully supported in municipal Almshouses is about 3,000, in Hospitals upwards of 550, and in private families about 450. Four-fifths, or about 4,500 of the whole number, have a settlement in the municipalities where they are maintained; but no distinction has been made between civil and military settlements. From this statement it is apparent that about 1,000 are unsettled persons. The total cost of full support in and outside of these Almshouses, exclusive of interest on their valuation, has been upwards of \$544,000, or nearly \$50,000 more than in 1867.

(2.) *Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support.*

The bestowment of charity in this form has aided upwards of 28,000—an increase of more than 2,000 since the preceding year; while the total expenditure for this purpose has exceeded \$288,000, or \$27,000 more than in 1867. Excluding duplicates, it will probably be found that the actual number of different persons receiving partial support during the year has been about 24,000. How many of these are a permanent charge to the community cannot easily be ascertained; probably about 14,000, the remainder receiving only casual relief.

In this connection it is a matter of interest to know that multitudes of the poor, of whom no full or systematic record is made, are humanely relieved at the soup-houses yearly established in some of the cities of the Commonwealth. If the expense thus incurred could be ascertained, it would add materially to the aggregate expenditure for public charity. For instance: in Chelsea, the present year, 68 families, comprising 286 persons, have been thus relieved at a cost of \$225; while in other cities much larger amounts have been expended in this mode of relief, the number of its recipients in Boston alone being often from 1,500 to 2,000 or more per day.

Of 12,617 persons who, during the year, have made application for partial support, nearly one-half, 6,123, have legal settlements in the localities in which they have been relieved, including 859 who have military settlements. It is therefore evident that upwards of two-fifths of those receiving Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support, are unsettled persons,—a proportion more likely to increase than to diminish, unless checked by an equitable extension of the Law of Settlement, or by such other means as a wise and judicious policy may introduce.

(3.) *Vagrants, or Travelling Paupers.*

The number reported under this classification for the year ending September 30, 1868, is *fifty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-two*, against 25,621 the previous year. This apparent increase is due mainly to the fact, that in the account for the present year are included the Boston "*lodgers*," upwards of 25,500, who evidently were not embraced in the statement for 1867. These were not reported to your Board in detail, nor have they ever been from Boston as from other municipalities, but their number was obtained in this instance from the Police Department of the city.

Excluding these Boston "*lodgers*," a very large proportion of whom are duplicates, we shall find the excess of vagrants, or travelling paupers, about 5,000 over the number reported for 1867. Deducting duplicates, we have of this class about 25,000 different persons, including the usual proportion of professional tramps, or rather criminal vagabonds, for whom more permanent lodgings should be provided.

GENERAL REMARKS.

PART SIXTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

As these topics, originally assigned for the remaining pages of this Report, have been already so fully discussed in other connections, anything more than a general reference to them here is needless and uncalled for. It may suffice, therefore, to indicate, very briefly, a few of the accruing results of recent measures to check the progress of these great evils,—measures whose success, it is confidently believed, will contribute more and more to develop and strengthen a systematic and enlightened management of our Establishments of Charity, Reform and Correction.

(1.) *Pauperism.*

The wholesome legislation of Massachusetts, designed to arrest the growth of Pauperism, and provide for the better care and support of the poor and suffering, is developing practical results that fully and satisfactorily prove its wisdom and humanity. Promptly and efficiently executed, as it has been, and as it will continue to be, under the supervision of your Board, it must be, as in the past, an indispensable agency in the restraint and removal of many of the general and proximate causes of Pauperism.

Whatever defects, real or apparent, may be discovered in the system established by this legislation, it will still be found that just in proportion to its faithful administration, so in corresponding ratio will the number of those becoming a public charge be reduced, even in face of a large increase of unsettled population.

Some estimate of the extent which this increase might reach may be predicated upon the statistics of immigration, showing the number of immigrants landed in Boston during the year

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ending September 30, 1868, to have been nearly 24,000,—an excess of almost 4,000 over 1867. In addition to these, nearly or quite as many more probably came into the State by inland transit. As this influx of population naturally brings with it a large percentage of defectives, it follows that the ratio of public Pauperism must be inevitably increased, unless checked by the most watchful system of examination and removal. Considering, also, in this connection, other and greater sources of Pauperism,—such as physical and mental infirmity and degradation, with their long array of proximate causes,—we cannot fail to comprehend the pressing need of diligence, sagacity and wisdom, in the treatment of maladies so fruitful of human misery and woe.

(2.) Crime.

The criminal record of the past year is, in some respects, unusually suggestive. The number of new commitments to the thirty-eight prisons in the State has been 11,666, which, exclusive of duplicates, may be reduced to about 10,500, indicating a net increase of nearly 1,000. Of the whole number, it appears that about one-fourth, or nearly 3,000, were females, half of whom had been imprisoned before; that upwards of 6,600, more than half, were born in foreign countries, about 1,800 in other States, while only 2,570 were of unmixed American parentage; that upwards of 3,850, about one-third, were unable to read or write; that more than half were unmarried persons; that about 3,250, nearly one-third, had served in the army or navy; and that almost one-fifth, 2,201, were minors. It is also found that crimes against person and property, public order and morality, as well as crime in general, show a very marked increase since 1867; though the higher crimes against the person, such as murder, rape and arson, are slightly less.

Intemperance continues to stand first and greatest among the causes of crime; next, poverty—the last being largely due to the former. Overseers of the Poor variously estimate the proportion of crime and pauperism attributable to the vice of intemperance, from one-third in some localities, up to nine-tenths in others. This seems large, but is doubtless correct

CRIME AND DISEASE.

in regard to some localities, and particularly among the class of persons receiving temporary relief, the greater proportion of whom are of foreign birth or descent. The Prison Registers indicate that more than two-thirds of the criminals in the State are the victims of intemperance; but the proportion of crime traceable to this great vice must be set down, as heretofore, at not less than four-fifths. Its effects are unusually apparent in almost every grade of crime. A noticeable illustration appears in the number of commitments to the State Prison, which, during eight months of the present year, in which the sale of intoxicating liquors has been almost wholly unrestrained, was 136, against 65 during the corresponding months of the preceding year. Similar results appear in nearly all the prisons of the Commonwealth.

(3.) *Disease.*

It is well that sanitary reform, for the preservation of public health and the physical welfare of human society, is engaging the profoundest consideration of sanitarians and philanthropists. Statistics of mortality constantly point to the necessity of wise and effective means to relieve the infirmities of poor human nature, to diminish the causes of Disease, to reduce the death-rate, and extend the average length of life. The success of such a work must depend largely upon the efforts of reformers and legislators to control the agencies most destructive to health and life, chief among which are the unrestrained indulgence of appetites and passions, the inherited or acquired tendency of bodily defects and diseases, the want of proper sanitary regulations and observances, the demoralizing and enfeebling usages and customs of society, the growing distaste for physical and industrial occupations, so prevalent among both sexes, and the innumerable evils that culminate in aggregated or crowded populations. Intelligent, organized effort to mitigate these causes, and remove their wretched consequences, will yield a harvest of blessing to communities, as well as to the indigent and suffering, the friendless and the helpless. It is eminently a service of mercy and humanity.

PART VI.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

(4.) *Insanity.*

Another year's experience has tended more strongly than ever to confirm the wisdom of our policy in the care and treatment of the Insane. The better provision made for the chronic and incurable, the humane efforts to relieve the monotony and tedium of hospital life, the watchful introduction of healthful, attractive and varied forms of mental and physical occupation, and the growing tendency to greater improvement in the classification and care of both curables and incurables, are among the acknowledged evidences of progress in the right direction. In regard to the increase of Insanity, of which so much has been said of late, a single fact may be cited here, viz.: that no important difference appears in the aggregate number of patients in 1867 and 1868, and, excluding duplicates, the supposed increase would seem to be apparent rather than real. If the present system of removals is preserved, in the retention of those properly belonging to Massachusetts, and the transfer of those justly chargeable to other States, it will doubtless be found that no immediate necessity exists for the erection of an additional Hospital.

CONCLUSION.

In closing his portion of this Report, it only remains for your present Secretary to invite attention to the tabulated statistics given in the Appendix. These have been prepared with great care and labor by the Clerks in this Department, under the supervision of Dr. Henry C. Prentiss, and will be found to contain much valuable and important information.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1868.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—Having completed another year as your Visiting Agent, a Second Annual Report becomes necessary, and is herewith submitted. During four and a half months of this year, viz., from the fifteenth of February to the first of July, the Agency was suspended by your Board for want of means, but carried on by the Board of Inspectors of the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson, who felt that it could not be discontinued without detriment to the interests and welfare of the children placed out from that institution. My reports to that Board have been placed in your hands, and it is deemed proper that the report for the whole year be made to you.

On resuming the Agency, the first of July, I was instructed to look after the children placed out from all the State institutions. In the three months that have followed, these instructions have been carried out so far as they could be. I have obtained lists of the children placed out from the State Almshouse at Bridgewater and the Reform School at Westborough. Those placed out from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury being looked after by Mr. Elliot, one of the Inspectors, and those from the

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Industrial School at Lancaster by the Trustees, no lists of them have been furnished.

As the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson has placed out, and is placing out, more children than either of the other State institutions, your Agent has given his especial attention to these, calling upon those from other institutions when found in the localities he has visited.

1. *Children from the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson.*

At the time of making my report last year, there had been placed out from the Monson institution nine hundred and seventy-seven (977) children, of whom seven hundred and fifty-nine (759) were supposed to be in their places; and of these, all but one hundred and sixty-four (164) had been visited, or their condition ascertained.

Since then, one hundred and seventy-nine (179) have been sent out to families, sixty-five (65) of whom were returned or recalled for various reasons, leaving the actual number placed out from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868, one hundred and fourteen, (114,) and making the number to be visited, two hundred and seventy-eight, (278.) Of this number, all but sixty-three (63) have been visited or heard from. Some of them are so distant that they could not be visited without great expense, and the condition of such has been ascertained, as well as it could be, by writing. I am satisfied, however, that the only sure way of ascertaining the condition of a child is by a personal visit.

If the child has been out only a short time, the first visit will not answer all purposes. A child "must be summered and wintered" before it can be ascertained how he is to be treated—whether he is to be properly fed, clothed, schooled and worked—and quite as much may be learned from a second visit as from the first.

The child in its growth often develops qualities in striking contrast to those exhibited when first taken, and the family quite as often changes its treatment of a child; hence the need of constant watchfulness and care over these wards of the Commonwealth.

THE MONSON CHILDREN.

Statistics of Children placed out from May 1, 1854, to Oct. 1, 1868.

	Whole No.	Boys.	Girls.
Number to be visited October 1, 1867,	161	63	101
Placed out from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868,	114	53	61
Total,	278	116	162
Number of the above visited,	175	96	79
Number of the above heard from,	40	15	25
Number still to be visited,	103	20	83
Number found to have died previous to 1867-8,	2	1	1
Number found to have absconded,	11	10	1
Number whose term of service has expired,	22	10	12
Number who had enlisted,	10	10	—
Number found to be married previous to 1867-8,	4	1	3
Number found with their employers,	130	70	60
Number known to have done well,	141	76	65
Number found to have done badly,	34	20	14
Number found to have been ill-treated,	31	22	9
Number whose schooling has been neglected,	43	21	22
Number who retained their original names,	156	92	64
Number found in the families where first placed,	108	62	46
Number found to have left their places and returned,	2	1	1
Number found to have been legally adopted,	2	1	1
Number married during the past year,	7	—	7
Number who have died in the past year,	3	2	1

Table showing when the (175) Children visited were placed out.

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.
1854,	1	—	1862,	5	2
1855,	1	1	1863,	6	4
1856,	4	—	1864,	9	—
1857,	4	1	1865,	7	5
1858,	6	2	1866,	8	6
1859,	3	6	1867,	38	30
1860,	9	2	1868,	2	7
1861,	3	3	Total,	106	69

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

The children placed out during the past year were distributed as follows :—

	Whole No.	Boys.	Girls.
In Massachusetts,	93	48	45
In Connecticut,	15	9	6
In Vermont,	5	3	2
In Iowa,	1	1	—
Total,	114	61	53

In addition to the above visits, I have made three hundred and eighty-nine re-visits. Some of these have been made at the request of masters; others at the desire of children. Many little difficulties that have sprung up between children and the families in which they live, have by these visits been reconciled. Formerly, the remedy for real or fancied abuse, especially in the case of boys, was for them to run away. Now, they write to your Agent, or, if not able to write, get some neighbor to do it for them. There is, consequently, a large decrease in the number of runaways, and though abuses will occasionally happen, they are not likely to be severe, or of long continuance. In two instances, small boys came distances of eighteen and twenty miles on foot to lay their grievances before me.

In visiting the children, my travels have extended to nearly all parts of the Commonwealth, and into several of the adjoining States, often following them in their removals from one State or town to another, and calling upon them unannounced and unexpected. It has been necessary to make some removals on account of ill-treatment, and to collect penalties in a number of cases of wrong.

In the settlement of twenty-four cases, I have collected over twenty-three hundred dollars, (\$2,373.64.) Some of these were bounty cases, where masters had taken the reward paid to their boys for enlisting, and put it in their own pockets. In one instance, where a master had sold his boy to a neighboring town, and refused to give him anything on his return from service, I

CASES OF HARDSHIP.

was obliged to bring a suit, which was carried to the Supreme Court, resulting in a verdict of six hundred and two dollars and seventeen cents (\$602.17) for the boy. Suit has also been commenced against another master, who refused to disgorge the bounty money of his boy. The latter enlisted and served three years in the army. He fought under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, was wounded by a bullet through the thigh and a bayonet thrust in the body, lay three days upon the battlefield, was captured by the enemy and thrust into Libby prison, but finally recovered, and was paroled in season to march into Richmond with the victorious army. All this time he was sending home his bounty and wages, till they amounted to nearly seven hundred dollars. On his return, the master made a settlement with him (unwilling on the boy's part,) for three hundred and twenty-five dollars, (\$325,) and refuses to pay him more.

Several bounty cases have been compromised without litigation; and sums varying from seven to one hundred and seventy dollars, have been collected on account of abuse, neglects, or where masters have withheld the amounts due their children when of age. Several cases yet remain to be settled, in which the sums claimed amount to more than one thousand dollars, (\$1,000.) I have befriended the children whenever they have got into trouble, helping them often at my own expense.

One of our boys, fifteen years of age, who ran away from the Almshouse, committed larceny in Connecticut and got into jail. He sent for me and I visited him in prison, and was with him when his trial came on. He pleaded guilty, and, at my request, was sentenced to the Reform School instead of prison. On leaving the court-room one of the jury came to me and inquired if Massachusetts looked after its poor children in that way. He was assured that such was its purpose. "It is my native State," said he; "I am proud of her humanity. God bless her."

In Vermont, on one of the coldest days last winter, a girl fourteen years of age was found piling brush with her master, a mile away from home. She was thinly clad and must have suffered severely. She had been accustomed to out-door work,

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

had no schooling, no decent clothes, and had not attended church in the two years that she had lived there. These neglects were promptly remedied after my visit; but the girl was dissatisfied, and I removed her to a clergyman's family, where she is now doing well.

In the town of W——, a boy thirteen years of age was found nearly barefoot and thinly clad during the severe weather of last winter, and from four o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening he was kept at work in the open air. He cried to come away with me and was promptly removed. There have been other similar cases; but such instances of hardship will grow less every year if the children are looked after.

There are also cases of commendable forbearance on the part of families who have stubborn or ungrateful children. Many a child has found a home in such families, receiving all the care and kindness that parents could bestow on their own offspring.

One of these families is now supporting a girl and her illegitimate child, loving the latter as if it were their own, and striving, with Christian faith and philanthropy, to redeem the injured character of the girl. Another forgives repeated crimes of an impetuous boy, saving him from prison, and winning him by affection to become honest, respectable and useful.

Many of the children have been afflicted with defective or diseased eyes. Some of them had received little or no attention until they were visited. I have sent twenty-seven to the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston, and in most cases they have been helped, if not entirely cured.

Children have been invited to visit the Primary School, and to consider it a temporary home when out of a place. Many of them have availed themselves of this invitation, and spent a day or a night at the institution. They are learning to look to the State as a friend, instead of a hard, ungenerous master. Two little colored girls came to spend their last Fourth of July at the school, and brought with them offerings of flowers for your Agent.

One of our boys, just out of his time and engaged in a lucrative business, was asked what were his purposes in life. He

THE TEWKSBURY CHILDREN.

replied : “ I want to get rich, that I may do something to help the children at Monson.”

Those who have married have, in most cases, done well, and occupy respectable places in society. Some of the girls have been exceedingly fortunate in this respect, marrying into families of wealth and social eminence.

2. Children placed out from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

These children have been looked after by Mr. Elliot, one of the Inspectors, during the past year, and only one has come under my observation. From his statistics it appears that the whole number of children placed out from Tewksbury since the opening of the Almshouse to October 1, 1868, is four hundred and thirty, (430,) of whom he has found one hundred and three, (103.) One hundred and two (102) were found to have been returned to the Almshouse, eighty-five (85) to have absconded, nineteen (19) to have died, and one hundred and twenty-one (121) are yet to be accounted for.

The number placed out from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868, is only eight, (8.) The following extracts from his report, made to the Inspectors of the Tewksbury Almshouse, are cited as giving other facts which are the results of his observation :—

“ I find that altogether 533 children * have been put out from the Almshouse ; 103 of them are marked on the books as ‘ returned,’ ‘ ran away ’ or ‘ taken by parents.’ (These would seem, at first thought, to require no attention at my hands, though I have, when convenient, found it to be very useful to ascertain why they returned or ran away, and have oftentimes been led by such investigation to be thankful that the children did not stay in such miserable places as they were often taken to, but had sense enough to run away from them.) This left 430 whose cases needed investigation. Of these, only 103 have been found, though I have found and made account of several whose names were not on the books, and of whom I had no record. The residence of the remainder I have not been able, after personal visits and much correspondence, to find. The book I have prepared shows the 533 children to have been placed as follows :—

* Mr. Elliot here includes many children who are counted twice. The true number of different children does not exceed 430, it is believed.—F. B. S.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

IN MASSACHUSETTS—402.

<i>In Essex County—200.</i>			
Andover,	29	Melrose,	1
“ North,	8	Natick,	1
Bradford,	1	Reading,	2
Beverly,	28	“ North,	1
Boxford,	9	Stoneham,	3
Ballardvale,	1	Tewksbury,	11
Danvers Centre,	8	Townsend,	2
Danvers, North,	1	Tyngsborough,	2
“ South,	1	Wilmington,	14
“ West,	1	Winchester,	1
Gloucester,	2	Waltham,	1
Groveland,	1	Woburn,	1
Georgetown,	1	Westford,	8
Haverhill,	8	Watertown,	1
Lawrence,	31	Weston,	1
Lynn,	4	Pepperell,	1
Marblehead,	41		
Methuen,	9	<i>In Suffolk County—17.</i>	
Newburyport,	8	Boston,	15
Rowley,	1	South Boston,	1
Salem,	10	Chelsea,	1
Saugus,	1		
Wenham,	6	<i>In Worcester County—2.</i>	
		Bolton,	1
		Fitchburg,	1
<i>In Middlesex County—168.</i>			
Billerica,	19	<i>In Franklin County—2.</i>	
Concord,	1	Heath,	1
Cambridge,	2	Northfield,	1
“ East,	2		
“ North,	1	<i>In Norfolk County—2.</i>	
“ West,	1	Bellingham,	1
Cambridgeport,	2	Roxbury,	1
Charlestown,	4		
Carlisle,	1	<i>In Bristol County—9.</i>	
Chelmsford,	16	Easton,	1
“ West,	4	Taunton,	8
“ North,	1		
Dracut,	1	<i>In Hampden County—1.</i>	
Lowell,	61	Westfield,	1
Malden,	1		

THE TEWKSBURY CHILDREN.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—117.

Andover, 1	Madbury, 1
Barrington, 24	Nottingham, 2
“ South, 2	“ Centre, 1
“ North, 4	Newington, 2
Barnstead, 2	Nashua, 2
Concord, 8	Newton, 1
Canterbury, 1	Portsmouth, 1
Durham, 19	Pittsfield, 2
Dover, 8	Plaistow, 1
Deerfield, 1	Pelham, 1
Danville, 1	Rochester, 4
Gilford, 1	Strafford, 5
Greenland, 2	Strafford Corner, 1
Hudson, 1	Sunapee, 1
Lee, 12	Temple, 2
Londonderry, 2	Wakefield, 1
Middleton, 8	“ East, 1
Milton, 1	

IN MAINE—4.

Kittery, 1	Portland, 1
Prospect, 1	Yarmouth, 1

IN VERMONT—4.

Rochester, 1	Williamsville, 2
Ripton, 1	

IN RHODE ISLAND—(Providence,) 1.

IN CONNECTICUT—(Windsor,) 1.

No. charged to families, the name of town or State not being on record,	5
Total,	533

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Statistics showing when the Children were put out.

1855, 21	1860, 44	1865, 8
1856, 48	1861, 25	1866, 14
1857, 47	1862, 91	1867, 6
1858, 44	1863, 55	1868, 8
1859, 89	1864, 33	Total, 533

Other Statistics.

No. placed in families, infants, and under 3 years of age,	49
“ “ over 3 years old and under 6 years,	47
“ “ over 6 years old and under 10 years,	211
“ “ over 10 years old and under 12 years,	105
“ “ over 12 years old and under 16 years,	110
“ “ over 16 years old and under 18 years,	8
“ “ over 18 years old and under 21 years,	1
“ “ over age, (one 24 years old; one 27 years old,)	2
Total,	533

No. of names on original books, charged as put out to service,	533
of names of children put out several times and re-entered on the books,	103

Actual number of different children put out, 430

No. of children found in families where originally placed,	52
of children found who have changed from original places,	51
of children taken by parents or relatives,	39
who have ran away from places,	85
now of age,	256
found to have died,	19
returned to the Almshouse,	102
who enlisted in the war service,	24
found to be married,	6
found whose schooling has been neglected,	63
yet to be found,	85
to be revisited,	103

THE BRIDGEWATER CHILDREN.

3. Children placed out from the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

I gather from the records of the Almshouse at Bridgewater the names of one hundred and nine (109) children placed out from that institution. None are recorded until 1857, three years after the opening of the Almshouse, and it cannot be ascertained that any of the children from that time to this have been put out on anything more than a verbal agreement. In fact they were considered paupers, in the full acceptance of the term, and were gladly disposed of. This was not so much the fault of the officers of the institution as of the pauper system before the inauguration of the Primary School. The placing out of children has never been a specialty at Bridgewater and Tewksbury as it has been at Monson, consequently the results are different.

A list of the children from Bridgewater was not obtained till quite recently, and your Agent has called only on such as were found in places where he has been to visit other children; consequently no particular account can be given of their condition. From experience elsewhere, it is fair to presume that it has not been better than that of those placed out from the other Almshouses.

The whole number placed out from 1857 to October 1, 1868, is classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in Massachusetts,	69	37	106
in New York,	1	1	2
in Pennsylvania,	—	1	1
Total,	70	39	109

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Table showing when Children were placed out from the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.
1857,	4	2	1864,	6	10
1858,	2	—	1865,	11	7
1859,	13	5	1866,	—	1
1860,	6	2	1867,	2	—
1861,	4	2	1868,	1	—
1862,	8	4			
1863,	13	7	Total, . . .	70	39

4. Boys placed out from the State Reform School.

There has not been so much system and care in placing out boys from Westborough as could be wished. More of them seem to have been placed out without written agreements, or on their own recognizance, than under indentures. A large number have been restored to their parents and recorded as indentured.

Since the opening of the Reform School it is claimed that fifteen hundred and thirty (1,530) have been indentured, yet, from the search I have made for those placed out, there is probably less than two hundred (200) in their places, exclusive of the number restored to their friends. The number placed out from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868, was one hundred and forty-four, (144,) of whom forty-one were indentured and one hundred and thirty-eight (138) are supposed to be in their places. Of the one hundred and forty-four above named, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) were placed out in Massachusetts, three in New Hampshire, two in California, one in Iowa and one in New York.

Since the first of July I have visited sixty of the families where Westborough boys were placed, and found only fifteen of them in their places. The complaint of those families the boys had left was, usually, that they were discontented, and had been sent away or had suddenly left. In conversing with the

THE WESTBOROUGH CHILDREN.

families it was found, in every instance, that the boys were taken solely for their labor, and that their masters cared more for this than for any reform in their habits. It could not be expected that much affection would exist between masters and the boys under such circumstances; and the boys, realizing the situation, and being old enough to earn fair wages, were ready to abscond at the first opportunity. Those found in their places were some of the younger boys, between whom and the families there had sprung up an attachment. What these boys want is a home with families who will take an interest in their welfare, who will encourage them, and make them feel that they have found friends. It is this want of sympathy, this absence of love and kindness that drives many of them from their masters.

In the town of B—— I found a boy who, when taken, exhibited some of the worst traits of character, but had become one of the most respectable and respected young men in town. He had served his time faithfully, and had bargained with his master for a term of three years longer. His master assured me that he had helped the boy overcome all his bad habits by kind treatment, having never given him a blow or a cross word. The family had become attached to the boy, and he had learned to feel that their house was his home.

Another of these boys seemed despondent and discouraged. He had a hard master, exacting in his demands, without giving any encouragement to the boy. He was young, and had been sent to the Reform School for a trivial offence. Taking him alone, I desired him to tell me his situation. A kind word touched his heart and he commenced crying. He said that he felt discouraged and friendless; that he had no father or mother, but could remember his step-mother, and that she loved him. "Now," said he, "I have no friends, and no one to love me. I get thinking of these things often and stop work, when Mr. —— scolds at me." He said his master never spoke kindly to him, and that he often had been on the point of running away. I assured him that I was his friend, and would see that he was not wronged. Giving him a story book and promising to write him, I left him in a happier mood. The

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

condition of this boy is no doubt the condition of hundreds, affording a reason why so many run away from their places and turn out badly.

5. Girls placed out from the State Industrial School at Lancaster.

The girls placed out from this school generally find homes in the central portion of the State—one-half of them in Worcester County—and very few have been found in the localities I have visited; not enough, indeed, upon which to base any reliable statistics as to their general treatment. My experience has been to find more places they have left than those which they fill,—they either having been returned to the institution or run away. The officers of the school are very watchful over the girls placed in their charge, and the Trustees claim to visit those who may need visiting. This visitation might be very thoroughly and appropriately carried on by the Advisory Board of ladies connected with the school.

The number of girls placed out from the Industrial School since its establishment in 1856 to October 1, 1868, is three hundred and fifty-nine, (359.) Of this number three hundred and eight found places in Massachusetts, twenty-three in New Hampshire, eleven in Connecticut, four in Maine, three in Rhode Island, three in New York, two in Michigan, one in Illinois, one in Pennsylvania, one in Wisconsin, one in Kansas and one in Canada East.

The number placed out from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868, is ninety-five, (95.) The average age of the girls thus furnished with homes is fifteen years. Of the total number indentured, (359,) three hundred and fifteen (315) are said to have turned out well and ninety-two (92) have been married.

6. Children from other Institutions.

In my travels I have frequently found children placed out from private institutions of this State, and, with a view of making the Agency as useful as possible, have inquired concerning their condition. These children are placed out on verbal agreements, and this is the last that is known respecting

LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

most of them. Those placed out by the Children's Friend Society at Worcester, and the few who go out from the Home for the Friendless at Springfield, are visited annually. I intended to present a statement showing the number of children placed out from all the private institutions of the State, but have not time to complete it for this Report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence with the children, and the families in which they live, has become an important feature of the Agency. During the year I have received from the children over eight hundred letters, and have replied to them all, answering all their inquiries, and endeavoring to interest them to continue the correspondence; deeming it profitable to them and one of the best means for ascertaining their condition. One of the children, fifteen years of age, who did not know how to write, became ambitious to learn, and succeeded, for the purpose of writing to your Agent. A few quotations will show the general character of the letters received:—

From Children.

(1.) "Dear Friend: I have learned to write a little, and I think you will be glad to hear from me. I am well and enjoy myself nicely. I have had my picture taken, and send you one. I would like very much to have you send me yours. I was in hopes to see you last fall, but did not. I wish you would write as soon as you can. I shall write to you often. I am going to school. We have a kind teacher. I have improved since you saw me. I have been through my Geography, and half through my Arithmetic. I have not missed in my spelling or whispered this term. It is still as mice in school. I wish you would tell me where my sister is—what State she lives in, so that I can write to her. I would like to know if she is well. I would like to know if she has got a good home. I would like to know how much older she is than me. I am twelve years old. It is most spring. This is my first letter. It is most sugaring time. I shall make some cakes of sugar for you. I hope you are well."

(2.) "Come and see me as soon as you get this. I do not go to school much. I have no books as other children have. My clothes are real shabby."

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

(3.) "My Dear Friend: I write to tell you that I have a pleasant home, and love to stay here very much. I like that book that you gave me. I am now going to school, and am in the large Arithmetic and Geography. I call Mr. and Mrs. —— father and mother, and they are very kind to me, and I go to Sunday school and learn my lessons from the Bible. I feed the chickens, and work in the garden a little, but I do not work on the farm, because father does not think I am strong enough now; but, by and by, I will stay out of school summers to help father some."

(4.) "It is nearly nine years since I left Monson. Don't suppose I would know it now. I intend to see my sister another year, and shall try and make you a call on my way. I have got a very nice place to live, and like Mr. —— very much. I expect to go to school next week, and am going to try teaching next winter, and want to review my studies before I undertake it."

(5.) "Kind and Best Friend: I write to let you know that I love my new place, and think you could not get me a better place than I have. I love Mr. and Mrs. ——, and think I shall stay here till I am of age, and longer. I go to Sunday school, and like to go here. Come and see me as soon as you can."

(6.) "This is my first letter. I have wanted to write you for some time. I am going to school, and study Arithmetic and Geography. We have a good teacher. She helps me get out my lessons. I want to come to Monson and see how all the boys do. That book was quite interesting—I have read it twice. I like to have you come and see me. Mr. and Mrs. —— send their love to you."

(7.) "I wish you would get me another place. I am abused here. I don't have so good clothes as other boys. I have to work Sundays and evenings, and get up early. I would like to learn a trade. The carpenter's trade would suit me."

(8.) "I have been married since you visited me, yet I have not forgotten the State's goodness in sending some one to see how I was getting along, and I enclose you my picture. I enjoy myself very much, and I hear from my brother you found for me very often. When you come this way, don't fail to come and stop with us. We shall be very happy to see you."

(9.) "I am trying to be a good girl, but I give way to my temper sometimes; but I will try to be good with God's help. When I get angry, I think of what you have said and wrote to me, and then try to control myself and do better. I hope I shall learn to govern myself."

LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

(10.) "I used to think the State was very hard, to put me in the poor-house and then bind me out. It seemed just like slavery, and you don't know how very hard it has seemed. I think differently now, and I believe the State is my friend. I hope you will look after the other boys, too, for I know some of them have hard places. I guess they will be glad to have you come to see them."

(11.) "This is from a child that is trying to be good and do well to please you."

(12.) "You cannot tell how much and many times I think of you. You are all the friend I have any hope in, and I will stay my time out because you want me to. I do not like farming as well as some other work, but shall keep at it because you think it is best."

(13.) "I am greatly obliged to you for informing me that I have a sister. I did not know that I had any relatives living. I often think of the five years I spent in the State House and of all those little boys that went to school with me, and wonder where they are. I hope they have been fortunate enough to get as good homes as I have. I would like to have the boys at the Almshouse see our sheep and lambs. If they are as ignorant of sheep as I was when I came here, they will not know what they are. I am a pretty good farmer now. I hope to be a man, and be an honor to the State House."

(14.) "I want to put you to one more trouble. I want to find my brothers if they are alive, and yet I do not want them to know where I am, unless they are what they should be. I am glad that we (or all the children) have some one we can look to and trust in. I think you take a great deal of interest in them,—more than I should suppose any one would."

(15.) "I write to ask if you can find me a place where I can work for my board and recruit my health. I have worked too hard in the mill, and am scarcely able to work longer. I have no home to go to, and hardly know what to do with myself, and the doctor talks discouragingly. I hate to trouble you, knowing you have enough else to attend to, and that you have already done a great deal for me, but I have no one else to go to, and I feel that you are the only one who will help me. I cannot bear the thought of ever returning to Monson."

(16.) "I write to you for advice, for I am much in need of some one to tell me what to do. It seems that my life is one of misfortune. I told you how I had struggled to help father (her master) after he came home from war, and his sickness cost him all his

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

property. His death and our poverty has turned me again into the world, and I have worked very hard and am overdone. Now, sick and poor, the almshouse again stares me in the face. I have tried to get an education so as to teach, but without health I cannot do that. I find friends, but you know they cannot long have me on their hands at an expense. I am despondent as well as sick, and have but one friend I can go to, to find comfort, and that is my Heavenly Father, who has promised that those who love him shall be cared for.

"It was kind in you to inquire for me when here last, and it is this kindness of the State, through you, which prompts me to write and ask you if you can find me some light work to do, where I can pay my way till I get better."

From Families.

(1.) "Our two children have done much better since you were here. If they will continue doing as well, we shall find no cause for complaint."

(2.) "You had better come and see William. He is very discontented, and wants to go for himself. He is encouraged by other boys. He is also disobedient at times, and I cannot put up with it. A good talking to from you may do him good."

(3.) "Ann is doing better since you came to see her. She says she is now satisfied she has a good home. She can do nobly."

(4.) "The little boy you sent us is a prize. He is doing exceedingly well."

(5.) "We thank you for restoring to us our little Mary. She arrived safely and our hearts are glad. Look well to our little Caty. Tell her to be obedient to the family she lives with. I hope we may be able to take her home sometime. We feel that she will not be used badly while under your care. Write often and let us know how she gets along."

(6.) "I ought to have written before to tell you that the little girl I took two years ago, when three weeks old, and which we had taken to our hearts in room of the children God had taken to himself, and had her baptized in our name, God has taken from us, and we buried her beside our own children, and our house is again desolate."

THE WANT AND SUPPLY OF CHILDREN.

In visiting children, and looking for homes for others, I have visited, in the past two years, nearly twelve hundred families,

THE BEST HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

mostly in agricultural neighborhoods, and have inquired concerning the number of children in several hundred more.

We have been accustomed to look for children in these localities, but the dearth has become greater in the rural districts than in larger communities. In one small mountain town, I was told that half the families were childless. This accounts for the large number of deserted and dilapidated country school-houses, and discontinued school-districts. It also affords a reason why so many old-fashioned country-houses, built for large families, are now tenantless of children—

“ Whose door-paths rank with weeds and grasses are,
Where once the feet of children wore them bare.”

These are the localities where our homeless children are wanted, to bring back life and cheer to depopulated family mansions, and fill a void in the affections of their owners. If half the families thus situated could be persuaded to take children, the charitable institutions of the State could not supply the demand. As an inducement it would be better for the State to pay a small sum to families who take children under six or eight years of age. Many families who now feel that they cannot afford to bring them up to a paying age, would not long hesitate for a small remuneration,—much less than it costs to support them in the Primary School or Almshouse. Such an experiment would work well for the child. A family will become more attached to a young child than to an older one, and this attachment will be mutual. The family would not be willing to part with their charge when it became older, and the girl or boy would always have a good home. This has been found to be the case, in almost every instance, where families have taken the young children.

In finding homes it has been my purpose to obtain those that would be permanent. It works badly to change places often, and the child, shifted from one family to another, acquires no affection for either, and finds no place it can call home.

The best places for children from our institutions, are found among the farmers, remote from populous villages. They are anxious to escape the discipline and confinement of institution

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

life, and should be placed where they can enjoy large freedom without the danger of falling into bad company. I have yet to find a single instance where a boy placed out in a city, or large village, has remained with his master during the term of his indenture; but have found many cases where the full term has been faithfully served in the country.

With girls the result is different; but for them the farm on the hill-side or in the valley, where they are made equals in the family, is better than being brought up in cities and villages, where they are usually made servants.

EXPENSES AND COLLECTIONS.

The expenses of the Visiting Agency, from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868, are as follows:—

Salary of Agent,	\$1,200 00
Travelling expenses,	465 02
Postage,	27 00
Stationery and printing,	14 25
Total,	<u>\$1,706 27</u>

When making my report last year, I had in my care,	
collected for the children,	\$1,369 70
Amount of collections in the past year,	<u>2,378 64</u>
Total,	<u>\$3,748 34</u>

From this amount, there has been paid to children, fifteen hundred and eighteen dollars seven cents, (\$1,518.07,) and into the State treasury, four hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-six cents, (\$487.86,) leaving seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars ninety-one cents, (\$1,737.91,) which is in savings banks, with more than a year's interest to be added to some of the accounts. The amount paid into the State treasury was bounty money, recovered of masters whose boys had enlisted and died leaving no heirs.

The total amount of collections made on account of the children, in the two years' existence of the Agency, is fifty-nine

EXPENSES. CONCLUSION.

hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$5,951.87,) which is nearly three thousand dollars (\$3,000) more than the whole expense of this department.

In reporting the amount collected last year, one hundred dollars (\$100) which was paid to the State through the General Agent of your Board, was omitted, but is included in the statement above.

The expense of the Visiting Agency of a single institution at New York, is over four thousand dollars (\$4,000) yearly; and from that institution no more children annually go into families than from the State Primary School and Almshouse at Monson.

I am indebted to the Boston and Albany, the Connecticut River, New Haven and Northampton, Vermont and Massachusetts, Worcester and Nashua, and New London Northern Railroad Corporations for free passes over their roads. I am also indebted for many kindnesses, in the way of conveyance and accommodation, to families I have visited.

CONCLUSION.

The whole number of visits made to children during the year is six hundred and twenty-four, (624;) number of visits made to families while in search of homes for children, five hundred and forty, (540;) number of places found for children, eighty-three, (83;) number of children transferred from one family to another, twenty-six, (26;) number of letters written, nine hundred, (900;) number received, nine hundred and five, (905;) number of miles travelled, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, (12,557.)

In the monthly reports made to your Board, the real work of the Agency has been more particularly given. Your Agent has in his possession the written history of nearly seven hundred of these children, and the whereabouts of many others is also known to him. By personal acquaintance, visitation and correspondence, he is kept constantly informed of their condition. The practice of presenting a little story-book or Testament to each of the children visited has been continued the past year, at an expense to your Agent of about eighty dollars, (\$80.)

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

Whatever of good the Agency may have accomplished, whatever wrongs it may have corrected, whatever of cheer and comfort it may have carried to the orphan and friendless, to your Board belongs the credit. Your Agent has given nearly his whole time and his entire heart and thought to the interests of these wards of the State. It has been his privilege to bring together brothers and sisters long separated, and, in some instances, forgotten by each other; to restore to parents their long-lost children; to be as a father to the fatherless and a friend to the friendless; to rejoice with them in their joy, to sympathize with them in their sorrows; to be their counsellor and help in misfortune; to visit them when sick or in prison, and to follow some of them to the portals of the tomb. The more he has done for them, the more there has seemed for him to do. Every mail brings the request of some child or master; every day brings new responsibilities, new anxiety, and this anxiety is always urgent,—

“It says, Go, pilgrim, on thy march; be more
Friend to the friendless than thou wast before.”

I am under many obligations to your Secretary, Mr. Sanborn, for advice and assistance; and for your kindness and confidence, gentlemen, I am sincerely grateful.

G. M. FISK, *Visiting Agent.*

PALMER, October 1, 1868.

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, &C.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron,	200 00
Joseph Draper,	Assistant-Physician,	1,000 00
Alfred E. Walker,	" "	100 00
George Allen,	Chaplain,	600 00
J. W. Wright,	Clerk,	400 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	1,000 00
George E. Smith,	Accountant,	300 00
M. S. Green,	Supervisor,	400 00
J. C. Butterfield,	"	184 00
Belle M. Evans,	"	177 77
P. B. Sanderson,	"	58 00
Lucy M. Green,	"	50 00
William Sherman,	Engineer,	900 00
William K. Follett,	"	280 00
George T. King,	Baker,	920 00
John Tobin,	Baker's Assistant,	195 85
Amos Wood,	Carpenter,	350 00
John Ray,	"	325 25
Charles L. Bacon,	Mechanic,	360 00
James Donovan,	Gardener,	552 00
Converse Francis,	Mason,	378 82
Frederick Lane,	Farmer,	400 00
A. A. Sanderson,	"	353 00
J. M. Sanderson,	"	296 02
C. A. Bancroft,	"	171 65
Carrie E. Allen,	Attendant,	143 00
Carrie L. Allen,	"	20 31
Mary Allen,	"	146 01
George C. Black,	"	225 00
M. J. Butterfield,	"	132 16
Hannah Bond,	"	121 11
Francena Bemis,	"	32 02
Mary Bemis,	"	35 89
A. A. Bennett,	"	69 92
S. M. Bond,	"	48 99
Lyman Bartlett,	"	75 00
Nellie Castle,	"	135 06
Carrie Chadwick,	"	130 00
Leora Chadwick,	"	134 78
Vesta Chadwick,	"	55 44
William Chadwick,	"	191 60
C. K. Cunningham,	"	21 58
W. H. Cummings,	"	15 77
Julia Cummings,	"	5 16
Susie D. Eastman,	"	71 50
H. G. Y. Freeman,	"	98 24
John Freeman,	"	45 85

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Mary Frost,	Attendant,	\$141 28
Rebecca Flagg,	"	27 72
N. R. Frye,	"	75 86
Timothy H. Field,	"	144 19
H. M. Gibbs,	"	72 09
Louisa T. Gibbs,	"	38 14
Frederick Gale,	"	12 50
N. J. Gilmore,	"	113 03
B. F. Gorham,	"	71 02
Erving H. Howard,	"	29 15
George W. Hibbard,	"	144 19
Frederick Kingsley,	"	52 59
William E. Keep,	"	148 02
Augusta Kendall,	"	65 00
Frank E. Keep,	"	178 32
C. A. Lindsay,	"	97 51
Julia E. Libby,	"	130 71
Frank Laing,	"	206 64
Charles V. Merrick,	"	87 50
George R. Miller,	"	71 68
M. W. Oxley,	"	97 41
S. O. Prouty,	"	141 01
C. P. Nash,	"	185 79
Oliver Rood,	"	182 47
Carrie B. Smith,	"	138 60
J. F. Sampson,	"	213 38
Wm. H. Skinner,	"	203 56
Frank Smith,	"	25 00
Abner F. Titcomb,	"	296 68
Thomas Trelholm,	"	100 00
Esther Taylor,	"	58 50
George W. Taft,	"	6 64
Hattie L. West,	"	142 81
T. E. Wood,	"	300 00
A. Wetherbee,	"	101 86
Louisa Waldron,	"	20 74
A. G. Wilder,	"	} 132 47
Mrs. Wilder,	"	
Flora West,	"	13 00
Albert Bartlett,	Coachman,	300 00
Alvan Bacon,	Cook,	} 144 18
Mrs. Bacon,	"	
G. W. Prouty,	"	} 417 34
Mrs. Prouty,	"	
E. J. Brigham,	Chambermaid,	145 20
Anna A. McWain,	"	36 32
M. E. Mellen,	Assorter,	156 00
R. A. Sanderson,	Seamstress,	152 99
Elvira Bacon,	"	181 00
Sarah Bacon,	Laundry Work,	40 35
Matthew Kidder,	"	} 54 98
Mrs. Kidder,	"	
L. L. Stark,	"	} 178 89
Mrs. Stark,	"	
Samuel Butts,	Kitchen Laborer,	75 00
William L. Locke,	"	211 62
Christina Waite,	Kitchen Girl,	3 44
James Walsh,	Laborer,	30 00
Walter Fish,	Night Watch,	} 197 55
Mrs. Fish,	"	
Eunice L. Fisher,	Watch, Female Department,	24 71

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Clara Leathers,	Table Girl,	\$140 40
Addie A. Soule,	Office Girl,	96 13
Total, (111 persons,)		\$20,567 71

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

George C. S. Choate,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
George C. S. Choate,	Treasurer,	300 00
Norton Folsom,	Assistant-Physician,	900 00
John Kittredge,	Clerk,	800 00
Edward H. Dalton,	Supervisor,	500 00
Annie M. Hersey,	"	175 00
Mary B. Poor,	"	83 33
Elizabeth Ireson,	Housekeeper,	300 00
Susan C. Waldron,	Seamstress,	200 00
Freeman B. Hardy,	Engineer,	600 00
Michael Carlan,	Baker,	420 00
George F. Cornwell,	Coachman,	300 00
Isaac S. Bailey,	Carpenter,	240 00
Charles Gillan,	Fireman,	173 33
Francis G. Lindsey,	Gardener,	218 00
"	Clergyman,	312 00
"	Night Watch, (Male Attendants,)	359 00
Crowell Whitehouse,	Farmer,	180 83
Fairfield Wellman,	"	212 50
Aretas Wellman,	"	96 66
Isaac B. Doe,	"	147 50
Nathaniel P. Parsons,	"	20 00
Alphonso M. Gove,	"	85 77
Enoch Cain,	"	96 66
Warren H. Nichols,	Attendant,	70 83
William Mercer,	"	143 03
Charles E. Sperman,	"	300 00
Alna M. Gove,	"	160 00
Charles E. Lyon,	"	100 83
George C. Chase,	"	300 00
Charles F. Gove,	"	160 00
Roswell Miller,	"	105 83
Edward E. Robinson,	"	110 00
Anson L. Moody,	"	110 83
Henry L. Bruncil,	"	45 83
Franklin H. Sanborn,	"	30 83
Charles F. Achour,	"	131 66
Joseph A. Young,	"	131 66
Alic S. Dow,	"	120 83
Isaac W. Manchester,	"	120 00
George A. Beldin,	"	102 50
Luther A. Sherman,	"	102 50
Charles C. Rounds,	"	19 16
Mary Mercer,	"	168 00
Lizzie Mercer,	"	168 00
Mary A. Eaton,	"	168 00
Sylvia P. Estes,	"	168 00
Eliza F. Allen,	"	168 00
Abbie B. Tibbetts,	"	112 00
Josephine Chaplain,	"	66 00
Martha Melvin,	"	53 66

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Clara E. Mitchell,	Attendant,	\$103 60
Dora E. Bean,	"	20 07
Abbie E. Bagley,	"	83 53
Hannah J. Bagley,	"	99 87
Isabella Murdock,	"	108 73
Etta M. Elwell,	"	56 47
Celesta Bradstreet,	"	37 33
Annie M. Hersey,	Assistant-Seamstress,	14 00
Delvina Bradan,	"	52 73
Catharine Fuller,	Cook,	129 50
Mary Sullivan,	"	130 73
Fanny Lennan,	"	59 65
Elizabeth Thompson,	"	18 23
Grace Doherty,	"	101 08
Mary Owens,	"	59 99
Annie Fortune,	Laundress,	94 73
Bridget Fitzgerald,	"	63 45
Mary Nixon,	Assistant-Laundress,	130 73
Joanna Flynn,	"	8 93
Maria Lennan,	"	114 30
Bridget Fitzgerald,	House Attendant,	76 08
Kate Robinson,	"	30 00
Ellen Burke,	"	11 07
Catharine Ryan,	"	41 75
Mary Fitzgerald,	"	57 15
Total, (72 persons,)		\$13,652 25

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Pliny Earle,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
C. K. Bartlett,	Assistant-Physician,	900 00
S. M. Smith,	Treasurer,	300 00
W. B. Welton,	Clerk,	550 00
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	780 00
Asa Wright,	Farmer,	500 00
Ann H. Southwick,	Assistant-Clerk,	28 67
Mary A. Williams,	Attendant and Assistant-Clerk,	162 00
J. E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	420 00
Jane L. Rice,	"	219 46
Sarah A. Orcut,	Assistant-Supervisor,	139 90
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	420 00
F. J. Rice,	Steward,	432 00
D. S. Loomis,	Carpenter,	600 00
Sarah R. Phelps,	Seamstress,	150 50
Mary A. Kellogg,	Laundress,	173 00
E. S. Welton,	Assistant-Laundress,	166 56
Jerusha Howe,	Cook,	156 00
Lydia A. Osgood,	House Attendant,	163 78
William C. Hall,	Assistant-Engineer,	326 00
Jennie B. Morse,	Care of Rotunda,	149 00
Alfred Parento,	Painter,	274 84
Isaac C. Smith,	Assistant-Carpenter,	319 24
D. H. Wheeler,	"	80 50
Stephen Valcour,	Attendant,	285 92
Agnes S. Wilson,	"	149 00
Carrie S. Haskins,	"	140 20

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Susan Greene,	Attendant,	\$144 39
Lucy A. Gilbert,	"	102 00
Nelson W. Haskell,	"	240 00
Perry Davis,	"	113 33
Nathan W. Haskell,	"	173 65
Charles Beaudry,	"	159 16
Gilbert Parento,	"	154 63
Rufus Crittenden,	"	83 61
Henry Annabell,	"	20 64
Henry Cooley,	"	189 10
Lucretia McDonald,	"	10 80
Charity S. Crowley,	"	30 00
Mary J. Wheeler,	"	80 75
Rufus Ashley,	"	53 33
Lucy C. Wyman,	"	20 12
Pierre Gagnon,	"	105 00
Leroy Upton,	"	49 16
Lucy A. Reed,	"	91 67
Ann E. Allen,	"	80 75
Ellen Pittsinger,	"	50 82
Fidelia Thrasher,	"	87 03
Jerusha T. Williams,	"	18 78
Maria L. Cook,	"	22 80
Jane M. Smith,	"	20 99
Catherine M. Beach,	"	30 41
Maria Graves,	"	87 90
Laura A. Rudd,	"	56 00
William H. Cummings,	"	66 32
Emily J. Wait,	"	72 30
Isabella Johnston,	"	63 12
Mary A. Ladd,	"	23 60
A. C. Wheeler,	"	94 67
Samuel W. Wiley,	"	54 40
Forace I. Barnes,	"	38 04
Wilson Freeman,	"	46 66
Triessie Gleason,	"	6 80
Merritt B. Storrs,	"	43 04
J. P. Ingraham,	"	36 00
Ella A. Eddy,	"	32 80
Minnie Champney,	"	32 00
Albert Bisbee,	"	49 24
C. H. Eustis,	"	48 58
Ellen E. Colby,	"	27 20
Mary Eagan,	"	6 60
Lura E. Brown,	"	29 20
O. H. Ainsworth,	"	40 00
E. M. Bolton,	"	42 07
Thomas Belden,	"	29 03
A. M. Pierce,	"	25 80
Mary A. Clay,	"	16 29
Albert P. Hinley,	"	5 44
Peter Rice,	Pumper,	120 00
J. Stiles,	Watchman,	240 00
Olive Parento,	Assistant-Seamstress,	84 00
P. W. Sanderson,	Farm Hand,	162 00
S. C. Stebbins,	Assistant-Engineer & Farm Hand,	274 00
Benjamin Rockwell,	Farm Hand,	180 00
John Mercier,	"	300 00
Alex. Beaudry,	"	86 30
William Brewster,	"	2 50
Clinton Wetherbee,	Attendant and Farm Hand,	260 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Eliza S. Wheeler,	Kitchen Hand,	\$22 06
Mary J. McDonald,	" "	144 00
George Pendleton,	" "	15 00
William Clark,	" "	157 60
Mary E. Davenport,	" "	13 20
Clara C. Keet,	" "	32 69
Sophie A. Edwards,	" "	1 20
Ellen E. Moran,	" "	21 20
Total, (96 persons,)	\$15,118 33

IV.—RAINSFORD HOSPITAL.

Charles H. Warren,	Inspector,	\$150 00
J. M. Churchill,	"	150 00
Jonathan D. Wheeler,	"	150 00
Marcus M. Nye,	Custodian,	1,000 00
Total, (4 persons,)	\$1,450 00

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

Francis H. Nourse,	Inspector,	\$160 00
Benjamin C. Perkins,	"	160 00
George P. Elliot,	"	160 00
Thomas J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	1,800 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Matron,	704 00
Horace P. Wakefield,	Physician,	600 00
Mrs. Wakefield,	Nurse,	874 66
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	260 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	720 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Seamstress,	533 32
Elijah F. Breck,	Assistant-Clerk,	307 57
John Crocker,	Engineer,	290 70
James Poor,	Farmer,	510 41
Abel G. Whidden,	Supervisor in Insane Asylum,	208 00
Mrs. Whidden,	" " "	208 00
Amos K. Stevens,	" " "	110 86
Mrs. Stevens,	" " "	121 33
Charles O. Newell,	Watchman,	79 63
Mrs. Newell,	Laundress,	66 67
Nancy M. Foster,	Assistant-Matron,	67 81
Martha B. Marsh,	"	44 98
Sarah E. Baker,	Laundress,	10 86
Carrie S. Trull,	Teacher,	360 00
Hannah M. Mansur,	"	360 00
Emma H. Kellogg,	Hospital Cook,	345 00
Hopey B. Dunbar,	Nurse,	340 00
Addie A. Emerson,	Assistant-Matron,	140 00
Huldah Boyns,	Hospital Cook,	
G. G. Spofford,	Teamster,	
A. S. Barnard,	Cook,	
C. B. Sanborn,	Watchman,	
Charles Clarke,	Assistant-Farmer,	
J. H. Batchelder,	" "	

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Tewksbury Almshouse—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
E. G. Batchelder,	Assistant-Farmer,	\$115 50
J. C. Poor,	Herdsmen,	360 00
J. H. Savell,	Watchman, &c.,	238 89
Louis Pleau,	Baker,	270 96
D. W. Osgood,	Nurse,	125 00
W. B. Sargent,	"	14 52
H. J. Moulton,	Assistant-Clerk,	90 00
Total, (40 persons),		\$10,758 15

VI.—THE MONSON ESTABLISHMENT.

Gordon M. Fisk,	Inspector,	\$160 00
Eleazer Porter,	"	160 00
Thomas Rice,	"	160 00
John M. Brewster, Jr.,	Superintendent, (to January 8,)	383 22
Horace P. Wakefield,	Supt. and Physician, (from April 1,)	900 00
Joseph H. Brewster,	Assistant-Supt. and Clerk,	1,071 16
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician, (to April 1,)	400 00
C. F. Foster,	Chaplain and Teacher,	800 00
Mrs. C. S. Brewster,	Matron, (to January 7,)	79 92
Mary B. Wakefield,	" (one month,)	25 00
Mrs. J. H. Brewster,	" and Teacher,	211 75
Mary W. Richmond,	Assistant-Matron,	100 00
Susan C. Yarrington,	"	132 67
Mrs. C. S. Foster,	Teacher,	172 21
Mrs. L. M. Montague,	"	171 20
Lizzy H. Drake,	"	198 00
Ellen E. Emerson,	"	74 22
Mary E. Bassett,	"	202 00
Ida E. Allen,	"	202 00
Fanny L. Rogers,	"	174 22
Henrietta N. Day,	"	194 00
Emily C. Parsons,	"	9 00
Jane E. Brakenridge,	"	8 57
Edwin N. Montague,	Care of Boys,	338 89
John N. Lacy,	Engineer,	710 00
John McDonald,	Baker,	345 33
George W. Cobb,	"	175 70
B. J. Rogers,	Gardener,	172 90
W. J. Clark,	Farmer,	265 88
H. H. Fisherdict,	"	264 00
Edwin Doane,	"	252 08
James Adams,	"	215 00
Charles Adams,	"	210 00
Edwin D. Taylor,	"	112 50
Orin S. Bradley,	"	133 33
Alvin Bliss,	"	89 00
Robert Gallivan,	Watchman,	219 24
Aaron A. Paine,	"	65 00
King S. Sedgwick,	"	45 83
Joseph W. Mason,	Assistant,	400 00
Michael Sisk,	"	131 25
A. O. Hitchcock,	"	128 33
Henrietta S. Nahmer,	"	97 71
Emma H. Kellogg,	"	89 60
Sarah Ballard,	"	71 43
Frank Johnson,	"	75 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Monson Establishment—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
George White,	Assistant,	\$60 00
Edwin Lawrence,	"	43 04
Mary J. Armstrong,	"	32 00
Mary Gullivan,	"	24 75
Amelia Gay,	"	24 00
Harmony Fletcher,	"	20 27
Maria E. Sedgwick,	"	19 72
Sarah Nichols,	"	16 00
Charlotte A. St. John,	Nurse,	176 00
Flora Hill,	"	16 00
Rosella W. Ladd,	Seamstress,	91 08
Eucia G. N. Blodgett,	"	89 00
Mrs. H. W. Clark,	Laundress,	69 50
Total, (59 persons,)		\$11,228 92

VII.—THE BRIDGEWATER ESTABLISHMENT.

James Ford,	Inspector,	\$160 00
J. B. Thaxter,	"	160 00
J. H. Mitchell,	"	160 00
L. L. Goodspeed,	Superintendent,	} 1,800 00
Mrs. Goodspeed,	Matron,	
W. C. Howland,	Assistant-Superintendent,	500 00
P. L. Cushing,	Chaplain, (10½ months,)	175 00
E. Gay,	" (1½ ")	25 00
Edward Sanger,	Physician,	400 00
J. E. Harlow,	Consulting Physician,	100 00
J. H. Hall,	Assistant-Farmer,	500 00
Isaac Cottle,	" "	258 33
Edwin Doane,	" "	194 42
William H. Jones,	" "	200 00
Edwin Wells,	" "	33 33
H. D. Trask,	" "	250 00
A. A. Dunbar,	Watchman,	166 67
J. W. Coria,	"	233 33
A. B. Fuller,	Assistant-Nurse,	180 00
N. Thompson,	Assistant-Engineer,	311 33
Daniel Craven,	"	174 00
Margaret Youdell,	Assistant-Matron,	225 00
Amelia Gill,	" "	330 00
Ann Youdell,	" "	208 00
Julia Decker,	" "	184 00
Total, (25 persons,)		\$6,928 41

VIII.—THE WESTBOROUGH REFORM SCHOOL.

O. K. Hutchinson,	Superintendent,	\$700 00
Mrs. Abbie Hutchinson,	Matron,	150 00
J. H. Bradford,	Chaplain and Ass't-Superintendent,	895 57
George C. Davis,	Treasurer,	200 00
H. H. Rising,	Physician,	125 00
M. B. Bradford,	Clerk,	96 66

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉES.

Westborough Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
William G. Fairbanks,	Teacher,	\$776 36
Mrs. M. E. Fairbanks,	"	517 59
R. F. Bishop,	"	93 74
Hattie A. Brown,	"	107 23
Ellen M. Eames,	"	154 00
J. B. Johnson,	Engineer,	500 00
George Morse,	Overseer Chair-Shop,	400 00
Wilbur H. Rice,	Overseer Shoe-Shop,	168 14
Melinda Palmer,	Overseer Sewing-Room,	320 92
A. B. Woodward,	Baker,	286 85
Sylvester Newton,	Watchman,	544 23
Luther G. Shepard,	Man of all Work,	610 73
Mrs. A. L. Shepard,	Overseer in Laundry,	190 86
J. H. Sampson,	Carpenter,	141 28
Mrs. Rachel Sampson,	Assistant-Matron,	153 42
E. G. Newton,	Seamstress,	208 00
Sylvia Morse,	Teacher in Chair-Shop,	180 00
Annie Salisbury,	Nurse,	150 00
Acaah Hitchcock,	Cook,	766 24
Julia E. Grow,	Assistant-Cook,	166 50
David Smith,	Hall and Yardsman,	775 00
Charles A. Johnson,	Master of Garden House,	675 00
Mrs. E. Johnson,	Matron of Garden House,	317 00
Charles P. Knapp,	Assistant at Garden House,	334 23
N. Porter Brown,	Master of Peters' House,	91 67
Mrs. S. M. Brown,	Matron of Peters' House,	100 24
Henry E. Swan,	Master of Farm House,	127 75
Mrs. A. P. Swan,	Matron of Farm House,	262 50
Henry Reed,	Assistant at Farm House,	249 50
Lucy Newton,	Teacher,	
Abby Swan,	"	
Alice Johnson,	"	
Granville Stiles,	Farmer,	
Marcus N. Putnam,	Assistant-Farmer,	
Levi Winchester,	Farm Laborer,	
Total, (41 persons,)		\$11,517 19

IX.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Marcus Ames,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
L. A. Proctor,	Assistant-Superintendent,	800 00
A. E. Boynton,	Farmer,	400 00
Frederick Whitney,	"	350 00
J. L. S. Thompson,	Physician,	200 00
Jacob Fisher,	Steward,	100 00
F. B. Fay,	Treasurer,	200 00
Caroline J. Walton,	Matron,	300 00
Harriet F. Perry,	"	300 00
E. G. Longfellow,	"	300 00
Harriet P. Abbott,	"	267 31
L. M. Tolman,	Teacher,	256 37
Ellen J. Carleton,	"	253 40
E. D. Holden,	"	250 00
Sybelle Wallace,	"	250 00
V. M. Barton,	"	240 40
Lucy F. Dodge,	"	230 77

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

State Industrial School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
E. L. Underhill,	Housekeeper,	\$225 00
Abby M. Thomas,	"	225 00
Martha Boyd,	"	225 00
Anna S. Spaulding,	"	168 75
Hannah M. Bean,	Seamstress,	187 50
Elizabeth Fogg,	"	148 35
Isabella A. Spaulding,	"	75 00
C. A. Perkins,	"	56 25
Margaret Mundell,	"	55 01
Mary A. Wyatt,	"	35 60
Maggie Kent,	"	30 24
Thirteen others,	Substitutes and employés,	201 52
Total, (41 persons,)		\$7,631 47

X.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Richard Matthews,	Superintendent,	\$1,850 00
M. L. Eldridge,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,600 00
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	1,050 00
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	900 00
George F. Smith,	"	900 00
William Jenkins,	Second "	600 00
Henry Barnes,	" "	250 00
John Ewer,	" "	100 00
John Gray,	" "	183 55
C. Howard,	" "	50 00
John Pennington,	Third "	92 50
C. Howard,	" "	337 85
W. S. Perry,	" "	440 00
Ellis Seals,	Steward,	440 00
W. S. Tighlman,	"	440 00
William Grant,	Captain Berth Deck,	360 00
Reuben Harps,	" "	365 00
John Adams,	" Mess "	335 00
D. P. Caswell,	" " "	236 00
George Pierce,	" " "	119 00
Simon Shepard,	Cook,	440 00
O. S. Boston,	"	252 00
James Mitchell,	"	93 33
Thornton Smith,	"	70 00
Niles Lund,	Carpenter,	480 00
Andrew Greer,	"	480 00
William Frazer,	Coxswain,	295 42
L. Colson,	"	360 00
Charles Searson,	"	39 00
A. A. Eldredge,	Assistant-Teacher,	147 76
C. Marsh,	"	30 00
D. Wade,	"	20 00
I. R. Burrell,	"	5 00
G. H. Perry,	"	15 00
73 seamen at different times,	"	2,017 69
Total, (106 persons,)		\$15,394 10

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
S. G. Howe,	Director,	\$3,000 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron,	500 00
Bessie Wood,	Assistant-Matron,	300 00
F. J. Campbell,	Music Teacher,	1,600 00
J. Q. Wetherbee,	" "	600 00
M. C. Cobb,	Assistant Music Teacher,	178 00
A. W. Mulliken,	Teacher,	300 00
M. C. Greene,	"	300 00
Hattie Wood,	"	300 00
M. L. Cobb,	"	300 00
Mary F. Knapp,	Music Reader,	180 00
Nellie Ford,	Printer,	130 00
M. W. Sawyer,	Clerk,	382 65
D. L. Bradford,	Steward,	360 00
J. W. Smith,	Care of Boys,	250 00
Abby Hackett,	" "	78 00
Elizabeth Kelley,	" "	12 00
Sarah A. Hodgden,	" "	9 00
Isabel Tolls,	" "	6 00
A. W. Bowden,	Superintendent of Boys' Shop,	765 00
Jennie Dillingham,	Chambermaid,	96 00
Aurelia Holmes,	"	96 00
Ada A. Ford,	Care of Bells, etc.,	96 00
Dora Casson,	Cook,	136 00
Mrs. Kelley,	"	68 00
Direxia Hawkes,	Assistant-Cook,	48 00
Maria Hackett,	Seamstress,	54 00
Maria Brown,	Table Girl,	56 00
Mary Pike,	" "	12 00
Florence Dodge,	" "	8 00
Susan Flynn,	" "	2 00
Mary Murphy,	Domestic,	100 00
Catharine Fleming,	"	96 00
Sarah Nugent,	Kitchen Girl,	8 00
Patrick Connor,	Inside Work,	217 50
William Taylor,	" "	120 00
Roger Donahoe,	Fireman,	306 00
Horace Holden,	Assistant-Fireman,	54 64
George Hayes,	Watchman,	26 43
William Denny,	"	45 00
Total, (40 persons,)	\$11,186 22

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

Dr. S. G. Howe,	General Superintendent,	-
Dr. Edward Jarvis,	" " (1 month,)	\$30 00
Dr. G. H. M. Rowe,	Resident " (7½ mos.,)	231 25
M. McDonald,	Matron,	399 98
M. A. F. Dana,	Teacher,	237 47
Kate E. Spalter,	"	133 30
A. M. Parkhurst,	"	62 50
J. W. Lovejoy,	Attendant,	265 83
L. M. Lovejoy,	"	135 60
Jane Campbell,	"	87 00
Nellie Christopher,	"	87 60
Nettie Robinson,	"	52 60
Mary Sherman,	Attendant and Chambermaid,	80 06

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Idiot School—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Lizzie C. Hill,	Attendant and Chambermaid, . .	\$96 90
Annie T. Goodhue,	Table Girl,	79 31
Anna Clough,	" "	32 00
Clara Livingston,	Chambermaid,	21 94
Clara Morton,	" "	11 70
John Campbell,	General Work,	90 00
Charles Robinson,	" "	113 83
William Conlin,	Fireman,	72 40
Rose Kelley,	Cook,	182 13
Minnie Stuart,	" "	23 47
Mary Collins,	General Housework,	6 00
Mary Saunders,	" "	6 00
Louisa M. Patten,	Seamstress,	50 20
Jennie Alcorn,	" "	28 08
B. T. Baker,	Superintendent of Boys' Shop, . .	45 83
Four others,	Substitutes and employés, . .	74 77
Total, (32 persons,)		\$2,688 35

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.

Nehemiah Boynton,	Inspector,	\$99 98
James Pierce,	" "	100 02
Joseph Pinder,	" "	200 00
Everett Torrey,	" "	200 00
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,700 00
Benj. L. Mayhew,	Deputy Warden,	708 35
Oliver Whitcomb,	" "	991 65
W. M. Peirce,	Clerk,	1,500 00
Geo. J. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,200 00
A. B. Bancroft,	Physician,	700 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	1,000 00
Charles W. Gale,	" "	994 46
Almon Hale,	" "	1,000 00
Joseph B. Jepson,	" "	997 32
George A. Lounsberry,	" "	1,000 00
William Ramsell,	" "	997 31
Joshua B. Rea,	" "	947 40
Thomas Richardson,	" "	965 65
David Sargent,	" "	986 56
John E. Shaw,	" "	956 46
I. F. Simonds,	" "	975 62
Francis Beverstock,	Watchman,	870 81
Laban Beal,	" "	878 23
Thos. W. Lord,	" "	900 00
Henry Lowell,	" "	825 00
Isaac McCausland,	" "	900 00
George W. Norris,	" "	895 16
Samuel I. Pearl,	" "	885 50
Samuel Poor,	" "	900 00
J. W. Prentiss,	" "	892 74
Charles L. Ramsell,	" "	880 64
Wm. H. H. Reed,	" "	862 89
Moses F. Rogers,	" "	489 07
John H. Wyatt,	" "	716 00
John T. Ester,	" "	525 00
Joseph Fuller,	" "	847 40
John M. Peck,	" "	512 34

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

State Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Amos P. Wood,	Watchman,	\$80 58
Henry W. Hunting,	Assistant,	573 66
James White,	"	677 08
H. B. Colby,	"	368 00
A. F. Hopkins,	"	88 33
J. H. Randall,	"	217 99
Benj. O. Lowe,	"	306 90
A. B. Griggs,	"	382 97
J. H. Piper,	"	139 27
S. F. Vaughan,	"	26 35
Wm. H. H. Crane,	"	97 86
I. W. Ellis,	"	116 68
Total, (49 persons,)	\$35,075 23

XIV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$1,183 33
Guy C. Underwood,	"	400 00
Ezra Young,	Assistant-Superintendent,	291 66
Hosea P. Pierce,	"	394 11
John W. Dadman,	Chaplain,	800 00
Samuel H. Durgin,	Physician,	712 50
Bradish R. Clapp,	Clerk,	400 00
Charles C. Page,	Overseer and Engineer,	730 00
Daniel Hanson,	Overseer and Assistant-Engineer,	464 17
Joel L. Bacon,	Overseer,	198 90
Warren Parmenter,	"	420 00
Benjamin D. Chapman,	"	346 02
D. C. Wiggins,	"	156 62
Charles S. Teel,	"	405 20
Nathan Bold,	"	85 15
S. H. Goodwin,	"	79 23
A. G. Whidden,	"	40 27
A. S. Moore,	"	12 00
Jos. E. Andrews,	"	71 99
E. Zerdahalier,	"	70 84
E. B. Floyd,	"	79 39
Addie S. Kimball,	Teacher,	240 00
Charles H. Stanchfield,	"	296 43
Daniel Leahey,	Receiving Officer,	353 67
William Langley,	"	96 00
E. Zerdahalier,	"	28 30
Felix Cassidy,	Baker,	320 00
John F. Baker,	"	144 98
Aljew Haskell,	Ferryman,	284 38
Anthony Cline,	"	61 15
Thomas L. Vose,	Shoemaker,	240 00
John Dunn,	Carpenter,	465 00
Lonisa G. Pierce,	Matron,	8 30
Judith Varney,	"	86 13
Margaret Craven,	"	16 00
Sarah D. Miller,	"	322 19
Margaret Anderson,	"	300 00
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Helen Wallace,	"	240 00
Mary P. Wright,	"	143 81
Jennie M. Davis,	"	135 78

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Boston House of Industry—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Nellie Taylor,	Matron,	\$240 00
Hannah T. Brown,	"	128 00
Mary J. Teel,	"	101 30
Otavia Fogg,	"	61 98
Susan C. Simonds,	"	69 20
Rosa Carpenter,	"	96 16
Susan E. Bailey,	"	57 99
Mary J. Patch,	"	27 88
Geneve Kendrick,	"	52 60
Annie J. Buzzell,	"	43 75
Bridget Gavin,	"	47 50
Charles E. Bradley,	Nurse,	20 00
Jennie Tucker,	"	21 00
Elizabeth Williams,	"	89 72
Total, (54 persons,)	\$12,433 58

XV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$416 67
Stephen W. Clark,	Teacher,	551 78
William H. Varney,	"	300 00
John Smithwick,	"	195 34
E. Allen Hobbs,	"	43 39
Sarah A. Brackett,	"	47 67
William W. Wilkins,	"	92 05
Nellie Page,	"	253 76
John McCabe,	Overseer,	382 50
Harmon S. Towne,	"	232 02
William A. Langley,	"	152 58
DeWolf Mott,	"	36 49
Susan C. Simonds,	Matron,	125 98
Sarah E. Goodrich,	"	65 26
Judith Varney,	"	115 23
Jennie Newbert,	"	75 25
James Toner,	House Officer,	488 88
Andrew Norton,	Watchman,	270 83
Richard Damery,	"	196 00
E. Zerdahalier,	"	15 78
C. E. Bradlee,	"	37 89
George A. Patch,	"	46 68
Phineas Fresho,	"	15 61
Total, (23 persons,)	\$4,157 64

XVI.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	\$10 00
George A. King,	"	10 00
Eben Smith,	"	10 00
James Gifford,	" Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	"	10 00
Albert Eastabrook,	Keeper at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	50 00
Total,	\$475 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Lenox Prison, Berkshire County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Henry W. Taft,	Overseer of House of Correction, .	\$25 00
Geo. J. Tucker,	“ “ “	25 00
Phineas Cone,	Keeper of Prison,	1,350 00
Jacob Wade,	Overseer of Convicts, 4 mos. 24 ds.,	150 83
Henry Thompson,	“ “ 106 days,	145 23
Samuel A. Smith,	“ “ 5 mos. 13 ds.,	181 02
Geo. M. Smith,	Chaplain,	50 00
Paul R. Brown,	Physician,	62 50
J. A. Penniman,	“	15 00
S. M. Shepardson,	Temporary Watchman, 10 days, .	10 00
Total,		\$2,023 57

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction, .	\$100 00
John B. Baylies,	“ “ “	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	720 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe Shop,	1,096 50
Warren W. Sampson,	“ “ “	1,095 00
Henry Humble,	“ “ “	1,089 00
Francis C. Ring,	Instructor in Basket Shop,	934 50
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer in Basket Shop,	1,093 50
Daniel P. Lewis,	“ Yard, Prison, etc.,	1,095 00
Nathaniel Cory,	Officer and Engineer, Boiler Room,	1,098 00
Caroline Morse,	Matron, Female Department,	366 09
Deborah Gammons,	“ “ “	14 00
Allen Raymond,	Night Watchman,	215 25
Charles A. Crocker,	“ “ “	442 25
Frederick A. Davis,	“ “ “	136 00
Asa Allen,	Cook,	250 00
B. S. Batchelor,	Chaplain,	156 00
Charles L. Swasey,	Physician,	150 00
Total,		\$11,551 01

Taunton Jail, Bristol County,

Isaac G. Carrier,	Keeper,	1,800 00
Mary Oaks,	Labor in the House,	52 00
N. Paige,	Physician,	15 00
Total,		\$867 00

Total for Bristol County \$12,418 01

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

Nathan Mayhew,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Samuel S. Daggette,	“	10 00
Samuel S. Daggette,	Keeper,	268 75
Samuel Keniston,	Sheriff, (care of Jail,)	25 00
Total,		\$313 75

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Aaron Sawyer,	Overseer,	\$100 00
S. P. Cummings,	"	100 00
Henry Hobbs,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master of House of Correction,	1,000 00
John Pinder,	Watchman,	550 00
D. F. Pinder,	"	550 00
T. B. Ball,	Engineer and Steward,	5400 00
Dorothy Squires,	Matron,	5200 00
Daniel Fitz,	Chaplain,	200 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	100 00
Total,	\$3,300 00

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

Eben B. Currier,	Overseer,	\$100 00
John B. Jenkins,	"	100 00
John Keely,	"	100 00
H. G. Herrick,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
A. P. Bailey,	Turnkey,	550 00
J. P. Bradstreet,	"	550 00
George B. Poor,	Engineer and Steward,	5700 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	200 00
George P. Wilson,	Chaplain,	200 00
George W. Sargent,	Physician,	150 00
Total,	\$3,650 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

John Akerman,	Keeper,	\$600 00
John F. Akerman,	Turnkey,	36 00
Mark W. Foye,	Temporary Watchman,	36 00
Jonathan G. Johnson,	Physician,	13 33
Total,	\$685 33

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	\$1,500 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey, Cook and Steward,	500 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	75 00
Total,	\$2,075 00

Total for Essex County, \$9,710 33

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Lewis Merriam,	Overseer,	\$25 00
Rufus Howland,	"	25 00
Samuel H. Reed,	Jailer and Master,	600 00
A. C. Walker,	Physician,	46 45
Total,	\$696 45

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

C. R. Ladd,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Gideon Wells,	"	100 00
E. V. B. Holcomb,	"	100 00
Frederick Bush,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
F. D. Bush,	Turnkey,	800 00
Nancy Ely,	Matron,	350 00
William D. Sands,	Chaplain,	300 00
H. G. Stickney,	Physician,	100 00
Total,	\$2,850 00

Northampton Prison, Hampshire County.

Daniel Kingsley,	Overseer,	\$15 00
William P. Strickland, . . .	"	15 00
Luke Lyman,	"	15 00
Henry A. Longley,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Eliza S. Longley,	Matron,	200 00
James Dunlap,	Physician,	87 50
Total,	\$1,282 50

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Jailer and Master,	2,000 00
Sylvester Harrington, . . .	Clerk,	1,050 00
Rufus R. Wade,	Turnkey at Jail,	900 00
Baruch C. Floyd,	Officer in Lower Work-Shop, .	1,050 00
Amos Jones,	Officer in the Yard,	420 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in Cooking Department, .	360 00
Winthrop S. Coleman, . . .	Officer in Upper Work-Shop, .	300 00
Miss F. S. Baldwin,	Matron in Female Work-Shop, .	234 00
Miss Sarah A. Durgin, . . .	Matron in Prison,	234 00
Rev. William R. Stone, . . .	Chaplain,	400 00
John B. Taylor,	Physician,	250 00
Total,	\$7,498 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Charles Kimball,	Keeper,	\$800 00
Edward H. and Lovey C. Farr,	Turnkey and Matron,	500 00
Thomas Haworth,	Chaplain,	104 00
James G. Bradt,	Physician,	60 00
Total,	\$1,464 00
Total for Middlesex County,		\$8,962 00

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

Alexander Whippey,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Rowland Folger,	"	10 00
Rowland Folger,	Keeper,	50 00
Total,	\$70 00

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

C. C. Churchill,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Henry O. Hildreth,	"	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Henry White,	Under Keeper,	875 00
Edmund Thomas,	Under Keeper and Clerk,	500 00
Reed Blanchard,	Watchman,	400 00
Sandford White,	Overseer of Shop,	600 00
Olive P. Huntington,	Matron,	312 00
Charles Slafter,	Chaplain,	250 00
J. W. Chase,	Physician,	160 00
Total,	\$4,297 00

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

C. H. Paine,	Inspector,	-
William P. Carthell,	"	-
H. Staples,	"	-
William H. Whitman,	Overseer,	\$50 00
D. E. Damon,	"	50 00
D. J. Robbins,	"	50 00
James Bates,	Jailer and Master,	750 00
A. K. Harmon,	Assistant,	730 00
S. P. Haynes,	Overseer of Work,	600 00
Edward Barker,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total,	\$2,305 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
John M. Clark,	Jailer,	\$1,000 00
George Booth,	Turnkey,	1,095 00
Daniel F. Bradley,	Officer and Watchman,	1,003 75
John F. Bailey,	"	900 00
William P. Drury,	"	900 00
George E. Hibbard,	Steward and Watchman,	900 00
Zaccheus Holmes, Jr.,	Clerk and Watchman,	900 00
Charles E. Savage,	Officer and Watchman,	821 25
James F. Goodwin,	Extra Watchman,	870 00
A. L. Chamberlain,	Matron,	250 00
Frank Clark,	Engineer,	440 00
Albert G. Dawes,	Extra Watchman,	14 00
John O'Brien,	"	20 00
Total,		\$8,614 00

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

Charles Robbins,	Master,	\$1,562 50
Guy C. Underwood,	Deputy-Master,	933 33
Charles H. Davis,	Acting Deputy-Master,	352 51
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,306 00
E. M. Stanford,	Clerk,	600 00
C. A. Hildreth,	Receiving Officer,	500 00
Farlin Crawford,	Shop Officer,	500 00
Daniel Austin,	"	500 00
M. V. B. Berry,	"	475 00
Joseph W. Owen,	"	444 99
Charles H. Davis,	"	423 18
George T. Yeaton,	"	193 22
Daniel F. Staples,	"	176 85
George Murdough,	"	53 14
S. W. Siphers,	"	30 69
James T. Hayden,	Machinist,	612 50
Calvin R. Weaver,	"	24 93
S. N. Chamberlain,	Yard Watchman,	115 68
Benjamin Proctor,	"	70 55
Charles D. Ball,	"	50 00
Charles Holt,	"	33 22
Frederick Barker,	"	30 75
George T. Yeaton,	"	26 30
S. W. Siphers,	"	21 37
Daniel M. Terry,	"	18 90
Charles H. Woods,	"	17 02
Frederick Barker,	Prison Watchman,	103 80
Charles Holt,	"	62 73
C. S. Berry,	"	60 21
Nathan Hopkins,	"	45 21
M. M. Evans,	"	25 00
George W. Taylor,	"	23 87
Charles D. Ball,	"	21 09
E. T. Gilbert,	Gateman,	76 44
William H. Swift,	"	68 08
E. D. Layton,	"	36 51
James H. Adams,	"	35 68
Van. R. Beedle,	"	33 69
John McKenna,	Baker,	250 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

South Boston House of Correction—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Patrick Deasey,	Gardener,	\$364 73
W. D. Frazer,	"	21 00
William A. Witham,	Messenger,	168 32
Martha M. Robbins,	Female Supervisor,	350 00
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	400 00
Louisa G. Pierce,	"	262 33
Anna Rumble,	"	192 12
Helen E. Magoun,	"	155 82
Mary A. Dodge,	"	99 77
Nancy Wormwell,	"	98 84
Mary A. Graham,	"	74 83
E. J. Josselyn,	"	46 17
S. L. Knight,	"	41 66
C. L. Winn,	"	12 50
Olive N. Field,	"	12 33
Lucia Clement,	"	12 33
A. G. Linfield,	"	11 64
Emma H. Kellogg,	"	10 96
Elizabeth Ulmer,	"	9 86
Rosa Carr,	"	6 16
J. H. K. Downes,	Organist,	200 00
	Four Vocalists,	379 50
Total,		\$12,840 01
Total for Suffolk County,		\$21,454 01

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

William Baker,	Overseer of Prison,	\$100 00
Alvah Crocker,	"	100 00
A. P. Kimball,	Jailer and Master,	1,100 00
William Kimball,	Turnkey,	544 00
H. S. Stevenson,	Overseer of Shop,	700 00
A. W. Joslin,	Watchman, (6 months,)	350 00
H. A. Thompson,	"	220 00
Lovina Alger,	Matron, (3 months,)	65 00
H. A. Thompson,	Overseer in Kitchen, (3 months,)	110 00
A. W. Joslin,	" (6 months,)	350 00
Lucy L. Lamb,	Chambermaid,	130 00
Catharine Buckley,	Cook,	78 00
Augusta DePutryn,	"	78 00
Charles Holmes,	Hostler,	45 00
Henry Billings,	" (3 months,)	45 00
George G. Pratt,	" (6 months,)	90 00
H. B. Leland,	Overseer of Farm, (26 days,)	26 00
F. E. Beals,	Chaplain,	95 25
Alfred Hitchcock,	Physician,	58 50
Total,		\$4,284 75

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Joseph D. Daniels,	"	100 00
Samuel A. Porter,	"	100 00
Rufus Carter,	Jailer and Master,	1,100 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Sumner Harrington,	Turnkey, (3 months,)	\$186 00
M. T. Russell,	" (9 months,)	408 00
Mrs. Harrington,	Matron,	208 00
Mrs. Russell,	"	
Mrs. Carter,	Assistant-Matron,	208 00
Miss Flagg,	"	
Charles F. Foster,	Watchman,	475 00
Cyrus Parks,	Overseer of Shop,	1,000 00
R. R. Shippen,	Chaplain,	250 00
Rufus Woodward,	Physician,	200 00
Total,		\$4,285 00
Total for Worcester County,		\$8,569 75
Total for the County Prisons, (230 persons,)		\$75,426 87

XVII.—THE PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Washingtonian Home.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
W. R. Lawrence,	Superintendent,	\$840 00
John F. Coles,	Assistant-Superintendent,	400 00
	Domestics,	1,274 06
Total, (8 persons,)		\$2,514 06

The Discharged Soldiers' Home.

Allen Rice,	Superintendent,	\$1,500 00
Mrs. Allen Rice,	Matron,	
Miss Sarah Rice,	Assistant-Matron,	300 00
Solomon Peck,	Chaplain,	600 00
L. C. Pope,	Nurse,	208 00
Mary Patterson,	"	208 00
George Portch,	"	180 00
Ann Scanlan,	Cook,	208 00
Eliza Fareel,	Laundress,	182 00
Mary Hurley,	"	156 00
Daniel McCarty,	Chamberman,	120 00
Stephen D. Devine,	Cook,	144 00
George Graney,	Watchman,	182 00
Eliza Neil,	House Cleaner,	104 00
Jane Fareel,	Table Girl,	104 00
Matthew Egan,	Fireman, (6 months,)	72 00
Total, (16 persons,)		\$4,168 00

SUPPLEMENT TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Temporary Asylum, Dedham.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Miss A. S. Goulding,	Matron,	\$300 00
William C. Chapin,	Farmer,	} 600 00
Mrs. Chapin,	Housekeeper,	
Mrs. H. E. Magoun,	Laundry Matron,	225 00
Miss N. P. Joy,	Serving Matron,	225 00
Miss S. P. Burnham,	Agent,	} 298 04
	Labor,	
Total, (6 persons,)	\$1,648 04

Springfield Home for the Friendless.

Miss Lewis,	Matron,	} \$472 48
Mrs. M. Hunt,	Assistant-Matron,	
Total, (2 persons,)	\$472 48

Agency for Discharged Convicts.

Daniel Russell,	Agent,	\$800 00
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New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Lucy E. Sewall,	Resident Physician,	Office rent.
C. Annette Buckle,	Assistant-Physician,	\$300 00
Mrs. Sarah A. Temple,	Matron,	h 260 00
Miss L. Augustine,	"	h 260 00
- - - - -	Four Nurses,	h 728 00
- - - - -	Domestics,	h 728 00
Total,	\$2,276 00

The Clarke Institution.

Harriet B. Rogers,	Teacher,	b \$600 00
Mary S. Byam,	"	b 500 00
Harriet L. Fiske,	"	b 400 00
Susan M. Jordan,	"	b 400 00
Julia M. Spaulding,	Assistant-Matron,	b 160 00
Maria A. Perham,	"	b 160 00
Total, (6 persons,)	\$2,220 00

The preceding list will be seen to be nearly complete, as it includes all those Institutions which have received aid from the State the past year, except the Hartford Asylum and the Eye and Ear Infirmary. The totals of Salaries, as here given, are in most cases smaller than the amounts stated in the financial tables of the Institutions, which have been already presented, because the latter include the cost of transient labor.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL AGENT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.
—
1867-8.



GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Your General Agent has the honor to submit his Fifth Annual Report, being the eleventh which he has presented, as the executive officer of the Charitable System of the State.

In his Report for 1867, your Agent took occasion to state that he had “long sought a final release from his official duties,” being “conscious of his own inability, without succumbing in mind or body, to carry out the laws in spirit or in letter for a lengthened period,” and intimated that possibly he might “not be called upon to prepare another Annual Report.” By an understanding with His Excellency, it was agreed two years ago that his resignation should be accepted at some date within the year 1868, and it was arranged with the Secretary, who insisted on retiring, that the two resignations should take effect together; but his fast failing health, and utter incompetence to continue his labors, induced your Agent to prepare his letter of resignation on the 4th of July last, and to place most of the business in the hands of his Deputies. The resignation was accepted by His Excellency, to take effect on October 1,—the immense amount of outstanding work in detail not permitting the instant and complete severance of the connection, without injury to the towns and the State, and gross injustice to his successor, who was appointed and confirmed on the 24th of July, 1868.

It is a great consolation to the undersigned that he has been able, by the kind consideration of His Excellency, to leave those duties, which have been his constant care by day and by night for nearly eleven years, in the hands of an honorable

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

gentleman, and a most worthy and competent officer. Stephen C. Wrightington, of Fall River, your next General Agent, has been for nine years his principal assistant, and in all that time, no matter how trying the circumstances, has never once failed in the thorough and discreet performance of his duties. His integrity, his experience, his excellent judgment and his unquestionable ability, will commend him to the Board as an officer to be trusted and a colleague to be welcomed. Your Agent most earnestly pleads that the Board will not suffer him to be prematurely worn out by the exhausting labors of his position, for want of competent and well paid assistants, and that they will freely give him that moral support and official protection which every incumbent of that office needs who dares to do his duty without fear or favor in dealing with the unscrupulous and the vicious.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

The General Agent is compelled to be constantly looking at the "under side of society," and thus involuntarily acquires knowledge which renders its possessor an object of suspicion and distrust, and not seldom subjects him to deadly enmities. He must not only succor and protect the unfortunate, but thwart evil-doers and their sympathizers, and stir up cesspools of vice and corruption which well-nigh stifle him with their retaliating odors. As a consequence, he is threatened by the high and bullied by the low. Assault is easy; defence most difficult, for negatives cannot readily be proved; and if assailants can only contrive to throw a taint over an officer's morals, and scare the community by hanging out the "red flag," even the triple armor of a righteous cause can scarcely avail to save him from social ostracism, if not official ruin. His influence is impaired where it is most needed. His advice is unheeded when he is the most suitable person in the State to give it. He is denounced in the Legislature by parties thus prejudiced who are unfamiliar with his duties, or capable of seeing but one side of a question; and serious injury is likely to accrue to the whole people from crude and most needless or inappropriate legislation, for the working of which he is yet to be held

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

responsible! To the truth of these statements, which might be made far more forcible and pointed, your Agent feels this day of his retirement a suitable occasion to bear for the first time his official testimony. Misconstruction is hardly possible. What might before have been stigmatized as unmanly complaint, is now the last word of your associate from the creation of the Board, and the senior appointee at the head of any Department of the State government. He has struggled through nearly eleven years of toil and persecution. To-night he will "pay the last obole;" to-morrow he will be a private citizen; and he makes these statements now because he desires that your Board and the public should more fully comprehend the disagreeable nature of the duties of your General Agent, and the risks and liabilities that attend fidelity of performance, to the end that the excellent gentleman who succeeds him may enjoy the sympathy and protection of both to the close of his official term.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

The business of the General Agency has increased several fold since the establishment of the Board of Charities. This is due in part to the revival of immigration, which has trebled since 1863, and in part to natural causes; but mainly to favorable action, upon the recommendations of your Board, by the Legislature, which has piled act upon act and order upon order, till the Department has seemed likely to give way under the pressure. The two laws of civil and military settlement, the State Workhouse Act, the Primary School Act, the statute giving re-imbursement to cities and towns for relieving sick State paupers, and others of minor importance following in quick succession, and the close system of classification adopted by the Board under these several statutes, have really demanded the establishment of new sub-departments, and the employment of a much larger force of permanent officers; but, in view of his approaching withdrawal, your Agent has deemed it more just to his successor, as well as more economical, while the recent legislation was in its experimental stage, to employ temporary aid, at a low cost, in carrying out its provisions;

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

rather than to create new permanent offices, and fill them with incumbents who might be distasteful to the incoming Agent. This course has added greatly to the personal labors of your Agent, but has saved the State a great deal of money, while the experience gained meanwhile indicates more clearly than at first, precisely what is needed to carry out these laws most effectively. The name and compensation of every temporary officer, from what appropriation paid, and for what reason employed, will be given in full detail in the record of the several sub-departments.

The original force of the Alien Commission, and the Superintendency of Alien Passengers, (which offices, other duties being added, were consolidated into the General Agency of the Board,) consisted of fourteen permanent officers and one temporary assistant in the work of transportation. After their consolidation, the department was organized anew, with reference to the amount of business then existing, by appointing four deputies, four clerks and two boatmen—eleven officers in all, including the General Agent, with a margin for the temporary assistant in transportation previously mentioned. To this permanent force no addition was made till 1867, when the Board voted to appoint a third boatman and a fifth clerk; the former because the yacht “W. S. Thatcher” was transferred to their custody; the latter to aid in auditing the complicated accounts of the cities and towns, which duty had been specially assigned to this Department by the Legislature of 1865. In January, 1868, the boatman was dismissed, and his place supplied by an executive officer, or confidential clerk, for the General Agent's office, whose services were likewise dispensed with on June 30th of that year. These are the only changes in the permanent organization since the creation of the Board, and, as it stands to-day, the fifth clerk is the only addition to the ten regular subordinate officers.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers at present in the permanent service of the Department, with their respective salaries, for the year ending September 30, 1868:—

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

1. General Agent,	\$3,000 00
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Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.

2. First Deputy,	\$1,500 00
3. First Clerk,	800 00
4. Fourth Deputy,	1,000 00
5. Fourth Clerk,	800 00
6. First Boatman,	800 00
7. Second Boatman,	600 00

Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.

8. Second Deputy,	1,300 00
9. Second Clerk,	800 00

Sub-Department of Transportation.

10. Third Deputy,	1,000 00
11. Third Clerk,	500 00

Sub-Department of Municipal Bills & Accounts.

12. Fifth Clerk,	600 00
		<u>9,700 00</u>

Total,	\$12,700 00
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Thus it appears that the number of officers regularly employed by the General Agent is 11, at a gross compensation of \$9,700, and an average salary for the present year of \$881.82.

Your Agent feels bound to invite the attention of the Board once more to the inadequate remuneration of his assistants. The contrast between the Bureau of the Charities and the other Departments, in this particular, is indeed striking, especially in view of the exhausting nature and actual risks of the work and the hours of labor required. By reference to the Report of the Honorable the Auditor of Accounts for 1867, it will be seen that nearly all the junior clerks in the several Departments at the State House receive \$1,300 each per annum for thirty-four hours work per week; that the watchmen receive \$1,200 a year and the messengers \$1,000; while the eleven employés of this office, most of whom have

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

been in the public service from eight to sixteen years, receive on the average less than \$900 for a service of more than fifty hours per week ; that is to say, for 50 per cent. more work they receive 50 per cent. less pay than the clerks of the other Departments. In fact, of the whole eleven, only two receive over \$1,000. In the judgment of the undersigned, it is high time that this gross inequality should be remedied. It is true that when the Board was first established and the work was not excessive, to avoid prejudice it was desirable that everything should be done on the cheapest basis, consistent with accuracy and fidelity. The "situation" was appreciated and accepted by the employés ; but now that the work has been trebled, it is unjust and absurd that these faithful officers and patient waiters should actually receive less by 12 per cent. than those who perform manual labor at the State House. It is useless to say, "If they are not satisfied with their compensation, let them leave ; there are enough who will be glad to take their places at the present rate of pay." The fact is, these men are experts ; they have learned a calling ; they are training juniors to fill their places. If all should go, those places could not be made good, and in a single twelvemonth the State would lose more through the inexperience of "new hands" than a proper increase of their salaries would amount to in twenty years. From these faithful subordinates your Agent parts with unfeigned regret. He freely acknowledges his exceeding obligations to them for personal kindness as well as faithful service, and it is his earnest hope that the Board will continue to augment their rate of compensation till they are placed on an equal footing with their co-laborers in the other Departments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

As the financial year of the Board terminates on September 30, and that of the State on December 31, a very inconvenient discrepancy usually occurs between the statements made in the Auditor's Report and those presented by the Board, by which legislators in particular are liable to be misled. Effort has been made to make these years identical, but without success. The undersigned has therefore been accustomed, in publishing

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

the detailed Receipts and Expenditures of the expiring financial year of the Board, to present therewith a statement of the same in full for the last preceding financial year of the State. He therefore offers the following account, in aggregate and detail, of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1867 :—

Receipts for 1867.

1. From Immigrant Head Money,	\$22,406 00
2. From Cities and Towns,	4,496 61
3. From Individuals,	1,409 21
4. From cases of Bastardy,	1,520 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$29,831 82

Payments for 1867.

Of the above there was paid—

Into the Treasury,	\$29,558 82
To Institutions,	98 00
To plaintiffs in Bastardy cases,	175 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$29,831 82

Expenditures for 1867.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , \$3,000 00	
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,500 00
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	800 00
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,300 00
5. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	800 00
6. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> to	
July 1,	500 00
Substitute to October 1,	200 00
Willard D. Tripp, <i>Third Deputy</i> from	
October 1,	250 00
7. Stephen D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> to	
May 1,	166 67
Substitute to October 1,	51 66

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

D. S. Luther, <i>Third Clerk</i> from	
October 1,	\$125 00
8. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	1,000 00
9. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	800 00
10. George B. Tufts, <i>Fifth Clerk</i> ,	600 00
11. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	800 00
12. Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	600 00
13. Joseph Huckins, <i>Third Boatman</i> from	
February 1,	550 00
Total for salaries,	<u>\$13,043 33</u>

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	\$162 99	
2. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	37 81	
	<u> </u>	200 80

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and Taxes,	\$127 50	
2. Fuel,	54 75	
3. Repairs,	39 60	
4. Water Rates,	12 00	
5. Ice,	8 00	
6. Stationery and Record Books,	157 31	
7. Printing,	12 25	
8. Cleaning Office,	57 25	
9. Railway Guides,	10 00	
10. Office Furniture,	4 70	
11. Postage, telegrams and sundry small expenses,	84 22	
	<u> </u>	867 58

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Wharfage,	\$50 00	
2. Extra Boating,	66 08	
3. Repairs and renewals,	94 15	
	<u> </u>	210 23

Total expenses of General Agent's Department
for 1867, \$14,321 94

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the General Agent's Department
 for 1867 being \$29,831 82
 And its total expenses 14,321 94

The balance in favor of the Department is . \$15,509 88

The appropriation for the General Agent for 1867
 was \$23,200 00
 Of which there was expended 14,321 94

Leaving an unexpended balance of . . . \$8,878 06

The receipts for 1867 being \$29,831 82
 And the expenses of the Board and all its depart-
 ments being 25,869 72

There remains a surplus of \$1,462 10

Which is not, as was suggested by a member of the last Legis-
 lature, mere revenue, that would in any event be collected, but
 the actual result of persevering industry and patient research
 on the part of the officers of this Bureau.

Expenses for 1868.

For the year ending September 30, 1868, being the fifth year
 of the Board of State Charities, the expenses were:—

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, *General Agent*, \$3,000 00
2. S. C. Wrightington, *First Deputy*, . 1,500 00
3. George F. Howard, *First Clerk*, . 800 00
4. Merritt Nash, *Second Deputy*, . 1,300 00
5. Alfred W. Baylies, *Second Clerk*, . 800 00
6. Willard D. Tripp, *Third Deputy*, . 1,000 00
7. Daniel S. Luther, *Third Clerk*, . 500 00
8. William J. Stetson, *Fourth Deputy*, 1,000 00
9. Edward Dalton, *Fourth Clerk*, . 784 95
10. Fred Moro, *First Boatman*, . 800 00
11. Patrick Glynn, *Second Boatman*, . 600 00
12. Joseph Huckins, *Third Boatman*, (to
 February 1,) 200 00

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Martin J. Cook, (<i>from September 1,</i>)	\$50 00
13. George B. Tufts, <i>Fifth Clerk,</i> . . .	600 00
14. H. A. Babbitt, <i>Executive Clerk,</i> (<i>January 15 to June 30,</i>) . . .	366 68
	<u>\$13,301 63</u>

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright and clerks, . . .	\$51 25
2. Merritt Nash,	145 76
	<u>197 01</u>

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and Taxes,	\$477 50
2. Fuel,	70 00
3. Repairs,	26 30
4. Water Rates,	14 00
5. Ice,	8 00
6. Stationery and Record Books, . . .	208 15
7. Cleaning Office,	58 00
8. Railway Guides,	10 00
9. Office Furniture,	23 50
10. Postage, telegrams and sundry small expenses,	102 40
	<u>997 85</u>

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Extra Boating,	\$72 00
2. Repairs and Renewals,	42 78
	<u>114 78</u>

Total expenses for the year ending September
30, 1868, \$14,611 27

Receipts for the year ending September 30, 1868.

1. From Immigrant Head Money, . . .	\$30,337 00
2. From Cities, Towns and Individuals, . . .	6,988 58
3. From Bastardy Cases,	627 75

Total, \$37,953 33
And the expenses being 14,611 27

The balance in favor of the Department is . \$23,342 06

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for the year ending September

30, 1868, was	\$16,825 00
Deducting the expenses,	14,611 27

There remains an unexpended balance of . . .	\$2,213 73
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Comparing the expenses with the receipts, we find a net profit to the State of \$23,842.06, enough to pay the cost of the Board and its remaining departments, and leave a balance of \$13,238.82 in the treasury.

Expenses of the Board and its Secretary.

An appropriation of \$3,200 was granted to this Board for the present financial year. The expenses for the nine months ending September 30 have been \$1,531.80, as follows:—

1. Travelling expenses,	\$438 87
2. Rent of offices,	205 39
3. Fuel,	19 24
4. Printing,	114 15
5. Salary of Visiting Agent,	450 00
6. Travel, &c., of Visiting Agent,	217 90
7. Record books and paper, and incidental expenses,	86 75
	<hr/>
	\$1,531 80

The expenses of the quarter ending December 31, 1867, being	885 52
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The total expenses of the Board for the year ending September 30, 1868, have been . . .	\$2,417 82
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The Secretary states his expenses for the past year at	\$7,685 92
Those of the Board are	2,417 82
And of the General Agent	14,611 27
Making the total expenditure for the Board and all its departments, for the year ending September 30, 1868,	\$24,714 51
Deducting this sum from the total receipts, . . .	87,953 33

We find a surplus (as stated previously,) of . . .	\$13,238 82
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GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

1.—*Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.*

The gradual revival of commerce after the embargo of the rebellion was removed, and especially the transfer of a portion of the second-class passenger steamers of the Cunard Line to Boston as a stopping place *en route* to New York, have induced a decided revival of that immigration from Europe which seemed at one time to have left us forever. Under the laws of the Commonwealth, sustained by the formal opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is necessary to examine all alien passengers thus arriving for the first time in the State, and to exact for each a suitable bond that the party shall not become a public charge. To enable owners, consignees and captains to escape the burden of a responsibility, running either five or ten years, the General Agent may accept in commutation thereof a voluntary payment of not less than two dollars in each case, proportioned in amount to the mental and physical condition of the passenger. The minimum sum is always accepted unless some manifest or suspected defect requires, for the public protection, a larger payment. The result of these wholesome laws is practically an insurance, which has thus far proved adequate to prevent pecuniary loss to the Treasury from the immigration. In case it should prove insufficient, the General Agent has authority to increase the amount required in commutation.

The vital necessity of these protecting statutes and the importance of their prompt and thorough execution would seem to be self-evident. Only by unremitting exertion for eleven years on the part of the officers of the charities, have the public institutions of the State been limited to their present number, and yet they are amply sufficient for the needs of the entire population of New England, of American parentage. By far the greater part of the original outlay and of the annual cost of their maintenance is chargeable to aliens, who, entering the State by land, in spite of all checks and precautions, have become a public burden. If these statutes should be suspended or suffered to become a dead letter, even for a single year, the disastrous consequences would be at once apparent,—

IMMIGRATION, ETC.

in an alarming increase of pauperism, disease, insanity and petty crimes, and in a loud demand for additional accommodations. The great mass of the healthy and most desirable immigrants move westward to aid in developing new States and Territories, with their labor and capital, leaving nearly the entire debris of the immigration upon the Atlantic shores. Any increase of the present burden would be intolerable; and hence the seaboard States must, in self-defence, maintain their existing regulations, and even make them more stringent, if need be, till the difficulty is removed by such national legislation as will equalize the burden among all the States.

In this connection, your Agent desires to call the attention of the Board to a serious obstacle to the proper enforcement of the laws, and the collection of penalties and forfeitures for their violation. By the 13th section of the 71st chapter of the General Statutes, the several Superintendents of Alien Passengers can only prosecute "with the advice of the District-Attorney for their district." But these officers, burdened with necessary work, are not likely to favor optional suits, especially against wealthy and influential constituents. Hence your Agent is compelled to witness, while powerless to prevent, gross infractions of the law by responsible parties; and the State not only loses its just dues, but is obliged to support defectives surreptitiously landed, perhaps for their life-time. The undersigned is satisfied that the clause alluded to should be stricken from the statute, that the General Agent should be charged with the supervision of all the ports of the State, and should be instructed to prosecute all cases of violation of the law, and that he should be authorized to employ counsel whenever desirable. A little vigorous work in this direction, and a few examples made, will, in a brief time, wonderfully improve the manners and the morals of some captains and consignees, put a stop to many vexations and save no small sum to the Treasury. At the same time the Agent should be formally authorized, as he is not now, to settle cases of accidental and not wilful breaches of the statute, without exacting its full penalty. Strict justice requires this, that cases of undoubted hardship may be dealt with leniently.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Statistics of the Immigration.

During the year ending September 30, 1868, the Fourth Deputy has boarded 1,141 vessels arriving in Boston from foreign ports. This is an increase of 67 or a little over six per cent. These vessels have brought 23,906 passengers, all the survivors of whom have been duly examined, and their names and those of the vessels bringing them entered in the Registers of the office. This is an increase of 4,094 or 21 per cent. nearly in the whole number of passengers. The number of American born has increased 698, that of previous comers has increased 927, and the actual immigrants have increased 3,865. Of nearly 24,000 passengers, only eight have died on the passage.

The following Table will show the nationality of the above vessels, the places whence they sailed, and the number brought by each class :—

TABLE No. 1.

AMERICAN VESSELS FROM	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
Great Britain,	12	248
British Provinces,	137	6,723
West Indies,	36	77
Sweden,	1	8
Mediterranean Ports,	17	40
South America,	7	38
East Indies,	12	20
Coast of Africa,	3	10
France,	2	4
Russia,	2	2
Cape de Verde,	1	3
Western Islands,	3	11
Holland,	1	1
Totals,	234	7,185

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

BRITISH VESSELS FROM	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
Great Britain,	70	11,814
British Provinces,	748	3,981
West Indies,	54	142
Sweden,	1	2
Mediterranean Ports,	3	6
Western Islands,	5	380
South America,	1	2
East Indies,	8	25
Coast of Africa,	4	22
Cape Town,	1	47
Totals,	895	16,421

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

OTHER FOREIGN VESSELS FROM	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
Great Britain,	Russian, .	1	1
France,	Prussian, .	1	1
Russia,	Swedish, .	1	17
Holland,	Prussian, .	1	1
Holland,	Dutch, .	1	1
West Indies,	Dutch, .	2	4
West Indies,	Russian, .	1	2
East Indies,	Dutch, .	1	1
Western Islands,	Portuguese, .	1	5
Western Islands,	Brazilian, .	1	266
French Provinces,	French, .	1	1
Totals,	12	300

Total number of Vessels, 1,141

Total number of Passengers, 23,906

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The next Table will show the results of the examination of the passengers.

TABLE No. 2.

No. of American birth,	2,415
in State before,	6,355
bonded,	116
died on passage,	8
commuted at \$2 each,	15,006
extra commuted,	6
	<hr/> 23,906
The sum received for commutation of 15,006, at \$2	
each, was	\$30,012 00
For extra commuted,	325 00
	<hr/> \$30,337 00

(Or \$7,037 more than the amount collected last year.) All which has been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth and the vouchers placed on file.

From October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1868, the	
amount of commutation received was . . .	\$293,727 00
Expenses of collection,	\$84,535 74
Amount refunded under a statute	
now repealed,	24,314 00
	<hr/> 108,849 74
Net proceeds of fourteen years,	\$184,877 26

The four tables that follow will show the number of vessels boarded, and of passengers arriving at this port, and the amount received for commutation and paid into the Treasury for the fourteen years and nine months intervening between January 1st, 1854, and October 1st, 1868, with the cost of collection for each year.

ALIEN PASSENGERS, ETC.

TABLE No. 3.

Vessels boarded in 1854, . . . 1,084	Vessels boarded in 1863, . . . 770
“ “ in 1855, . . . 910	“ “ in 1864, . . . 916
“ “ in 1856, . . . 910	“ “ in 1865, . . . 917
“ “ in 1857,* . . . 645	“ “ in 1866, . . . 1,089
“ “ in 1858, . . . 760	“ “ in 1867, . . . 1,074
“ “ in 1859, . . . 807	“ “ in 1868, . . . 1,141
“ “ in 1860, . . . 872	
“ “ in 1861, . . . 661	Total, 13,222
“ “ in 1862, . . . 666	

TABLE No. 4.

No. of Passengers in 1854, . . . 31,006	No. of Passengers in 1863, . . . 13,787
“ “ in 1855, . . . 20,853	“ “ in 1864, . . . 14,091
“ “ in 1856, . . . 21,912	“ “ in 1865, . . . 15,823
“ “ in 1857,* . . . 16,467	“ “ in 1866, . . . 21,269
“ “ in 1858, . . . 11,587	“ “ in 1867, . . . 19,812
“ “ in 1859, . . . 14,623	“ “ in 1868, . . . 23,906
“ “ in 1860, . . . 15,721	
“ “ in 1861, . . . 12,099	Total, 261,386
“ “ in 1862, . . . 8,430	

TABLE No. 5.

Amount received in 1854, \$49,844 00	Amount received in 1863, \$10,560 00
“ “ in 1855, 26,520 00	“ “ in 1864, 11,628 00
“ “ in 1856, 27,822 00	“ “ in 1865, 13,908 00
“ “ in 1857,* 21,801 00	“ “ in 1866, 23,500 00
“ “ in 1858, 10,285 00	“ “ in 1867, 23,300 00
“ “ in 1859, 14,631 00	“ “ in 1868, 80,337 00
“ “ in 1860, 15,611 00	
“ “ in 1861, 10,144 00	Total, \$293,727 00
“ “ in 1862, 4,336 00	

* Nine months.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 6.

Cost in 1854,	\$6,425 94	Cost in 1863,	\$5,957 42
" in 1855,	6,514 39	" in 1864,	3,337 00
" in 1856,	6,848 35	" in 1865,	3,785 83
" in 1857,*	4,855 68	" in 1866,	3,863 28
" in 1858,	6,671 82	" in 1867,	4,713 98
" in 1859,	7,276 22	" in 1868,	4,451 57
" in 1860,	6,997 40		
" in 1861,	6,765 82	Total,	\$84,535 74
" in 1862,	6,071 04		

* Nine months.

The receipts of this branch of the business, for the year ending September 30th, 1868, have been . \$30,337 00

Its entire cost has been,—

For salaries,	\$4,184 95
For rent and office expenses,	210 84
For boating, &c.,	55 78
	<hr/> 4,451 57

Balance in favor of the Sub-Department, . . \$25,885 43

This Sub-Department, as well as that of Local Business, has been under the supervision of Mr. Wrightington, the First Deputy. The details of its work have been carried out by Mr. William J. Stetson, the Fourth Deputy, and his assistants. It is due to Mr. Stetson that your Agent should publicly express to the Board his appreciation of his faithful and arduous services during his long official term, and recommend, as he does most heartily, that an officer so deserving and so efficient in his specialty, should receive from the Board, in an increased compensation, a more substantial recognition of his worth than the public commendation of his retiring superior.

 LOCAL BUSINESS.

Local Business.

Before your Agent had been long in the public service, he became aware that the number of commitments to the State Almshouses was needlessly large, and that many persons falling into distress could, with more comfort to themselves and vastly less expense to the public, be removed at once to their homes or their places of settlement, or, if they had neither, to the places whence they came. To remedy the difficulty he proposed to the Legislature a simple statute, (chapter 83 of the Acts of 1860,) which was unanimously adopted. To carry out this legislation efficiently, he organized the sub-department of local business, and placed it under the supervision of the First Deputy, aided by a competent clerk. To them all applicants for relief are referred for examination, and on their report the parties are removed as above indicated, or remanded to the authorities of the cities and towns for commitment to the State Institutions. These officers, also, have charge of the Registers, wherein are recorded the weekly returns from the State Almshouses, and furnish information, when proper, to the friends and relatives of the inmates. They further execute the statute of 1851, which holds all individuals and companies that have brought passengers into the State, responsible during one year for their support or removal, in case they become a public charge.

During the past year these officers have examined 1,671 cases, and caused the removal of 1,418 paupers and lunatics.

The expenses were as follows :—

For salaries,	\$1,550 00
For rent and office expenses,	451 15
Total,	<hr/> \$2,001 15

The expediency of this policy, with its comparatively trifling expenditure, will hardly be questioned when it is known that the number they have removed equals more than one-third of the actual commitments to the State Almshouses.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

2.—Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.

This is supervised directly by the General Agent, who is aided by the Second Deputy and by the Second Clerk, and other officers who will be named hereafter. Its successful administration requires great industry and adaptation to its peculiar work. It is the agency which analyzes, classifies and assigns for distribution the mass of pauperism, vice and lunacy aggregated in our Almshouses and Hospitals. It is a cheap, efficient and indispensable department. Without it institutions would be multiplied, or our towns and cities thronged with the victims of poverty, disease and crime. In either event taxation would be alarmingly increased, while in the latter the sanitary condition of the community would be seriously affected. The truth of this statement is attested by the fact that the number of dependents removed by your officers of transportation, through the investigations of the officers of settlement, nearly equals the number of annual commitments to the public institutions of charity.

It is necessary, in explanation of their business, to say, in every yearly Report, that "ever since the State system was established, it has been customary to examine all the inmates of the several Institutions as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birth-place and previous residence, their occupation, habits and personal history; also, the names and residences of their parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors in the direct line; the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed and the date of their entry into the State."

During the past year, your Agent, his deputies and clerks, in pursuance of this duty, have made numerous visits to the Institutions, as well as to different towns within and without the State, have travelled many thousand miles and conducted an extensive correspondence.

Examinations for Eight Years.

The following table will show the number and places of these examinations for the past eight years:—

CASES EXAMINED.

TABLE No. 7.

INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN—									
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Almsbouse at Tewksbury,	1,964	2,033	1,254	800	964	1,021	848	1,400		
Almsbouse at Bridgewater,	319	133	649	754	568	146	580	662		
Almsbouse at Monson,	338	140	25	79	154	162	212	402		
Rainsford Hospital,	-	-	262	-	135	196	204	257		
Lunatic Hospitals,	275	366	227	225	316	776	550	300		
Offices of the Board,	1,721	1,710	1,705	1,425	1,301	1,103	1,036	1,424		
Totals,	4,617	4,382	4,122	3,283	3,438	3,404	3,430	4,445		

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

After examination, each case is carefully studied, and all necessary investigation made, with the view to ascertain some possible means of support through a "lawful settlement," or "kindred of ability;" or, failing these, to verify the propriety of removal by some one of the methods provided by law; and in the next table will be found the result of these labors for the past eight years:—

TABLE No. 8.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Settlements in State, .	67	82	143	94	50	29	28	33
Settlements out of State, .	716	711	643	633	514	307	351	350
Cases where friends have paid or removed, . .	371	450	325	176	243	212	245	413
Totals, . . .	1,154	1,243	1,111	903	807	548	624	801


Thus it appears that since October 1, 1867, 4,617 cases have been investigated, 67 settlements found in this State and 716 in other States, and 371 persons given up to the proper officer to be sent to their friends, who have sometimes wholly or partially re-imbursed the State for its outlay. More than 1,700 others have been placed in the care of the same officer for transportation to the "places where they belong or whence they came."

The State Workhouse.

This Institution was designed for the vicious poor, of whom large numbers were wont to congregate in the Almshouses, after going the rounds of the penal institutions. Some came to recover from the effects of excessive indulgence; others to avoid new sentences to the Houses of Correction, and to shirk the labor they would there be required to perform; others to conceal the maternity of illegitimate children, and to abandon, if not destroy, their offspring, on the first convenient opportunity, and yet others were vagrants of the most stubborn and hopeless class. The admixture of these with the inmates of a

THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

better description, and especially with the children and youth among them, was destructive of the *morale* of the Almshouses, and to the last degree offensive and inhuman. After arguing and expostulating against this enormity for years, your Agent finally succeeded in securing the appointment of a special committee, who, after a most thorough investigation, reported the bill which was quite unanimously enacted into the present statute. Two years of experience under the efficient management of Mr. Goodspeed, whose large heart and strong common sense admirably fit him for a position which he should not be permitted to resign as long as the State is rich enough to retain him, have convinced your Agent that this policy was wisely adopted, and is becoming more and more effectual in preventing the class before mentioned from taking refuge in our Almshouses. But one objection to the operation of the statute has reached him. Accustomed to the brief sentences of the minor courts, some persons, more sympathetic than thoughtful, object strenuously to the long terms of confinement it imposes; but they forget that these unfortunates have reached a stage in their career where liberty is a curse to them, and is employed merely in preying upon the honest and industrious, and in completing the degradation and destruction of their own bodies and souls. When all other remedies provided by the law have signally failed, both to restrain these offenders and to protect the public, surely the highest good of the former and the just rights of the latter alike demand that they shall be prevented from doing farther injury to themselves or others. And hence the Legislature of 1866 wisely provided not imprisonment in its usual sense, but rather restraint in a comfortable home for a lengthened period, where they might be saved from themselves, and the public from their evil example and constant depredations, and where enforced abstinence, with moderate but continuous labor, might improve their physical condition, recall forgotten habits of industry, and afford them the best chance possible, on their final release, to become worthy members of society. Besides, it must be remembered that one object of the Legislature was to force vicious idlers to go to work or to leave the State, by shutting the Almshouses against them, except under penalty of



GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

a protracted residence in the State Workhouse. Experience shows that both these ends are accomplished by the law. The great reduction in the number of "former inmates" at the Almshouses proves conclusively that the law is not without its terrors, while the wonderful improvement in the health of the sentenced, and the improved behavior of many who have served out their time, are ample evidence of the excellent effect of the long restraint imposed. As the powers of the Board are made sufficient by the same law to set right any unfairness or unintentional injustice, your Agent hopes that the law will be permitted, without interference, to work out yet further beneficent results.

The whole number of trials for the past year has been as follows:—

At Tewksbury State Almshouse,	.	.	.	205	
At Bridgewater State Almshouse,	.	.	.	76	
Total,	.	.	.	—	281

Of the above there were convicted,	.	.	.	281	
“ “ acquitted,	.	.	.	0	•
Total,	.	.	.	—	281

In the State Workhouse the number remaining

October 1, 1867, was	216
Number admitted since,	256
Whole number supported,	— 472

Number discharged by expiration of sentence,	.	71	
“ pardoned,	.	43	
“ eloped and not retaken,	.	21	
“ died,	.	9	
“ remaining October 1, 1868,	.	328	
Total,	.	—	472

The discrepancy between the number convicted and the number admitted is accounted for by the suspension of the mittimus allowed by the Act, under which some parties were permitted to leave the State and others were retained to labor in the Almshouse.

BASTARDY.

The number sentenced for 3 years was	74
“ “ for 2 years 6 months was	4
“ “ for 2 years was	108
“ “ for 1 year 6 months was	16
“ “ for 1 year 4 months was	1
“ “ for 1 year 3 months was	8
“ “ for 1 year was	46
“ “ for 6 months was	29
Total,	<hr/> 281

The average time served by those pardoned, prior to their discharge, was 9 months 27 days.

Bastardy.

Upon this topic your Agent has little to add to what has been said in previous Reports. The same discouragements continue; the same legal difficulties remain unabated. Entreaty, persuasion, remonstrance, have proved alike unavailing with the lawyers of the Legislature, who have resolutely declined to take any steps to simplify the law or its processes, and, as a consequence, the prosecutions have been few and hardly remunerative. Nearly all the cases, where it is possible to recover anything, are taken possession of by counsel who settle them privately, disregarding, with but two or three honorable exceptions, the right of the State to a voice in the arrangement. The result that might be expected ensues. The woman and the lawyer divide the money, and, that once secured, the child is abandoned. Your Agent has no manner of doubt that a large proportion of the so-called foundlings, who have so justly and so thoroughly excited sympathy both within and without the Legislature, are the children of fathers who have paid a handsome sum for their support, not one dollar of which has ever been used for their benefit. Perhaps if the Bastardy Act were made plainer and more effectual, the number of deserted and murdered infants would considerably diminish.

Colonel Henry Walker, who, under your Agent's direction, has for some years managed the prosecutions undertaken by the State, with ability and discretion, reports that 19 cases

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

were prosecuted during the year, which, with nine pending at its commencement, show the following result: Nine were settled by payment of costs or various sums of money, two were settled by the marriage of the parties, three were convicted and sent to jail, one was acquitted, four were abandoned on account of disappearance of witnesses or other sufficient cause, and nine are still pending. In one other case consent was given to a settlement effected between the parties, your Agent being satisfied that the child would not become a public charge. The whole amount of money collected was \$627.75. The legal expenses of the cases, paid by the State, were \$381.90.

Expenses of the Sub-Department.

The cost of the sub-department of Settlement and Bastardy, paid from the regular appropriation, has been as follows:—

Salaries,	\$2,100 00
Travelling expenses,	197 01
Record books and office expenses,	82 89
Total,	<hr/> \$2,379 90

Special Department of Settlement, &c.

It was deemed best by the last Legislature to continue the special appropriation for the management of cases of settlement and bastardy, and the result has confirmed the wisdom of the policy. The reasons which originally induced that appropriation have been fully stated in previous Reports, and it is needless to repeat them here. They still remain in full force. Its aid in relieving the Almshouses has been indispensable. Without it, it would have been impossible, with the means at the control of the Board, to encounter and turn the tide of insanity which for two or three years past has been flowing, in increasing volume, into the Lunatic Hospitals. It is here that its economy is most apparent. Within two years, 250 patients, or an average of 125 per year, have been removed or transferred from the Lunatic Hospitals, and, including the Receptacle at Tewksbury, more than 300. For the seven years previous the average was but 73. Thus the increase in removals is 52 for

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

each year, and as every patient costs the State \$182.50 per annum, the Hospital bills were diminished by \$9,500 in 1866-7 through this agency; but in 1867-8 another excess of 52 was removed, and during this year not only their board was saved, amounting to \$9,500 more, but also the board of all those removed in addition in 1866-7, who would otherwise have survived and remained in the Hospitals,—which cannot fairly be estimated at less than \$7,500,—making an aggregate of \$26,500 for the two years. After allowing the liberal sum of \$10,000 for the board of those transferred to the Receptacle, and \$3,000 for two years' cost of the special department, there will be a saving at the very least of \$13,500, and probably a much larger sum, in the appropriations that otherwise must have been made for the Lunatic Hospitals. There was always room for much more profitable labor in this direction, which will not be diminished by the amendment of the laws of settlement, and its trifling cost is not to be considered in view of the direct result,—the prevention of the establishment of any more public institutions of charity.

This special appropriation, for the period between
October 1, 1867, and October 1, 1868, was . . . \$3,000 00

And the expenses have been as follows:—

John G. Locke, Examiner, 12 months, .	\$800 00	
Henry J. Moulton, Examiner, 1 month, .	50 00	
George S. Keyes, Clerk, 11 months and 8 days,	533 00	
Ruth L. Smith, Copyist, October 1 to June 30,	452 00	
Emma Loring, Copyist, April 1 to July 15,	72 00	
James P. Ellis, costs in Bastardy, . .	3 00	
Henry Walker, costs in Bastardy and counsel fees,	381.90	
		<u>2,291 90</u>
Balance unexpended,	\$708 10	

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Locke is the regular examiner, employed by the year to examine the Lunatic Hospitals.

Mr. Moulton was employed for a single month to examine the inmates of the State Almshouse at Monson.

Mr. Keyes was employed on full time to April 1, at \$800 per annum, and after that for one or two hours a day at \$25 per month, to transcribe the results of the examinations, and perform other clerical labor for the General Agent.

Misses Smith and Loring were employed to duplicate the valuable records of settlement, gathered with great care during the last fourteen years, and filling many volumes, of which there was only one copy in existence, and which, if destroyed, could never be replaced.

It will be observed that nearly one-third of the appropriation remains unexpended. This is owing to the illness and consequent retirement of the undersigned, who would otherwise have exhausted it in employing several more examiners, whose labors would have brought a tenfold return to the Treasury.

The amount collected through the agency of the regular and special sub-department of settlements is as follows:—

From Cities, Towns and Individuals,—	
Prior to October 1, 1868,	\$3,764 52
Subsequent to October 1, 1868,	3,224 06
From cases in Bastardy,—	
Prior to October 1, 1868,	277 75
Subsequent to October 1, 1868,	350 00
Total,	\$7,616 33

It is proper to say here that in June of 1868 the State had claims against sundry towns and individuals amounting to more than \$6,000. Your Agent's collections were retarded by an unwillingness to pay, which, in private transactions, would have been called by its right name—dishonesty. His disability prevented the taking of decisive measures; but since October 1 of the present year, the persevering diligence of Mr. Wrightington and Mr. Nash has succeeded in recovering \$3,224.06 of


LAWS OF SETTLEMENT.

the amount due,—being the second item named above,—and instituted efficient measures to secure the remainder.

He cannot close this brief account of these two sub-departments without expressing his deep obligation to his Second Deputy, Merritt Nash, of Abington, for the fidelity and discretion with which he has served the State for the past eight years, and no less for the unvarying courtesy and kindness which have marked his official and personal relations. He is rejoiced to learn that this excellent officer is likely to receive the promotion and increased compensation he so entirely deserves.

The Laws of Settlement.

The law of military settlement, passed in 1865, was rendered necessary by exigencies resulting from the war. Its immediate enactment was required to prevent gross wrongs impending over disabled soldiers and their families. There was little time to inquire what precise form of law would be best, or what limitations would be most just and expedient,—knowledge which, after all, could only be gained by experience. Hence, through the caution of the distinguished jurist who drafted it, the statute was so hampered with conditions as greatly to impair its efficiency. One of these conditions was a previous residence in the city or town for the six months next preceding enlistment to the credit thereof; but this provision gave rise to so many difficulties, and, as time advanced, the precise term of previous residence became so difficult to prove, that many most deserving soldiers, and especially the orphans of the dead, were entirely deprived of the benefit of the law. It was clear that, after a few years more, the want of evidence on this point would render the law almost a nullity. Accordingly your Agent, urged thereto by many overseers of the poor, asked of the last Legislature the repeal of the previous residence, and the Committee on the Laws of Settlement agreed unanimously that it should be done; but, in drafting the amendatory statute, the Attorney-General did not strike from the original law the words, “an inhabitant of said city or town,” so that a previous residence is still required, and the difficulty is nearly as great as ever. Your Agent believes that the true policy for the



GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

soldier and the people is to require every town to take care of the disabled of its own quota and their families; provided the town has received credit for a year's service of the soldier, without his desertion or dishonorable discharge. He therefore recommends, on the renewed solicitation of local authorities, that the Board ask the Legislature to strike out the whole of the proviso at the end of the first section of chapter 230 of the Acts of 1865.

The extension of the laws of civil settlement, granted by the last Legislature, took effect in July. The interval is too brief to warrant any expression of judgment as to its actual working; but two things are clear to your Agent: 1st, that it will prevent the breaking up and final separation and pauperization of many worthy families, long permanent residents in the cities and towns, by sending them to the State Almshouse instead of giving local aid,—a cruelty permitted by law, which has stained the records of too many of our municipalities; 2d, that in consequence of the changing character of our population, these laws must be yet further extended within a very few years, unless the people are prepared to be taxed for building and maintaining quadruple the present number of our public institutions of charity.

3.—*Sub-Department of Transportation.*

This has also been supervised directly by the General Agent, who has been assisted in its duties by the Third Deputy and his clerk, and certain temporary officers,—the reasons for whose employment were fully explained to the Board in the last Annual Report of its Agent, from which he makes the following extract:—

“After the examining officers of the Department of Settlement have finished their labors, the results are made up by the General Agent, who proceeds with the officers of Transportation to make the necessary transfers and removals. Those regularly employed for this purpose are the Third Deputy and his clerk; but much temporary aid is needed, and one extra officer is required for nearly the whole time. All extra service is paid from the appropriation for Transportation. It never exceeds the rate of \$66.67 per month.

 OFFICERS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The whole amount thus paid will be found opposite the item 'Assistance,' in the Analysis of moneys expended on account of Transportation. It is less than the average salary of your Agent's clerks, though at times several persons have been employed. If these places were made permanent, the officers would have too much leisure; if any hindrance should occur to the examining and investigating officers, they would be entirely idle, and yet would receive full salaries. The undersigned has therefore availed himself of the permission of the Board to employ such temporary assistance as he might need, as the most efficient and economical plan. The effect of the extra labor in the Department of Settlement is seen at once in the increased Transportation, the number of removals and transfers having been over 3,000, an increase of just 25 per cent. over last year."

After this explanation, which certainly seems sufficiently explicit, under full powers granted by the statute and by vote of the Board, and with means of payment specially voted by the Legislature for these very officers, he proceeded to make such appointments and give such compensation as accorded with his judgment and experience; and the names of the appointees, with the sum received by each, will presently appear.

The expenses of this Sub-Department for the past year, paid from the regular appropriation, have been as follows:—

Salaries of deputy and assistant,	\$1,500 00
Rent and office expenses,	298 97
Total,	<u>\$1,798 97</u>

In addition, Mr. William H. Marsh was employed from October 1, 1867, to July

31, 1868, 10 months, and received . \$766 66

Mr. William H. Burns, from October 1, 1867, to January 15, 1868, 3½ months,

and received 158 34

Mr. Thomas Payson, at sundry times between February 1 and May 31, and con-

tinuously from June 1 to July 31, . 280 01

Total for 19½ months of service, . ———— \$1,205 01

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

During the illness of the General Agent, the First Deputy employed,—

Martin J. Cook, from August 18 to August 31,		\$21 00
George H. K. White, from September 1-30,		50 00
William S. Baylies, from September 17-30,		30 77
		<hr/> \$101 77
Total for temporary officers,		<hr/> \$1,306 78

The difference between this aggregate and the amount charged to "assistance," in the Analysis hereto appended, includes the sums paid to officers for the recapture of elopers from the State Workhouse; also, those paid to stewards of steamers and other persons for care of passengers sent across the seas, and sundry small amounts expended for occasional aid required on cars or steamboats, or in transmitting passengers to distant cities. As the Legislature appropriated for this additional service the sum of \$2,000, and less than two-thirds of the same has been expended, the Board will observe that their Agent has kept within due bounds in his outlay for this purpose.

The whole number of removals for the year ending September 30, 1868, was 2,104; of transfers, 583,—in all, 2,687. The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$10,623.87; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$2,474.95, or an average of \$25 for each person sent; to other places, \$6,834.36, or \$3.41 for each. The transfers have cost \$1,314.06 in all, or \$2.25 each. The appropriation for this purpose, for the financial year 1868, was \$12,000; for the year ending September 30, 1868, \$11,500.

Details of Transportation.

The following is an Analysis of the expenditure from the appropriation for Transportation:—

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Amount expended, \$10,623 87

As follows:—

1. Cash paid fares to transatlantic ports and British Provinces, (by water,) .	\$1,878 00
2. Cash paid fares in the United States and Canadas,	4,869 83
3. Board and provisions,	905 25
4. Clothing and outfit,	206 49
5. Cartage and express,	37 05
6. Postage and telegrams,	27 48
7. Assistance,	1,385 21
8. Transfers,	1,314 06
	<u>\$10,623 87</u>
Balance of the appropriation,	876 63
Total appropriation,	<u>\$11,500 00</u>

The following table will show the number and destination of the persons removed:—

TABLE No. 9.

Sent to friends in the State,	363
to transatlantic ports and British Provinces,	99
to Canada,	39
to other States,	768
	<u>1,269</u>
<i>Under the Law of 1851.</i>	
Sent to Maine <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad,	30
to Maine <i>via</i> Eastern Railroad,	17
to Maine <i>via</i> steamer,	121
to New Hampshire <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad,	10
to New Hampshire <i>via</i> Eastern Railroad,	9
to New Hampshire <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	6
to New Hampshire <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	2
to Vermont <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	5
to Vermont <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	18
to Vermont <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad,	2

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 9—Concluded.

Sent to Vermont <i>via</i> Connecticut River Railroad,	1	
to Rhode Island <i>via</i> Boston and Providence Railroad, . .	34	
to Rhode Island <i>via</i> Old Colony and Newport Railroad, .	3	
to Rhode Island <i>via</i> Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, .	1	
to Connecticut <i>via</i> Western Railroad,	23	
to Connecticut <i>via</i> Boston and Providence Railroad, . .	4	
to New York <i>via</i> Newport Railroad,	179	
to New York <i>via</i> Bristol Railroad,	76	
to New York <i>via</i> Western Railroad,	96	
to New York <i>via</i> Norwich and Worcester Railroad, . .	49	
to New York <i>via</i> Stonington Railroad,	45	
to New York <i>via</i> Shore Line Railroad,	8	
to New York <i>via</i> outside steamers,	67	
to Canada <i>via</i> Boston and Maine Railroad,	8	
to Canada <i>via</i> Lowell Railroad,	24	
to Canada <i>via</i> Eastern Railroad,	1	
to Canada <i>via</i> Fitchburg Railroad,	1	
		835
Total number of removals,		2,104

Transfers in Detail.

The various transfers will appear in

TABLE No. 10.

<i>Lunatic Hospitals to State Almshouses.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	20	
Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Bridgewater Almshouse, .	2	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	44	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, .	10	
		76
<i>Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . .	6	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . .	11	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Worcester do., . .	2	
		19

 TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

TABLE No. 10—Concluded.

<i>From State Almshouses to Lunatic Hospitals.</i>	
From Monson Almshouse to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, .	4
Monson Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, .	2
Tewksbury Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, .	2
	<hr/> 8
<i>Transferred between Almshouses, &c.</i>	
From Tewksbury to Monson,	169
Bridgewater to Monson,	3
Monson to Tewksbury,	29
Bridgewater to Tewksbury,	26
Tewksbury to Bridgewater,	201
Monson to Bridgewater,	44
Monson to Idiotic School,	3
	<hr/> 475
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
From Nautical School to Tewksbury,	4
Lancaster School to Bridgewater,	1
	<hr/> 5
Total number of transfers,	583
Total number of transfers and removals,	2,687

Removals from Lunatic Hospitals.

The following table will show the disposal of the lunatics removed or transferred from the different Hospitals:—

TABLE No. 11.

Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses, .	22
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouse, .	44
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouse, .	10
	<hr/> 76
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	20
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	6
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, .	0
	<hr/> 26
Given up to friends or towns of Settlement,—	
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	21
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	5
	<hr/> 26
Total,	128

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The following table will show the number of this class removed for fifteen years ending September 30, 1868:—

TABLE No. 12.

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Totals.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Totals.
1854, . .	35	14	49	1862, . .	3	31	34
1855, . .	122	40	162	1863, . .	37	64	101
1856, . .	81	28	109	1864, . .	70	73	143
1857, . .	44	18	62	1865, . .	70	35	105
1858, . .	14	102	116	1866, . .	35	25	60
1859, . .	28	45	73	1867, . .	74	53	127
1860, . .	9	21	30	1868, . .	76	52	128
1861, . .	3	35	38	Totals, .	701	636	1,337

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st October, 1860 to 1868, inclusive:—

TABLE No. 13.

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1868.
Worcester, . .	180	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	95
Taunton, . .	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181
Northampton, .	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264
Totals, . .	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	540

Increase since 1867, 15

Decrease since the organization of the Board in 1863, . . . 121

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS.

This business of removing lunatics is one of great delicacy, and requires the exercise of the utmost tact and discretion. The rights of the State must be enforced, but the laws of humanity must not be disregarded. If our people were as unscrupulous as many of their neighbors,—or if they should do precisely as they are done by, merely “rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar’s,”—their annual statistics of lunacy would show a widely different result. To say nothing of the direct immigration into our own ports from the other hemisphere, Massachusetts, from her peculiar situation, is the focus to which converge not less than thirty distinct lines of communication by railroad and steamer; and of all these lines, scarcely one fails to contribute its quota to swell our record of insanity. Some of these people are and for years have been homeless wanderers; but the vast majority, your Agent doubts not, are deliberately sent into the State to avoid their maintenance where law and birthright would impose it. The evidence on this point is clear and accumulative, and it is here that the main troubles of removal begin. He recalls one case in particular, where a lunatic, having a settlement by real estate in a neighboring Commonwealth, was sent seven times to the town before it would receive her, and then it was brought about only by the friendly interposition of another municipality in the same State, whose authorities were kind enough to provide for her temporarily, and to compel the delinquent town, by enforcing the local laws, to accept and support its lawful charge.

The experienced Superintendent of the Worcester Hospital has a word for these cases in his last Report. He says:—

“In reference to those cases for whom asylums are sought out of the Commonwealth and similar cases so disposed of in former years, I beg leave to make a single remark. It is much to be regretted that there cannot be a fair understanding and an equitable arrangement between the authorities of different counties, and also between the authorities of different sections of our own country, for the purpose of rendering such transfers humane and desirable, not only between this country and England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, but between different States of our own country.”

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The good Doctor is right ; but when that millennial morning shall appear, and every kindred, nation and tongue shall receive its own, there will be no more "State paupers" in Massachusetts. Your Agent shares in his regret, and would do all in his power to hasten that joyful day ; but in the interval, which may be somewhat protracted, he cannot, consistently with his official obligations, permit this Commonwealth to be the convenient boarding-house for the madmen and fools of all the States and all the nations.

Dr. Bemis goes on farther to observe :—

"Under the existing state of things, lunatics who may be wisely and properly transferred to their homes in a foreign country, are generally landed at Liverpool, where it not unfrequently happens that all trace of them is lost. Sometimes, however, they are picked up as wanderers in the streets, and are sent to English asylums or poor-houses,"

where most of them belong and whence some of them indubitably came. This may be correct in regard to those shipped from other States, but it is not applicable to those forwarded from this office. The following is the record of those sent across the Atlantic for the past year : The whole number was six,—three from Worcester Hospital and three from Taunton. Those from Worcester were shipped in the fine steamer "Ontario," in the care of a kind and trusty Englishman, who had previously performed similar service. They arrived safely and were disposed of as follows : One was delivered to her father at Birkenhead, a second was forwarded by express to his mother in Cornwall, and the third to his own parish in Ireland. One of the three from Taunton was taken over by her own friends. The second was a Scotch sailor, perfectly competent to go alone, and was sent by steamer to Glasgow on the entreaty of his brother, who was going there to meet him. The third was an English seaman, who was likewise entirely able to travel without escort and to look out for his own wants. He came from Liverpool, and was returned to the same port. These details are given to show the exact method of dealing with these unfortunates. Ten or twelve years ago the remarks of

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS.

Dr. Bemis might have been correctly applied to those sent across the seas from Massachusetts; but your Agent quickly discovered and reformed the evil, and adopted the plan of purchasing railroad tickets for the parties from the ports of landing to their own counties, and providing suitable persons to take care of them whenever he deemed it necessary.

He further proceeds to say :—

“ And in case of those who are sent into other States, where they are supposed to have a settlement, the result frequently is, that on arriving in the place of their settlement, either their identity or their insanity is repudiated by the authorities; and the unfortunate lunatic, unable to provide for himself, is let loose on the public streets, to take his chance of what Providence may do for him. They sometimes succeed in begging their way back to the hospital. When they have done so, they have been received by order of the Board of State Charities, and taken care of until they could again be transferred.

“ Of the unrecovered patients discharged, many were removed by the Board of State Charities, and proper provision was made for them in other institutions; some, however, were removed, for whom no special provision was made for their care; and some, as frequently happens, were very injudiciously removed, and have, consequently, been readmitted in a much more hopeless condition than when they were taken away.”

This looks formidable; but the frequency of the unpleasant consequences detailed may be estimated from the fact mentioned by the Superintendent on the preceding page of his Report, that during the past year five only of his patients have been removed by this Board to their homes without the Commonwealth. Of these five, three were sent to Europe in the manner previously stated, and two were taken to New York by your Agent personally. It is too true that local authorities sometimes repudiate their own; but if the authorities of Massachusetts once consent to keep and support such cases, they not only grossly wrong their constituents, but encourage a most cruel and wicked practice, which, in the end, must vastly add to the aggregate of individual suffering. A rigorous system of prompt

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

removal is, in your Agent's judgment, most conducive to a true humanity; for, though isolated cases of hardship may occur, such a course will tend to terminate the inhuman policy alluded to, and to secure for every dependent that support which is his right, in the place which is legally holden to maintain him.

It is also true that occasionally a lunatic "begs his way back again;" but it is suggested that a tithe of the perseverance and ingenuity necessary to accomplish this end would secure him a home where he belonged and was taken. In such cases it may well be doubted whether the return is due to a repudiation of his claim so much as to his dread of the local institutions, and the attractive remembrance of the kind care received at Worcester, and of the well-filled "flesh-pots" of its generous table.

If any have been removed "for whom no special provision was made," it must be remembered that our laws compel transportation companies either to support or remove persons brought into the State by them, who become a public charge within one year thereafter, and that this Board is charged with the execution of these laws. The mandate is peremptory. The Board and the companies must obey it, and all in addition that can be done by your Agent is to furnish attendance upon the way, and aid in finding an abiding place afterward.

The clause in regard to injudicious removals can hardly be intended to apply to parties taken by the Board, as in every instance they have been selected and recommended by the Superintendent of the Hospital himself, whose favorable judgment in such cases has always been deemed indispensable by your Agent; and he is glad of this opportunity to express his exceeding obligation to the authorities of the Hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, for the aid they have rendered him in discharging unpleasant and painful duties, as well as for the kindness and courtesy so freely displayed toward his officers and himself; and to testify that while manifesting the utmost solicitude for their patients, they have never overlooked the interests of the State.

FOUNDLINGS.

From the details above given, a judgment may be formed of the difficulties attending the removal of lunatics, and the censure so liable to fall upon the removing officers. It is, therefore, that he has engaged individually in the work to a considerable extent, that he might provide as far as possible against mishaps, for which he would be held finally responsible, and that a full knowledge of the facts might enable him to meet complaints understandingly. He is thus able to say, from actual observation and participation, that his Deputies, Mr. Prescott T. Stevens and Colonel Willard D. Tripp, have performed their duties of transportation with efficiency and fidelity; that they have manifested a high degree of intelligence and discretion in crises as trying as unexpected, and are worthy to enjoy the full confidence of the Board.

It is useless for your officers to attempt to escape from complaint or criticism. Humanity is a relative term, and the injury done by a well-meant sympathy, guided neither by a knowledge of laws nor a comprehension of great principles, is as mischievous as it is incalculable.


The amount drawn from the Treasury for the support of State pauper lunatics, for the year ending September 30, 1868, was \$97,353.63, and for the calendar year will doubtless fall short of that sum. If the Board is let alone in the discharge of its duties, it will probably reduce materially this annual payment, which is very moderate for the equivalent received.

The Foundlings.

The condition of the foundlings and abandoned children in our State Almshouses has always excited the warmest sympathies of the officers of our charities. Powerless to prevent, their appeals being disregarded, they have long looked on the sufferings of these innocent and helpless ones with hopeless sorrow. They were well aware of the faint possibility of preserving infant life, tainted by hereditary diseases, poisoned perhaps by opiates, exhausted by protracted exposure and deprived of maternal nourishment. They knew full well that the conditions and surroundings of an almshouse diminished even that faint possibility. They were wounded by the censure heaped

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

upon them for the inevitable results of outraged natural laws, made worse by legislative neglect. They were aware that your Agent, striking at causes, had begged for a change in the Bastardy laws,—had prayed for a special penalty for mothers deserting their offspring; but all unavailingly. They knew that he had been driven to the indirect method of a State Workhouse to secure and compel maternal support, and had seen him assailed for this as harsh and inhuman. They had fairly reached the condition of despairing silence. At this time your Secretary brought forward the scheme of incorporating the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and, with his accustomed energy, in spite of sneers and ridicule, secured its establishment. This relief, however, could be but partial, from its limited means. Your Agent, therefore, welcomed the legislative inquiry of last winter, which promised to develop the truth as it was and insure a suitable provision for the future. But he was sadly disappointed. Personal feeling appeared; bias prevailed. The observer for a few hours knew more than the student for years, and the remedy proposed would merely duplicate the difficulty. Your Secretary and Agent retired from the investigation more hopeless than ever of effective relief through legislation; but your Agent, having plainly stated his ideas to the Committee, deemed it proper to embody them in a bill which he presented for their consideration, and was rewarded with the information that “it was intended to defeat their own proposition,” which, however, was not carried. This bill, he then believed and now believes, will secure that treatment for foundlings which accords most nearly with nature, upon a principle of support already recognized by our legislation, and will retain them under the controlling supervision of your Board. He appends the bill to this statement and advises that it be made the basis of legislative action, and further suggests that any mother detected in abandoning her child, be tried before any Police or Municipal Court or Trial Justice, and sentenced, on conviction, to not less than two, nor more than three, years in the State Workhouse; by which time the child would be old enough to outlive the perils of a second desertion.



MUNICIPAL BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

AN ACT relating to Foundlings and Deserted Infants.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The authorities of the several cities and towns are hereby forbidden to send any foundling or deserted child, under one year of age, to any public institution maintained by the Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor of the several cities and towns are hereby authorized to provide homes for such children in suitable families, under the charge of competent nurses, placing not more than one child in any family ; and for each child so supported, re-imbursement shall be made from the treasury of the Commonwealth to the several cities and towns to an amount not exceeding five dollars per week, in the same manner and form as is provided in the second section of the one hundred and sixty-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, concerning the admission of sick persons to the state almshouses ; and the said children shall be under the supervision and control of the board of state charities, who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties in relation thereto set forth in the act aforesaid.

SECT. 3. It shall likewise be the duty of the overseers of the poor to maintain a careful supervision of all children so supported, and to report yearly to the board of state charities the number and names of the same, with such other statistical information as may be required by the said board.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

4.—Sub-Department of Municipal Bills and Accounts.

This sub-department was based on the following statute, enacted in 1865, and which went into operation on the 27th of April in the same year :—

AN ACT concerning the Admission of Sick Persons to the State Almshouses.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the state almshouses any person infected with smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal ; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice shall be given to the board of state chari-

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

ties, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board of state charities, shall be re-imbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

This is a law of equalization. It originated with those who believed that the towns were overstepping the bounds of humanity in sending the sick and infirm to the State Almshouses ; but it proceeds on the principle, recognized long since in the legislation of the State, that the support of the unsettled poor should not be wholly imposed on the towns where they might happen to be, but be shared in exact proportion by all the municipalities of the Commonwealth. Hence it provides a partial re-imbursement limited to the amount which a similar case would cost the State in its own Hospitals, leaving whatever surplus of expense there might be to be borne by the city or town. The law has proved a most salutary one. It does not materially reduce the number of admissions to the State Almshouses, being applicable in the main to those who cannot bear transportation ; but it does render the sick more comfortable where they are, prevent the sundering of family ties, and act as a check upon the local authorities in making unsuitable removals. Besides it is most acceptable to the towns, many of which have long been restive under the heavy and unequal burden of the support of the outside poor, while contributing their full proportion of the tax for the maintenance of the State Almshouses. But like all other laws of the same kind it is likely to be perverted into a great financial wrong and abuse, unless properly restricted. Through negligence or inexperience or positive ignorance of their duty, overseers are likely to

NOTICES FOR THE SICK POOR.

notify in cases already covered by law, where the parties have legal settlements in the State ; in others, where parties belong out of the State and can bear transportation to their homes ; and in yet others, where transportation companies are holden under the seventy-first chapter of the General Statutes, or where kindred of ability can be found with little effort.

Again, there are cases of notice where neither the present nor the permanent health of the patients would be affected by removal, and more where attempts are made to cover the support of whole families by charges for a single sick member ; and then there are medical bills for amounts in single cases, larger than many towns pay as annual compensation to their town physician, and other abuses which need not be mentioned. Against all these the law provides the needed safeguards. It was not requisite, at first, to set in motion all its machinery. The cases were not so numerous, for the first two years, that they could not be readily managed without it. But since the law has become better known, notices have poured in so rapidly that the claims for 1868 are more than double those for 1866, and the complications of the business have proportionally increased. In 1865 there were 170 notices, and your Agent was able to deal with them himself. In 1866, 820 were received, and he was compelled to employ some temporary assistance. In 1867 he engaged a clerk to work six hours a day for \$600 a year ; but, the cases rising to 1,400, it was necessary to employ another, or duplicate the labor and compensation of the first. After consulting with the Committee on Finance, the latter course was deemed more expedient, as there was but one set of books. Accordingly that Committee provided the means, and, by giving three hours of his own time out of each twenty-four, your Agent moved on with the work ; but slowly, however, for in 1868 the number of cases rose to 1,729, while the suspended bills of previous years were more than one thousand. As the General Agent must now execute the new law of settlement, and as the wants of the State will impose upon him by legislation yet other important duties, he believes that the time has come for the Board to use its power of appointment, thus

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

relieving him of a drudgery which does not properly belong to his department, and which, for at least a year past, the undersigned has not been able to perform with satisfaction to himself or advantage to the State. A suitable person, with sufficient clerical and other assistance, could be obtained for a moderate sum, which would be saved several times over by a personal examination of each case and consequently an intelligent audit. The towns would receive their money promptly, and their authorities would secure such oral explanations as would enable them to perform all their duties relating to the Department of the Charities with more accuracy and efficiency. If some such step is not taken, the General Agent must neglect far more important duties for the sake of these claims, or the law must be repealed. It will not do to audit them at hap-hazard; and the Legislature, once understanding the matter, will never consent that a sum so large, and growing yearly larger, shall be paid without proper safeguards. The services of such an officer could be made very valuable to your Agent in the other work of his department, without additional expense. But whether the Board favor the suggestion just made or not, it seems proper that the Act should be so far amended that if they see occasion they may appoint some other than their Agent to approve these bills; for in case of his disability for any cause, there is no possible way for the towns to get their just dues.

Statistics for 1868.

The whole number of notices was 1,620, covering 1,729 persons. Arranged by counties, their residence was as follows:—

Suffolk,	1,046	Hampshire,	2
Essex,	192	Hampden,	33
Middlesex,	140	Franklin,	5
Norfolk,	35	Berkshire,	29
Bristol,	137	Barnstable,	4
Plymouth,	13	Nantucket,	1
Dukes,	1		
Worcester,	91	Total,	1,729

DIRECTIONS FOR OVERSEERS.

The notices for the above were sent as follows :—

In January, . . .	339	In August, . . .	74
February, . . .	166	September, . . .	50
March, . . .	129	October, . . .	93
April, . . .	98	November, . . .	91
May, . . .	92	December, . . .	223
June, . . .	68		
July, . . .	197	Total, . . .	1,620

The amount claimed under these notices will probably reach \$30,000. Thus far, bills amounting to \$14,701.17 have been examined, of which your Agent has allowed \$18,425.82, showing a deduction of \$1,275.35. There remain unaudited 809 claims, on which the deduction will be much larger, as this number includes nearly all the questionable and illegal demands. The settlement of these disputed accounts, as well as of those lying over from 1865, 1866 and 1867, together with the proper examination of cases accruing every day for 1869, will involve such an amount of labor as will confirm the propriety and necessity of the suggestion just offered by your Agent.

For the information and guidance of the local authorities, the following directions and forms for bills are reprinted from last year's Report :—

1. When a State pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted, one of the overseers should forward to the undersigned a notice similar to the following :—(and for this reason. *The Statute allows no reimbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice.*)

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—John Brown, a State pauper, is ill in this town, [or city,] and unable to be removed to a State Almshouse. He has called for aid, which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim re-imbursement from the State to the extent of the Statute.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Overseer of Poor of* .

Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.

Disease, Consumption.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Where there are no streets, the overseers must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable.

2. When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory. And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local Almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the re-imbursement to be fixed at a *weekly* rate during its continuance.

Whenever relief is continued in any case beyond the 31st of December of any year, they must send a new notice for that case on January 1 of the next year.

FORMS FOR BILLS.

Form No. One.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City [or Town, as the case may be,] of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 186 to _____ 186

\$.....

as follows :

1. Provisions and Supplies, \$.....
2. Clothing,
3. Rent,
4. Fuel,
5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, \$.....

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers*
 _____ } *of Poor*
 _____ } of _____

ss. _____ 186

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *Justice of the Peace.*

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Form No. Two.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City [or Town] of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 186 to _____ 186

as follows:

Cash paid board in _____
_____ weeks, at \$ _____ per week, \$ _____

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our
best knowledge.

_____	}	<i>Overseers of Poor</i>

_____ ss. _____ 186

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *Justice of the Peace.*

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus for the eleventh time presented the annual details of his business, it only remains for your Agent to say to his colleagues the words of parting; but his regret at its necessity is softened by the remembrance of those friendly relations which have remained unbroken up to the day of his resignation, and the fact that after so long an association with the past and present members of the Board, he can recall no discord in feeling or in action, and no word that either should wish unspoken. He fully comprehends the self-denial of their unremunerated labors. He appreciates their patient attention to dry details, as well as the ability and fearless honesty with which they have attacked abuses against great odds, and sought out and promulgated the great principles which should underlie our system of charity, reform and correction.

To every member he is heavily indebted for kind encouragement or friendly counsel; but to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Sanborn, he knows not how to express his obligation. For his sagacity of counsel, fidelity in friendship, and sturdy courage in support, he can only offer the tribute of a silent but abiding gratitude. For each and all he desires that both in their official and private relations the fortune of the future may exceed the past, and crown their remaining days with the blessings and the honors that befit the good and the true.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

 PERSONS REMOVED UNDER LAW OF 1860.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or otherwise disposed of, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83, and the expense of the same.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1867.			
October 1,	Butler, Fanny,	Baltimore,	\$25 00
1,	Butler, Ann,	"	
1,	Butler, Isaac,	"	
1,	Butler, Fanny, Jr.,	"	
2,	McCurdy, James,	Portland,	1 50
2,	Marshall, Thomas,	"	1 50
3,	Finn, Sarah,	Montreal,	11 50
3,	Rundlett, James,	Portsmouth, N. H.,	1 70
3,	Harrington, George,	Portland,	1 50
4,	Wilson, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
5,	Shea, Betsy,	England,	30 00
7,	Alline, Eleazer,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	22 65
7,	Alline, Matilda,	"	
7,	Alline, Eliza J.,	"	
7,	Alline, William,	"	
7,	Lamson, Elizabeth,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	1 10
8,	Wood, Catherine,	Albany, N. Y.,	9 00
8,	Wood, Maria,	"	
8,	Wood, Thomas,	"	8 00
8,	Clark, Joseph,	Bangor, Me.,	
8,	Clark, Mary Ann,	"	
8,	Clark, Mary Ann,	"	
8,	Clark, John H.,	"	4 00
9,	Quirk, Herman,	New York,	
10,	Scott, Thomas,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
12,	Doherty, James,	Portland, Me.,	3 00
12,	Doherty, Sarah,	"	
14,	Johnson, Alfred, (col'd,)	New York,	4 00
14,	Dickory, George,	Portland, Me.,	3 00
14,	Dickory, Hannah,	"	
17,	Prescott, Charles F.,	New York,	4 00
18,	Woodmansy, Fred.,	"	5 00
18,	Russel, Hannah,	Warren, N. H.,	11 00
18,	Russel, Katy,	"	
18,	Russel, Edward,	"	
18,	Russel, Ellen,	"	
21,	Waldet, Conrad,	Springfield, Mass.,	3 00
16,	Cornell, Catherine,	Lockport, N. Y.,	23 80
16,	Cornell, Catherine, Jr.,	"	
21,	McGowan, Hannah,	Taunton, Mass.,	1 00
22,	Mullen, James,	New York,	4 00

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Oct'r	23, Whitney, Elias,	Lewiston, Me.,	\$4 00
	24, Hazlett, Hannah,	St. Johns,	9 00
	24, Hazlett, James,	"	
	24, Hazlett, George,	"	
	24, Hazlett, Hannah,	"	
	24, McCarty, Bridget,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	10 50
	24, McCarty, Hannah,	"	
	24, McCarty, Margaret,	"	
	24, Williams, Martha,	Albany, N. Y.,	
	28, Collins, Henry,	New York,	6 00
	29, Holman, Maurice,	Hartford, Conn.,	4 00
	29, Brooks, Homer,	New York,	3 90
	31, Marr, Thomas,	Halifax,	4 00
Nov'r	1, McDougal, Archibald,	Bangor, Me.,	7 00
	1, McDougal, Edward,	"	3 75
	1, McDougal, Kate,	"	
	1, McDougal, Jane,	"	
	1, Goodfellow, Eliza,	New York,	4 00
	2, Burke, Michael,	Ireland,	4 00
	4, Schaffer, Charles,	New York,	4 00
	4, Downs, Theodore S.,	Bryant's Pond, Me.,	9 00
	4, Downs, Nancy M.,	"	
	4, Downs, Theodore L.,	"	
	4, Downs, Evaline,	"	
	4, Downs, John F.,	"	23 00
	6, Manning, Rebecca,	Montreal,	
	6, Manning, Eliza,	"	
	6, Manning, James,	"	
	6, Fay, Maria,	New York,	4 00
	6, Woods, James,	"	4 00
	6, Flannagan, Thomas,	Philadelphia,	14 00
	6, Flannagan, Mary,	"	
	8, Platt, Jesse,	Providence, R. I.,	
	8, Durnham, William P.,	Hartford, Conn.,	
	8, Durnham, Esther,	"	7 80
	8, Durnham, Charles,	"	
	8, Pierce, Elizabeth Ann,	Wentworth, N. H.,	
	14, Tyler, William,	New York,	5 20
	14, Miller, Frank,	"	4 00
	16, Fox, Michael,	Bangor, Me.,	4 00
	18, Johnson, William,	New York,	4 00
	19, Richmond, William,	Rome, N. Y.,	8 30
	19, Hunt, John J.,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
	19, Lewis, Charles E.,	"	1 35
	19, Forte, Caroline,	Hartland, Vt.,	4 70
	21, Whitney, Elisha,	Troy, N. Y.,	6 00
	21, Daley, Mary A.,	New York,	12 00
	21, Daley, Margaret,	"	
	21, Daley, Nellie,	"	
	21, Daley, George,	"	
	21, Daley, Essie,	"	4 00
	21, Daley, Mary A.,	"	
	21, Kennedy, Lizzie,	"	
	22, Wilson, Margaret,	"	
	22, Wilson, Hannah,	"	5 00
	22, Bond, Peter,	"	4 00
	22, Haggerty, James,	"	4 00
	22, Fitzgerald, Thomas,	"	4 00
	23, Kimbal, William,	"	8 00
	23, Kimbal, John,	"	

PERSONS REMOVED UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov'r 23,	Hastead, Elizabeth, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	\$14 00
23,	Hastead, Eliza J., . . .	" . . .	
23,	Hastead, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Lee, James, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	4 00
27,	Connolly, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29,	Brown, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
29,	Sullivan, Jane, . . .	Ireland, . . .	30 00
30,	Novaro, Grace, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
30,	Novaro, John, . . .	" . . .	
30,	Novaro, Vincent, . . .	" . . .	
30,	Novaro, Louis, . . .	" . . .	48 00
30,	Bagby, Richard, . . .	Fortress Monroe, . . .	
30,	Bagby, Isabella, . . .	" . . .	
30,	Wheeler, Jane, . . .	" . . .	4 00
30,	Jewitt, Henry, . . .	" . . .	
Dec'r 3,	Lawler, Hugh, . . .	New York, . . .	
6,	Coleman, Frederick, . . .	Lisbon, N. H., . . .	13 50
6,	Coleman, Ella, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Coleman, Eunice, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Creighton, Samuel, . . .	New York, . . .	8 00
6,	Creighton, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
6,	Tarnum, Malcolm, . . .	Morrisville, Pa., . . .	
6,	Tarnum, Martha, . . .	" . . .	4 00
6,	Barton, Joseph, . . .	New York, . . .	
10,	Connors, James, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Thomas, Hugh, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
10,	Cutt, Edward, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Kegan, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	12 00
10,	Kegan, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Kegan, Anna, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Jackson, Robert, . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Gall, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
11,	Wallace, Ellen, . . .	Meriden, Conn., . . .	4 40
11,	Wallace, James E., . . .	" . . .	
14,	Anderson, James, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	
14,	McGill, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	1 35
14,	Wilson, Frank, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
14,	Barke, John, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
14,	Swan, Harrison A., . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	21 50
14,	Swan, Eliza S., . . .	" . . .	
14,	Swan, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Swan, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
17,	Jones, Joseph, . . .	New York, . . .	
17,	Doherty, John, . . .	" . . .	
17,	Simpson, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
17,	Garrett, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
17,	Keene, John, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
17,	DeGrular, Martin, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21,	Cloud, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
21,	Cloud, Alexander, . . .	" . . .	4 00
21,	Watson, Ellis, . . .	East Andover, N. H., . . .	7 40
21,	Watson, Kate, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Smith, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	
24,			4 00
1868.			
Jan'y 1,	Norton, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
1,	Thorpe, George, . . .	" . . .	4 00
1,	Daley, Felix, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	7 00
2,	Winslow, Elisha, . . .	St. Albans, Vt., . . .	17 00
2,	Winslow, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Jan'y 7,	Hall, Agnes,	New Market, N. H.,	\$1 70
7,	Hall, Alice,	" " " " " " " "	
8,	Welch, Eliza,	New York,	4 00
8,	Welch, Michael,	" " " " " " " "	
10,	Fulmer, Margaret,	Dedham,	25
10,	Reed, Alice,	Albany, N. Y.,	12 00
10,	Reed, Fanny,	" " " " " " " "	
10,	Malcolm, Edward,	Franklin, N. H.,	3 50
10,	Cross, William,	Portland,	1 50
10,	Marchant, Lewis,	" " " " " " " "	1 50
10,	Murray, John,	" " " " " " " "	1 50
13,	Cusack, James,	Winsor Locks, Conn.,	7 00
13,	Cusack, Charlotte,	" " " " " " " "	
18,	White, John,	New York,	4 00
18,	Jones, William,	Webster, Mass.,	1 75
18,	Wiedman, Ado,	Philadelphia,	7 50
18,	Wiedman, Rosanna,	" " " " " " " "	
18,	Wiedman, Albert,	" " " " " " " "	
18,	Wiedman, Almira,	" " " " " " " "	
20,	Sandland, Richard,	New York,	8 00
20,	Sandland, Agnes,	" " " " " " " "	
20,	Sandland, James,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
20,	Wood, Michael,	" " " " " " " "	
20,	Grimes, Charles,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
22,	Davis, John,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
22,	Nolan, Lawrence,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
22,	Hamilton, William,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
22,	Thompson, George,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
22,	Williams, Eliza,	Westerly, R. I.,	2 75
22,	Williams, Kate,	" " " " " " " "	
27,	Parker, John,	Bath, Me.,	3 00
27,	Parker, Hannah,	" " " " " " " "	
27,	Parker, Edith,	" " " " " " " "	
28,	Dignan, Philip,	New York,	4 00
28,	Pidgeon, James,	Montreal,	11 50
28,	Blaney, John,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
28,	Cassidy, James,	New York,	4 00
28,	McGuily, Charles,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
29,	Williams, Robert,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
29,	Jackson, Hannah,	Halifax,	20 00
29,	Jackson, John,	" " " " " " " "	
29,	Jackson, Emma,	" " " " " " " "	
31,	Jeffry, Margaret,	New Orleans,	Free.
31,	Jeffry, Margaret,	" " " " " " " "	
31,	Jeffry, Elizabeth,	" " " " " " " "	
Feb'y 1,	Higgins, Margaret,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	1 10
1,	Tiernan, John,	New York,	4 00
1,	Carter, Lydia,	Utica, N. Y.,	8 00
1,	Franklin, George,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
1,	Murray, Ellen,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
1,	Murray, Elizabeth,	" " " " " " " "	
1,	Murray, Kate,	" " " " " " " "	
3,	McLean, Thomas,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
8,	Wentworth, Nathan,	Walpole, N. H.,	10 00
8,	Wentworth, Ann,	" " " " " " " "	
8,	Wentworth, Jane,	" " " " " " " "	
8,	Wentworth, Hannah,	" " " " " " " "	
8,	Dunlap, Nathaniel,	New York,	4 00
8,	Cornell, Alonzo,	" " " " " " " "	4 00
8,	Flynn, Thomas,	Hartford, Conn.,	3 90
8,	Campbell, John F.,	" " " " " " " "	3 90

PERSONS REMOVED UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Feb'y 10,	Wright, Harry, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
10,	Clarke, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Goodwin, Alanson, . . .	Winsor Locks, Conn., . . .	3 50
11,	Parria, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Tour, Thomas, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	3 00
11,	Murphy, Michael, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	Walker, John W., . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	7 00
13,	Frill, William, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
13,	Kingdom, Thomas, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
13,	Ross, John, . . .	" . . .	1 35
13,	Burns, Thomas, . . .	Burnham, Me., . . .	6 50
17,	Dyer, James, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
17,	Lee, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
19,	Clarke, Eliza, . . .	Lewistown, Pa., . . .	} 12 35
19,	Clarke, Arthur, . . .	" . . .	
20,	McCook, Margaret J., . . .	St. Johns, . . .	Free.
21,	Barry, James, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
25,	Caswell, Frederick, . . .	Stanbridge, Ca., . . .	10 00
25,	Brown, Jerome, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 20
25,	Evans, Alice, . . .	Bellingham, Mass., . . .	95
25,	McClellan, Miles, . . .	Thompson, Conn., . . .	1 60
28,	O'Leary, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
March 2,	Stanley, Cordelia, . . .	Swansy, N. H., . . .	3 10
3,	Regan, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 6 00
3,	Regan, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Sullivan, Michael, . . .	Fall River, Mass., . . .	1 60
4,	King, Elizabeth, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	} 10 50
4,	King, Bessie, . . .	" . . .	
4,	O'Rook, Frank, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
6,	Farnum, Elizabeth, . . .	Sudbury, Vt., . . .	7 00
9,	Stillman, Eunice, . . .	Albany, N. Y., . . .	} 12 00
9,	Stillman, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
10,	Nolan, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	Frampton, Catherine, . . .	Montreal, . . .	} 17 25
12,	Frampton, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Frampton, Henry, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Keller, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	Mulgarthy, Mary, . . .	Fall River, Mass., . . .	1 60
14,	McCarty, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	5 00
17,	Jones, Israel, . . .	Northfield, Vt., . . .	1 75
17,	Lawson, William H., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20,	Forrest, William, . . .	Windham, N. H., . . .	1 15
20,	Carter, Charles, . . .	Nashua, N. H., . . .	1 25
20,	Nickerson, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
23,	Wilson, Marshall, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	} 7 80
23,	Wilson, Ann, . . .	" . . .	
23,	Cummings, Charles, . . .	Westerly, R. I., . . .	2 70
25,	Gilman, Arthur, . . .	Warren, N. H., . . .	5 00
25,	Scholtz, Flora, . . .	New Brunswick, . . .	8 50
25,	Stanly, Elizabeth, . . .	Winsor Locks, Conn., . . .	3 50
31,	Edwards, Margaret, . . .	St. Albans, Vt., . . .	} 8 50
31,	Edwards, Cora, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Edwards, Ellis, . . .	" . . .	
April 3,	Mahoney, Patrick, . . .	Ireland, . . .	30 00
3,	Bedford, David, . . .	Lancaster, O., . . .	19 50
3,	Ferguson, Michael, . . .	Newfoundland, . . .	} 20 00
3,	Ferguson, Frank, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Pierce, Catherine, . . .	Halifax, . . .	10 00
3,	Gunter, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
5,	Wright, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
6,	Keith, John, . . .	Portsmouth, N. H., . . .	1 70

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
April	6, Clarke, Alice,	Schenectady, N. Y.,	\$13 00
	6, Clarke, Eunice,	"	
	6, Clarke, Almira,	"	
	7, Chapin, Samuel,	Bangor, Me.,	
	7, Chapin, Ellen,	"	10 00
	7, Chapin, Martha,	"	
	7, Chapin, Charles,	"	
	7, Morrill, Lucy,	New York,	
	9, Woods, James,	"	4 00
	9, Gorman, Patrick,	"	4 00
	9, Courland, James,	Montreal,	17 25
	9, Courland, James, Jr.,	"	
	10, Tollance, James,	New York,	4 00
	10, Williams, Caroline,	Albany, N. Y.,	12 00
	10, Williams, Margaret,	"	
	10, Williams, Charles,	"	
	10, Williams, Thomas,	"	
	10, Gardiner, Parkman,	Portland,	1 50
	15, Manning, Andrew,	Philadelphia,	10 50
	15, Manning, Ellen,	"	
	16, Burns, George,	St. Johns,	6 00
	16, Inman, Ellen J.,	Somers, Conn.,	25 00
	16, Inman, Horace E.,	"	
	16, Inman, Ellen J.,	"	
	17, Ellis, Moses,	Lewiston, Me.,	4 00
	17, Gardiner, Charles R.,	Haverhill, Mass.,	1 00
	22, Casoon, Alice,	Weston, Vt.,	5 00
	27, Callahan, James,	New York,	4 00
	27, Webster, Helena,	Providence, R. I.,	4 05
	27, Webster, Elizabeth,	"	
	27, Webster, George,	"	
	27, Webster, Charles,	"	
	27, Whitney, Elias,	Philadelphia,	7 00
	29, Sherwood, Ann,	Lawrence, Mass.,	80
	29, Mansell, Catherine,	St. Catherine, Ca.,	25 00
	29, Mansell, Edward,	"	
	29, Mansell, Nettie,	"	
May	4, Heitman, Frederick,	Meriden, Conn.,	4 40
	4, McCarron, Michael,	Hartford, Conn.,	11 70
	4, McCarron, Ellen,	"	
	4, McCarron, Sylvester,	"	
	4, McCarron, Ellen,	"	
	4, Craig, William,	Philadelphia,	7 00
	4, Barney, Eliphalet,	New Haven,	5 00
	5, Clinton, Emma,	Portland,	1 50
	6, Kingman, Harriet,	Winsor, Vt.,	4 60
	6, Kingman, Alice,	"	
	8, Dowd, Mary,	New York,	6 00
	8, Dowd, Alice,	"	
	9, Atwell, Charles,	Essex Junction,	15 50
	9, Atwell, Richard,	"	
	9, Atwell, Israel,	"	
	9, Westgate, Alice,	Braintree, Vt.,	6 40
	11, Borra, Cæsar,	New York,	4 00
	11, Jordan, Isaac,	Baltimore,	35 00
	11, Jordan, Ellen,	"	
	11, Jordan, Mary E.,	"	
	11, Jordan, Isaac, Jr.,	"	
	14, Sutton, George,	New York,	2 50
	14, Dupy, Leonard,	Montreal,	11 50
	15, Grow, Abraham,	Rockland, Me.,	3 00

PERSONS REMOVED UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
May	18, Williams, Ellen, . . .	New York, . . .	\$6 25
	18, Williams, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
	18, Williams, John, . . .	" . . .	
	18, Snow, Suesman, . . .	" . . .	
	19, Stevens, Samuel B., . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	2 00
	19, Clifford, Josephine, . . .	Lenoxville, Ca., . . .	4 00
	19, Alton, Fanny, . . .	Chateaugay, N. Y., . . .	9 00
	21, Brown, Charles, . . .	Calais, Me., . . .	10 00
	21, Montgomery, Anna, . . .	Hammond's Corner, N. Y., . . .	6 00
	21, Montgomery, Maria, . . .	" . . .	20 00
	21, Montgomery, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
	21, Frazier, Margaret, . . .	Newfoundland, . . .	25 00
	21, Frazier, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
	21, Murphy, Ellen, . . .	Queenstown, . . .	30 00
	21, Price, John, . . .	New York, . . .	1 50
	26, Meirs, Henry D., . . .	St. Johns, . . .	6 00
	27, Harris, Jason, . . .	Springfield, . . .	6 00
	27, Harris, Amanda, . . .	" . . .	
	27, Rowland, Abraham, . . .	White River Junction, Vt., . . .	5 00
June	1, McCormick, Julia, . . .	Utica, N. Y., . . .	8 00
	1, Harding, Eunice, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	12 00
	1, Harding, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
	1, Harding, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
	1, Harding, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	
	1, Reed, Mary Ann, . . .	Saratoga, N. Y., . . .	13 00
	1, Reed, Charlotte, . . .	" . . .	
	2, Gaston, Maria, . . .	Albany, N. Y., . . .	6 00
	2, Archibald, Richard, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	2, Archibald, Anna, . . .	" . . .	
	2, Archibald, Emma, . . .	" . . .	
	2, Archibald, Jane, . . .	" . . .	
	4, Burlingham, Nathan, . . .	Southbridge, Mass., . . .	2 00
	4, Peabody, George, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	5, Holland, Timothy, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
	5, Inglis, Sarah, . . .	Prince Edward Island, . . .	12 00
	5, McCoy, Susan, . . .	Halifax, . . .	12 00
	9, Kane, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
	9, Rollins, Abigail, . . .	Rouse's Point, . . .	13 50
	9, Rollins, Amanda, . . .	" . . .	
	9, Wilson, Emeline, . . .	Montreal, . . .	11 50
	9, Grey, A. J., . . .	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
	17, Jones, Thomas, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 00
	17, McMacy, Eliza, . . .	St. Johns, . . .	6 00
	17, Tucker, Anson, . . .	Union Village, . . .	4 00
	17, Antone, Manuel, . . .	Faval, . . .	25 00
	20, Sanford, Emanuel, . . .	White River Junction, . . .	5 00
	22, Jenkins, Thomas, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	4 00
	22, Thomas, William, . . .	" . . .	4 00
	23, Warren, Erastus, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	8 00
	23, Warren, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
	23, Warren, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	23, Warren, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
	24, McGuilev, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
	24, Bates, Thomas, . . .	Rutland, Vt., . . .	6 00
	24, Street, Robert, . . .	New York, . . .	1 00
	27, Garvey, Timothy, . . .	Springfield, . . .	12 00
	27, Garvey, Honora, . . .	" . . .	
	27, Garvey, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
	27, Mahoney, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	27, Mahoney, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	3 90
	29, Aldrich, Samuel, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 3,	Tait, Robert,	Glasgow,	\$75 00
3,	Tait, Annie,	"	
3,	Tait, Duncan,	"	
3,	Tait, Laura,	"	
3,	Wilson, Ellen,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
3,	Wilson, Isabella,	"	
3,	Galloway, Edward,	New York,	1 00
3,	Lamson, Catherine,	Braintree, Vt.,	12 75
3,	Lamson, Eliza,	"	
3,	Lamson, Kate,	"	
3,	Brown, Orlando C.,	Portland, Me.,	
3,	Wilson, Jane,	New York,	1 00
3,	Barringer, Lois,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
6,	Foster, Ezra,	Norfolk, Va.,	16 00
6,	Foster, Abigail,	"	
6,	Smith, Charles E.,	"	24 00
6,	Smith, Mary,	"	
6,	Smith, Lucy,	"	
6,	Smith, Thomas,	"	
6,	Smith, Jackson,	"	6 00
6,	Gibbs, John,	St. Johns,	
6,	Brown, Charles C.,	Augusta, Me.,	2 00
8,	Haslem, Caroline,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
8,	Dumford, John,	Portland, Me.,	3 00
8,	Dumford, Mary,	"	
8,	Dumford, Ellen,	"	3 90
9,	Lawton, Alice,	Hartford, Conn.,	
10,	Sullivan, Margaret,	New York,	4 00
10,	Sullivan, Agnes,	"	
10,	Sullivan, Margaret,	"	
10,	Sullivan, Josephine,	"	
10,	Sullivan, Mary Ann,	"	23 00
11,	Kingsland, Walter,	Montreal,	
11,	Kingsland, Isabella,	"	
11,	Kingsland, Alice,	"	
11,	Kingsland, Thomas,	"	2 00
13,	Ryan, Michael,	New York,	
13,	Ryan, Johanna,	"	
13,	Ryan, John,	"	
15,	McMath, Fanny,	St. Johns,	6 00
15,	Hartley, Caroline,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	24 50
15,	Hartley, Maria,	"	
17,	Ribbons, Cato,	New York,	1 00
17,	Cowan, Elisha,	"	2 00
17,	Cowan, Martha,	"	
17,	Vierra, Frank,	Fayal,	25 00
17,	Wood, Fanny,	Chicago,	
17,	Ford, Nicholas,	"	40 50
17,	Ford, Frederick,	"	
17,	Ford, Edward,	"	6 00
22,	McGhee, Ellen,	St. Johns,	
22,	Williams, Ann S.,	Windham, Me.,	1 50
23,	Warren, Silas,	New Haven, Vt.,	14 00
23,	Warren, Sarah,	"	
23,	Connors, Margaret,	Worcester,	1 35
23,	McCarthy, Margaret,	"	1 35
27,	Schofield, Betsy,	Watertown, Conn.,	9 00
27,	Schofield, Alice,	"	
27,	Schofield, James,	"	
27,	Fitzgibbons, Patrick,	New York,	1 00
27,	O'Brien, Thomas,	St. Johns,	6 00

PERSONS REMOVED UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 30,	Craig, John,	New York,	\$1 00
30,	Willett, Mary,	"	1 00
30,	Willett, Milford,	"	1 00
Aug. 3,	Allston, Mary E.,	Hartford, Conn.,	2 90
5,	Garen, James,	New York,	1 00
5,	Allen, William,	"	1 00
5,	Garrity, Bernard,	"	1 00
5,	McGowan, Hugh,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
5,	Phillips, Ann,	Sherbrook,	1 50
5,	Phillips, Elizabeth,	"	52 80
5,	Gardiner, Mercy,	"	
5,	Gardiner, Eliza,	"	
5,	Gardiner, Catherine,	"	
5,	Gardiner, Christopher,	"	
5,	Gardiner, Ellen,	"	
7,	Burdett, Alexander,	Port Gilbert, N. S.,	4 00
7,	Rosenan, Charles,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
7,	Jones, Charles,	New York,	1 00
7,	Snell, William,	"	1 00
12,	Crocker, Anna,	Norfolk, Va.,	12 00
12,	Crocker, Ellia,	"	1 50
13,	McVerne, William,	Portland, Me.,	30 00
14,	Towbig, Ellen,	Ireland,	1 00
14,	Helton, Samuel,	New York,	1 00
14,	Smith, William,	"	1 00
14,	Borroughs, Stephen,	"	1 00
14,	Burton, Stephen,	Burlington, Vt.,	16 00
14,	Burton, Maria,	"	
14,	Burton, Charles,	"	
14,	Burton, Esther,	"	
17,	Davis, Philip,	Philadelphia,	8 00
17,	Davis, Mary,	"	1 00
17,	McGreggor, William,	New York,	1 50
17,	Dergan, John,	Portland, Me.,	Free.
18,	Baxter, George,	St. Johns,	25 00
18,	Fruitas, Jose Machado,	Fayal,	25 00
18,	DeJesus, Marrianna,	"	1 00
18,	Heskith, William,	New York,	1 00
18,	Yillett, John,	"	
19,	Leonard, Sarah,	Winsor Locks, Conn.,	7 00
19,	Leonard, Alice,	"	
19,	Leonard, Kate,	"	
20,	Pollock, Ann,	Worcester,	1 35
20,	Crawford, Amelia,	Philadelphia,	4 00
22,	Scanlon, Thomas,	Suncook, N. H.,	2 00
25,	Mellie, Jane,	New York,	4 00
25,	Priest, Lucella A.,	"	5 00
26,	Bean, Mary,	Woodstock, Vt.,	5 50
27,	Cook, John A.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
27,	Caawell, Thomas,	"	1 50
29,	Wright, Sophia,	Lansing, Mich.,	34 50
29,	Wright, Ella,	"	1 50
Sept'r 1,	Murphy, Daniel,	Portland, Me.,	
2,	McNamara, James,	Rochester, N. Y.,	
2,	McNamara, Ellen,	"	21 40
2,	McNamara, Mary L.,	"	
2,	McNamara, Edwin,	"	
2,	Kempton, Thomas,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
4,	Carroll, James,	New York,	4 00
4,	Baine, Christina,	Pictou,	Free.

SUPPLEMENT TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Sept'r 4,	Harvey, Wealthy, . . .	Winsor, Vt., . . .	\$4 60
4,	Harvey, Francis M., . . .	" . . .	
4,	Kelley, Eliza, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	
4,	Cranleak, Elinore, . . .	Quebec, . . .	39 00
4,	Cranleak, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Cranleak, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Shearing, Sarah, . . .	Ireland, . . .	Free.
7,	Shearing, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Shearing, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
8,	Wilson, John, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
9,	Young, Alice, . . .	Portsmouth, N. H., . . .	1 70
9,	Milla, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Welch, Ann, . . .	" . . .	6 00
11,	Welch, Mary Ann, . . .	" . . .	
11,	Wilson, Alanson, . . .	Albany, N. Y., . . .	
11,	Sample, Helen, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
14,	Baker, Marshall, . . .	Kittery, Me., . . .	1 70
14,	Darby, Robert, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	Daedy, Richard, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Morris, Frank, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Marley, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Hawkins, Emma, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Nolan, Catherine C., . . .	Bellows Falls, Vt., . . .	6 00
18,	Nolan, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Albro, Sarah, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	
22,	Osgood, Amelia S., . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	24 50
22,	Osgood, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Mears, William, . . .	Ogdensburg, N. Y., . . .	
22,	Mears, Charles W., . . .	" . . .	22 00
22,	Mears, Kate, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Heywood, Elisha, . . .	Amherst, N. H., . . .	
22,	Heywood, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	3 25
22,	Heywood, Kendall, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Lander, Lewis, . . .	Portland, . . .	
22,	Clarke, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Connor, Mary, . . .	" . . .	8 00
22,	Connor, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Connor, Matthew, . . .	" . . .	
24,	McGuire, Levina, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29,	Clay, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
29,	White, Mary Ann, . . .	Norfolk, Va., . . .	12 00
29,	Read, Marshall, . . .	Meriden, Conn., . . .	13 20
29,	Read, Abby R., . . .	" . . .	
29,	Read, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Read, Amelia, . . .	" . . .	11 00
29,	Wilcox, Clarence, . . .	Ogdensburg, N. Y., . . .	
29,	Murray, Alice, . . .	Thompsonville, Conn., . . .	
29,	Murray, Catherine S., . . .	" . . .	6 60
	Total,	\$2,583 00
1868.			
		CR.	
Feb'y 3,	By cash received from friends of Hannah Jackson, .	\$20 00	
July 17,	" " " of Fanny Wood, .	27 00	
Aug. 29,	" " " of Sophia Wright, .	23 00	
			70 00
	Net expenditure, . . .		\$2,513 00

A P P E N D I X

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1868.

White.	2,898	2,544	5,232	1,729	1,906	3,635	8,807	1,014	995	2,009
Males.	2,833	2,160	4,543	1,378	1,456	2,834	7,377	363	406	769
Females.	305	384	689	351	450	801	1,430	651	589	1,240
Colored.	86	101	187	69	79	148	335	12	7	19
Males.	74	90	164	60	65	125	289	6	4	10
Females.	12	11	23	9	14	23	46	6	3	9
Natives of this State.	858	855	1,713	552	533	1,085	2,798	162	152	314
Males.	781	755	1,536	487	439	926	2,462	59	73	132
Females.	77	100	177	65	94	159	336	103	79	182
Natives of other States.	455	435	890	315	328	643	1,533	98	102	200
Males.	403	383	786	265	264	529	1,315	87	85	172
Females.	52	52	104	50	64	114	218	61	67	128
Natives of other Countries.	1,461	1,355	2,816	931	1,124	2,055	4,871	766	748	1,514
Males.	1,273	1,112	2,385	686	818	1,504	3,889	273	302	575
Females.	188	243	431	245	306	551	982	493	446	939
Parents both American.	729	697	1,426	477	447	924	2,350	—	115	115
Males.	660	615	1,275	406	382	788	2,083	—	44	44
Females.	69	82	151	71	65	136	267	—	71	71
Parents both Temperate.	2,589	2,475	5,064	1,639	1,810	3,449	8,518	—	524	524
Males.	2,284	2,095	4,379	1,305	1,386	2,691	7,070	—	210	210
Females.	305	380	685	334	424	758	1,448	—	314	314
Parents both or either Convicts.	26	22	48	36	32	68	116	—	2	2
Males.	20	17	37	26	28	54	91	—	—	—
Females.	6	5	11	10	4	14	25	—	2	2
Have had no Education.	616	641	1,257	625	741	1,366	2,623	527	500	1,027
Males.	495	483	978	398	488	880	1,864	158	171	329
Females.	121	158	279	227	253	480	759	369	329	698
Could Read and Write.	129	147	276	197	218	415	691	—	—	—
Males.	115	130	245	165	178	343	588	—	—	—
Females.	14	17	31	32	40	72	103	—	—	—

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '03.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '03.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '03.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '03.	Year.	Totals for year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '03.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '03.	Year.
Have had a Common School Education,	2,020	1,833	3,873	973	1,022	1,995	5,868	499	502	1,001
Males,	1,839	1,633	3,472	872	852	1,724	5,196	211	239	450
Females,	181	220	401	101	170	271	672	288	263	551
Have had a Superior Education,	9	4	13	3	4	7	20	-	-	-
Males,	8	4	12	3	3	6	18	-	-	-
Females,	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Were Married,	1,257	1,193	2,450	873	995	1,868	4,318	523	536	1,059
Males,	1,043	924	1,967	628	672	1,300	3,267	145	187	332
Females,	214	269	483	245	323	568	1,051	378	349	727
Were Intemperate,	1,729	1,637	3,366	1,408	1,607	3,015	6,381	-	-	-
Males,	1,558	1,428	2,986	1,136	1,236	2,372	5,358	-	-	-
Females,	171	209	380	272	371	643	1,023	-	-	-
Had Property to value of \$1,000,	109	86	195	103	125	228	423	-	-	-
Males,	108	81	189	97	120	217	406	-	-	-
Females,	1	5	6	6	5	11	17	-	-	-
Had been in Army or Navy,	976	838	1,814	603	605	1,208	3,022	80	53	133
Males,	976	838	1,814	603	600	1,203	3,017	80	51	131
Females,	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	1	2	2
Had been in Reform School,	27	31	58	26	18	44	102	1	1	1
Males,	26	28	54	25	14	39	93	-	-	-
Females,	1	3	4	1	4	5	9	1	-	1

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1868.

Number committed once before,	1,052	751	1,903	297
Males,	922	586	1,488	127
Females,	180	185	815	170
Number committed twice before,	400	816	716	206
Males,	344	225	569	72
Females,	56	91	147	134
Number committed more than twice and less than six times before,	381	315	696	883
Males,	296	209	505	129
Females,	85	106	191	254
Number committed six or more times before,	181	163	334	444
Males,	136	100	236	105
Females,	45	53	98	339
Total number who have been in Prison before,	2,014	1,535	3,549	1,380
Males,	1,698	1,100	2,798	493
Females,	316	435	751	897

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.
Number of Commitments,									
Males,	256	2118	256	93	87	180	6,429	7,097	d 13,526
Females,	47	39	86	93	87	180	4,849	5,095	9,944
Persons Committed,	91	79	170	180	180	180	1,580	2,002	3,582
Males,	2118	256	256	93	87	180	5,829	5,837	d 11,666
Females,	47	39	86	93	87	180	4,404	4,307	8,711
Adults,	91	79	170	180	180	180	1,425	1,530	2,955
Males,	100	81	181	71	61	132	4,690	4,775	9,465
Females,	40	31	71	71	61	132	3,472	3,467	6,939
Minors,	60	50	110	22	26	48	1,218	1,308	2,526
Males,	38	37	75	22	26	48	1,139	1,062	2,201
Females,	7	8	15	22	26	48	932	840	1,772
Committed under 15 years of age,	31	29	60	207	222	429	207	222	429
Males,	130	156	286	130	156	286	130	156	286
Females,	124	150	274	124	150	274	124	150	274
White,	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12
Males,	11,283	5,634	16,917	11,283	5,634	16,917	11,283	5,634	16,917
Females,	8,893	4,138	13,031	8,893	4,138	13,031	8,893	4,138	13,031
Colored,	2,890	1,496	4,386	2,890	1,496	4,386	2,890	1,496	4,386
Males,	180	203	383	180	203	383	180	203	383
Females,	318	169	487	318	169	487	318	169	487
	31	84	115	31	84	115	31	84	115

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1868.

	e22	27	49	42	46	88	1,636	1,613	e3,249
Natives of this State,
Males,	5	7	12	42	46	88	1,374	1,320	2,694
Females,	17	20	37	-	-	-	262	293	555
Natives of other States,
Males,	18	16	34	28	16	44	914	897	1,811
Females,	4	6	10	28	16	44	737	704	1,441
Natives of other Countries,
Males,	14	10	24	-	-	-	177	193	370
Females,	98	75	173	23	25	48	3,279	3,327	96,606
Parents both American,
Males,	38	26	64	23	25	48	2,293	2,283	4,576
Females,	60	49	109	-	-	-	986	1,044	2,030
Parents both Temperate,
Males,	20	17	37	41	27	68	1,267	1,303	2,570
Females,	7	6	13	41	27	68	1,114	1,074	2,188
Parents both or either Convicts,
Males,	13	11	24	-	-	-	153	229	382
Females,	86	40	126	93	87	180	4,407	4,936	9,343
No Education,
Males,	28	14	42	93	87	180	3,710	3,792	7,502
Females,	58	26	84	-	-	-	697	1,144	1,841
Could Read and Write,
Males,	-	6	6	-	-	-	62	62	124
Females,	-	8	3	-	-	-	46	48	94
No Education,
Males,	103	85	188	4	9	13	1,875	1,976	3,851
Females,	33	27	60	4	9	13	1,088	1,178	2,266
Could Read and Write,
Males,	70	58	128	-	-	-	787	798	1,585
Females,	35	33	68	33	21	54	394	419	813
Could Read and Write,
Males,	14	12	26	33	21	54	327	341	668
Females,	21	21	42	-	-	-	67	78	145

a Includes 1 male returned, escaped previous to October 1, 1867.

c Includes 1 female unknown.

e Includes 61 males and 4 females not given.

Includes 4 males and 1 female born at sea.

b Includes 2 males and 1 female returned, escaped previous to October 1, 1867.

d Includes 6 males and 1 female re-captured, escaped previous to October 1, 1867.

f Includes 1 male not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.
Have had a Common School Education,	3,544	3,429	*6,973
Males,	52	52	104	2,974	2,776	5,750
Females,	52	52	104	570	653	1,223
Have had a Superior Education,	16	13	29
Males,	4	5	9	15	12	27
Females,	4	5	9	1	1	2
Were Married,	2,749	2,786	5,535
Males,	39	28	67	1,885	1,837	3,712
Females,	30	28	67	864	949	1,823
Were Intemperate,	3,281	3,390	6,671
Males,	88	80	168	2,816	2,775	5,591
Females,	88	80	168	465	615	1,080
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	.	.	.	17	9	26	222	220	449
Males,	17	9	26	7	10	17
Females,	45	36	81	1,708	1,535	3,243
Had been in Army or Navy,	.	.	.	45	36	81	1,708	1,528	3,236
Males,	3	3	6	7	7	14
Females,	3	3	6	7	7	14
Had been in Reform School,	.	.	.	3	12	15	57	63	120
Males,	3	12	15	54	55	109
Females,	1	1	2	3	8	11

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1868.

Number committed once before,	26	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	2,149
Males,	13	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	1,651
Females,	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	498
Number committed twice before,	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	931
Males,	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	646
Females,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Number committed more than twice and less than six times before,	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1,084
Males,	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	688
Females,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446
Number committed six or more times before,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	841
Females,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488
Total number who have been in Prison before,	35	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	4,948
Males,	16	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	8,276
Females,	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667

* Includes 2 males not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction.	Jail at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments.	19	12	31	66	110	176	76	135	521	732	4	4	173	62	375	247*	403	1,260
Males,	17	10	27	62	91	153	64	122	414	600	4	4	154	59	341	190	307	1,051
Females,	2	2	4	4	19	23	12	13	107	132	-	-	19	3	34	57	96	209
Whole number of Persons Committed,	19	12	31	58	103	161	72	132	435	639	4	4	166	62	342	217*	346	1,133
Males,	17	10	27	54	85	139	60	119	350	529	4	4	149	59	311	170	272	961
Females,	2	2	4	4	18	22	12	13	85	110	-	-	17	3	31	47	74	172
Adults,	10	6	16	47	76	123	49	105	374	528	4	4	106	43	269	174	266	858
Males,	8	4	12	44	64	108	40	94	298	432	4	4	93	40	240	134	201	708
Females,	2	2	4	3	12	15	9	11	76	96	-	-	13	3	29	40	65	150
Minors,	9	6	15	11	27	38	23	27	61	111	-	-	60	19	73	43	80	275
Males,	9	6	15	10	21	31	20	25	52	97	-	-	56	19	71	36	71	253
Females,	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	2	9	14	-	-	4	-	2	7	9	22
Number committed under 15 years of age,	2	-	2	3	2	5	3	6	3	12	-	-	17	2	15	4	16	54
Males,	2	-	2	3	2	5	3	5	3	11	-	-	17	2	14	4	16	53
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
White,	18	11	29	48	87	135	52	123	402	577	4	4	166	61	340	210	342	1,119
Males,	16	10	26	44	69	113	45	112	324	481	4	4	149	58	309	164	268	948
Females,	2	1	3	4	18	22	7	11	78	96	-	-	17	3	31	46	74	171

COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1868.

Colored,	1	1	2	10	16	26	20	9	33	62	-	-	-	1	2	7	4	14
Males,	1	1	1	10	16	26	15	7	26	48	-	-	-	1	2	6	4	13
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Natives of this State,	18	12	30	20	34	54	30	43	120	193	-	-	-	66†	129†	83	74†	384
Males,	16	10	26	19	28	47	26	41	106	173	-	-	-	61	125	68	66	352
Females,	2	2	4	1	6	7	4	2	14	20	-	-	-	5	4	15	8	32
Natives of other States,	1	1	1	26	32	58	22	27	93	142	3	3	3	33	57	44	68	209
Males,	1	1	1	23	29	52	18	22	74	114	3	3	3	31	51	38	52	179
Females,	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	5	19	28	-	-	-	2	6	6	16	30
Natives of other Countries,	-	-	-	12	37	49	20	62	222	304	1	1	1	67	156	90	204	540
Males,	-	-	-	12	28	40	16	56	170	242	1	1	1	57	135	64	154	430
Females,	-	-	-	-	9	9	4	6	52	62	-	-	-	10	21	26	50	110
Whose parents were both American,	13	9	22	40	53	93	39	48	151	288	3	3	3	54	136	89	55	357
Males,	11	7	18	36	45	81	33	44	130	207	3	3	3	51	127	75	45	321
Females,	2	2	4	4	8	12	6	4	21	31	-	-	-	3	9	14	10	36
Whose parents were both Temperate,	3	7	10	46	80	126	60	114	396	570	3	3	3	156	43	329	145	988
Males,	2	5	7	43	66	109	51	103	319	473	3	3	3	140	41	298	119	846
Females,	1	2	3	3	14	17	9	11	77	97	-	-	-	16	2	31	26	142
Whose parents were both or either Convicts,	3	2	5	2	7	9	3	6	7	16	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Males,	2	2	4	1	6	7	2	5	5	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Have had no Education,	1	1	2	13	33	46	20	32	183	235	1	1	1	32	16	86	69	323
Males,	1	1	1	13	24	37	13	29	129	171	1	1	1	24	13	71	44	233
Females,	-	-	-	9	9	9	7	3	54	64	-	-	-	8	3	15	25	90
Could Read and Write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	100	37	147	2	2	2	-	-	-	43	43
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	90	29	127	2	2	2	-	-	35	-	35
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8

* Includes two males resaptured.

† Includes one female not given.

‡ Includes one male unknown.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued

	HARTEABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DURHAM.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Harteable.	House of Correction at Harteable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newbury-port.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Have had a Common School Education,	18	11	29	41	70	111	42	-	215	257	1	1	134	46	254	103*	226*	763
Males,	16	10	26	37	61	98	39	-	192	231	1	1	125	46	238	90	191	690
Females,	2	1	3	4	9	13	3	-	23	26	-	-	9	-	16	13	35	73
Have had a Superior Education, Males,	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Females,	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Were Married,	5	6	11	29	55	84	34	77	249	360	1	1	62	20	179	104	156	521
Males,	3	5	8	26	41	67	25	69	178	272	1	1	54	18	154	70	116	412
Females,	2	1	3	3	14	17	9	8	71	88	1	1	8	2	25	34	40	109
Were Intemperate,	14	10	24	44	90	134	32	74	364	470	-	-	73	41	290	178	259	841
Males,	12	9	21	43	77	120	24	67	289	380	-	-	67	40	265	139	200	711
Females,	2	1	3	1	13	14	8	7	75	90	-	-	6	1	25	39	59	130
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	-	-	-	6	3	9	11	22	39	72	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	8
Males,	-	-	-	6	3	9	11	22	39	72	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	7
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Had been in the Army or Navy, Males,	4	-	4	29	36	65	20	43	174	237	2	2	62	18	168	61	121	430
Females,	4	-	4	29	36	65	20	43	174	237	2	2	62	18	168	61	121	430

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments, . . .	22	12	34	104	422	526	70	91	170	275	380	779	1,484	1	1	1
Males, . . .	20	9	29	93	321	414	70	77	147	255	264	600	1,119	1	1	1
Females, . . .	2	3	5	11	101	112	9	14	23	20	116	179	315	1	1	1
Whole Number of Persons committed, . . .	21	12	33	97	336	433	72	77	149	250	324	704	1,278	1	1	1
Males, . . .	19	9	28	87	262	349	64	65	129	230	232	548	1,010	1	1	1
Females, . . .	2	3	5	10	74	84	8	12	20	20	92	156	268	1	1	1
Adults, . . .	19	10	29	76	281	357	62	65	127	174	251	605	1,080	1	1	1
Males, . . .	18	9	27	70	212	282	57	56	113	159	166	468	793	1	1	1
Females, . . .	1	1	2	6	69	75	5	9	14	15	85	137	237	1	1	1
Minors, . . .	2	2	4	21	55	76	10	12	22	76	73	99	248	1	1	1
Males, . . .	1	1	2	17	50	67	7	9	16	71	66	80	217	1	1	1
Females, . . .	1	1	3	4	5	9	3	3	6	5	7	19	31	1	1	1
Number committed under 15 years of age, . . .	1	1	2	2	11	13	1	3	3	17	6	8	31	1	1	1
Males, . . .	1	1	2	2	11	13	1	3	3	17	6	8	31	1	1	1
Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White, . . .	21	12	33	91	323	414	68	70	138	238	320	690	1,248	1	1	1
Males, . . .	19	9	28	84	251	335	62	59	121	219	228	534	981	1	1	1
Females, . . .	2	3	5	7	72	79	6	11	17	19	92	156	267	1	1	1

COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1868.

Colored, Males,	6	13	19	4	7	11	12	4	14	30
Females,	3	11	14	2	6	8	11	4	14	29
Natives of this State, Males,	20	37	70	34	28	62	96*	80	144†	320
Females,	16	33	65	32	25	57	92	67	120	279
Natives of other States, Males,	2	4	5	2	3	5	4	13	24	41
Females,	3	21	62	8	7	15	54	49	93	196
Natives of other Countries, Males,	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	5	17	25
Females,	39	204	243	30	42	72	100	195	487†	762
Whose Parents were both Americans, Males,	9	140	174	25	34	59	87	121	352	560
Females,	1	5	64	5	8	13	18	74	115	202
Whose Parents were both temperate, Males,	21	33	58	38	28	66	91	60	137	288
Females,	17	32	57	35	24	59	86	51	120	257
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	4	1	1	3	4	7	5	9	17	31
Males,	3	93	331	59	69	128	234	317	672	1,223
Females,	3	84	258	52	58	110	214	227	592	963
Have had no Education, Males,	9	73	82	7	11	18	20	90	150	260
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	6	18	39
Could Read and Write, Males,	5	10	23	25	46	71	56	155	252	463
Females,	4	9	18	10	36	55	47	89	158	294
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	1	4	5	6	10	16	9	66	94	169
Males,	3	58	208	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	53	174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Includes 1 male not given.

† Includes 1 male unknown.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1868.

Number committed once before, . . .	2	1	3	12	56	68	13	20	33	41	71	165	277	-	-	-
Males,	2	1	2	11	43	54	13	17	30	36	55	122	213	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	1	1	13	14	-	3	3	5	16	43	64	-	-	-
Number committed twice before, . . .	1	1	2	8	30	38	5	5	10	8	23	50	81	-	-	-
Males,	1	1	2	6	25	31	4	2	6	8	14	33	55	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	1	2	5	7	1	3	4	-	9	17	26	-	-	-
Number committed more than two and less than six times before, . . .	1	1	2	8	39	47	12	12	24	3	37	46	86	-	-	-
Males,	1	1	2	7	27	34	10	12	22	2	25	29	56	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	1	12	13	2	-	2	1	12	17	30	-	-	-
Number committed six or more times before,	-	-	-	3	14	17	1	2	3	-	30	26	56	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	2	3	-	16	20	36	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	14	6	20	-	-	-
Number who have been in Prison before,	4	3	7	31	139	170	31	39	70	53	161	287	500	-	-	-
Males,	4	1	5	27	104	131	28	33	61	46	110	204	360	-	-	-
Females,	-	2	2	4	35	39	3	6	9	6	51	83	140	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	178	191	369	46	31	77	3,994	772	4,766	35	176	145*	573	929
Males,	147	145	292	44	25	69	3,483	513	3,996	32	156	138	508	834
Females,	31	46	77	2	6	8	511	259	770	3	20	7	65	95
Total Number of Persons committed,	174	172	346	40	31	71	3,379	691	4,070	35	172	125*	522	854
Males,	144	133	277	38	25	63	2,935	449	3,384	32	153	118	463	766
Females,	30	39	69	2	6	8	444	242	686	3	19	7	59	88
Adults,	123	141	264	32	28	60	2,703	499	3,202	25	127	94	446	692
Males,	98	106	204	32	23	55	2,348	304	2,652	22	111	88	395	616
Females,	25	35	60	—	5	5	355	195	550	3	16	6	51	76
Minors,	51	31	82	8	3	11	676	192	868	10	45	31	76	162
Males,	46	27	73	6	2	8	587	145	732	10	42	30	68	150
Females,	5	4	9	2	1	3	89	47	136	—	3	1	8	12
Number committed under 15 years of age,	11	4	15	—	—	—	108	—	108	—	5	12	19	36
Males,	11	4	15	—	—	—	99	—	99	—	5	12	19	36
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
White,	170	169	339	35	30	65	3,272	652	3,924	34	171	124	513	842
Males,	141	130	271	35	25	60	2,835	418	3,253	31	152	117	456	756
Females,	29	39	68	—	5	5	437	234	671	3	19	7	57	86

COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1868.

	4	3	7	5	1	6	107	39	146	1	1	1	1	1	9	12
Colored,																
Males,	3	3	6	3	1	3	100	31	131	1	1	1	1	1	7	10
Females,	1	—	1	2	1	3	7	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Natives of this State,	68	58	126	18	13	31	960†	288	1,248	17	52	37‡	37‡	37‡	117	228
Males,	58	53	111	17	13	30	843	225	1,068	17	46	36	36	36	106	205
Females,	10	5	15	1	—	1	117	63	180	6	6	—	—	—	11	18
Natives of other States,	14	14	28	3	12	16	526	104	680	6	31	28	28	28	85	150
Males,	12	12	24	2	8	10	457	73	530	6	29	27	27	27	76	138
Females,	2	2	4	1	4	5	69	31	100	—	2	1	1	1	9	12
Natives of other Countries,	92	100	192	19	6	25	1,893†	299§	2,192	12	89	60	60	60	320	481
Males,	74	68	142	19	4	23	1,635	151	1,786	9	78	55	55	55	281	428
Females,	18	32	50	—	2	2	258	148	406	3	11	5	5	5	39	53
Whose Parents were both Americans,	42	39	81	19	12	31	707	160	867	18	56	38	38	38	118	225
Males,	34	38	72	17	10	27	618	116	734	16	53	38	38	38	108	210
Females,	8	1	9	2	2	4	89	44	133	2	3	—	—	—	10	15
Whose Parents were both temperate,	178	170	343	20	13	33	3,280	691	3,921	27	154	87	87	87	473	741
Males,	143	131	274	20	11	31	2,795	449	3,244	24	136	82	82	82	438	666
Females,	30	39	69	—	2	2	485	242	677	3	18	5	5	5	50	76
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	4	3	7	1	4	5	2	—	2	2	3	3	3	3	12	26
Males,	3	2	5	—	3	3	2	—	2	2	3	3	3	3	10	23
Females,	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Have had no Education,	43	56	99	11	8	19	677	229	906	8	53	56	56	56	193	310
Males,	29	36	65	10	4	14	541	81	622	8	47	52	52	52	162	269
Females,	14	20	34	1	4	5	136	148	284	—	6	4	4	4	31	41
Could Read and Write,	98	100	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	85	82	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	13	18	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

• Includes 1 male re-arrested. † Includes 46 males not given. ‡ Includes 2 males born at sea. § Includes 1 male born at sea. ¶ Includes 1 male unknown.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Concluded.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Fall at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Fall at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Fall at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Fall at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Have had a Common School Education,														
Males,	31	14	45	29	23	52	2,702	462	3,164	22	119	43	329	513
Females,	29	18	42	28	21	49	2,394	368	2,762	20	106	43	301	470
Have had a Superior Education,														
Males,	2	1	3	1	2	3	308	94	402	2	13	1	28	43
Females,	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were Married,														
Males,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Were Intemperate,														
Males,	89	96	185	21	18	39	1,461	267	1,728	17	95	59	297	468
Females,	67	65	132	21	13	34	1,176	128	1,304	14	77	54	248	393
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,														
Males,	22	31	53	5	5	5	285	189	424	3	18	5	49	75
Females,	85	129	214	35	28	63	2,053	520	2,573	15	79	68	428	590
Had been in Army or Navy,														
Males,	79	102	181	34	23	57	1,846	341	2,187	14	73	65	385	537
Females,	6	27	33	1	5	6	207	179	386	1	6	3	43	53
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,														
Males,	7	6	13	1	1	2	36	-	36	-	32	2	43	77
Females,	7	6	13	1	1	2	35	-	35	-	29	2	43	74
Had been in Army or Navy,														
Males,	53	56	109	13	8	21	1,082	81	1,163	9	53	40	222	324
Females,	53	56	109	13	8	21	1,082	81	1,163	9	53	40	222	324

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State.*

	JAILS.				HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.			
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.	
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.												
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.												
2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.												
3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.												
4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.												
Murder, Males, Females,	16 16 5	17 12 5	33 28 5		— — —	— — —	— — —		— — —	— — —	— — —	
Manslaughter, Males, Females,	5 4 1	1 — 1	6 4 2		1 1 —	3 2 1	4 3 1		— — —	— — —	— — —	
Rape, . . .	12	16	28		—	3	3		—	—	—	
Assault, Males, Females,	327 306 21	444 380 54	771 686 75		206 187 19	271 245 26	477 432 45		20 13 7	27 19 8	47 32 15	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females,	15 13 2	20 17 3	35 30 5		14 14 —	11 9 2	25 23 2		— — —	— — —	— — —	
Total Crimes against the Person, Males, Females,	375 351 24	498 435 63	873 786 87		221 202 19	288 259 29	509 461 48		20 13 7	27 19 8	47 32 15	

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.

CRIMES.	JANU.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, Females,	25	11	36	9	11	20	-	-	-
	18	9	27	8	10	18	-	-	-
Unlawful use of Property, Males, Females,	7	2	9	1	1	2	-	-	-
	8	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malicious Mischief, Males, Females,	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females,	27	22	49	23	13	36	2	-	2
	24	19	43	20	10	30	1	-	1
Total Crimes against Property, Males, Females,	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	-	1
	13	38	51	9	19	28	-	-	-
Total Crimes against Property, Males, Females,	13	37	50	8	19	27	-	-	-
	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total Crimes against Property, Males, Females,	1,173	973	2,146	605	504	1,109	30	80	60
	1,080	829	1,909	492	405	897	9	9	18
Total Crimes against Property, Males, Females,	143	144	287	113	99	212	21	21	42

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.									
Perjury, Males,	4	4	8	1	—	1	—	9	—
Females,	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
Adultery, Males,	39	38	77	7	10	17	—	94	—
Females,	25	28	53	6	7	13	66	28	—
Lewd Conduct, Males,	14	10	24	1	8	4	25	35	—
Females,	7	7	10	11	14	25	14	14	—
Keeping Brothels, Males,	1	4	5	4	5	9	16	21	—
Females,	2	3	5	7	9	12	65	18	—
Bastardy, Males,	20	33	53	6	6	8	47	42	—
Females,	7	8	15	2	1	9	42	—	—
Idle and Disorderly, Males,	13	17	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	9	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness, Males,	4	7	11	7	14	21	32	8	—
Females,	1,035	1,090	2,125	888	1,020	1,708	3,833	853	—
Common Drunkards, Males,	954	985	1,939	551	814	1,365	3,304	289	—
Females,	81	105	186	137	206	348	529	564	—
Violating Liquor Law, Males,	32	63	95	104	121	203	263	70	—
Females,	20	40	60	82	47	69	104	71	—
Disturbing the Peace, Males,	47	28	75	24	8	32	107	—	—
Females,	41	16	57	18	7	25	82	—	—
Males,	6	12	18	6	1	7	25	—	—
Females,	21	32	53	37	65	102	155	—	—
Males,	20	28	48	34	47	81	129	—	—
Females,	1	4	5	3	18	21	26	—	—

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.*

CRIMES.	JAIL.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.				HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Totals for Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.
Violation of By-Law,	21	10	31	4	10	14	45	-	-	-
Males,	20	10	30	2	8	10	40	-	-	-
Females,	1	-	1	2	2	4	5	-	-	-
Aiding Escapes,	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Males,	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	8	8	11	1	2	3	14	-	-	-
Males,	7	8	10	1	2	3	13	-	-	-
Females,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vagrancy,	20	15	35	156	108	262	297	53	45	98
Males,	16	8	24	116	66	182	206	25	20	45
Females,	4	7	11	40	40	80	91	28	25	53
Miscellaneous Crimes,	111	146	257	72	119	191	448	47	54	101
Males,	85	101	186	35	29	64	250	2	4	6
Females,	26	45	71	37	90	127	198	45	50	95
Total Crimes against Public Order and										
Decency,	1,401	1,519	2,920	1,134	1,557	2,691	5,611	1,103	1,372	2,475
Males,	1,236	1,278	2,514	868	1,122	1,990	4,504	389	504	893
Females,	165	241	406	266	435	701	1,107	714	868	1,582

8—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

5-Miscellaneous Causes.	{	Witnesses, .	127	110	237													
		Males,	110	96	206													
		Females,	17	14	31													
		Miscellaneous Causes,	9	14	23													
		Males,	9	13	22													
		Females,	-	1	1													
		Total Miscellaneous Causes of Com-																
		mitment,	138	124	260													
		Males,	119	109	228													
		Females,	17	15	32													
Total Number of Commitments,	{	Males, .	3,085	3,114	6,199	1,980*	4,309	10,508	1,153	1,429	2,582							
		Females,	2,786	2,651	5,387	1,562	3,348	8,735	411	532	943							
			349	463	812	398	961	1,773	742	897	1,639							

* Includes 8 males re-captured, escaped previous to October 1, 1867.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.*

CRIMES.	JAIL.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '88.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '88.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '88.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '88.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '88.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '88.	Year.
	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.	Totals for year.
Violation of By-Law, Males,	21	10	31	4	10	14	45	45	1
Females,	20	10	30	2	8	10	40	40	1
Aiding Escapes, Males,	8	10	18	1	2	4	18	18	1
Females,	8	10	18	1	1	1	18	18	1
Contempt of Court, Males,	8	3	11	1	2	3	14	14	1
Females,	7	3	10	1	2	3	13	13	1
Vagrancy,	20	15	35	156	106	262	297	53	98
Males,	16	8	24	116	66	182	206	25	45
Females,	4	7	11	40	40	80	91	28	53
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	111	146	257	72	119	191	448	47	101
Females,	85	101	186	35	29	64	250	2	6
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	1,401	1,519	2,920	1,134	1,557	2,691	5,611	1,103	2,475
Males,	1,236	1,278	2,514	808	1,122	1,990	4,504	389	893
Females,	165	241	406	266	435	701	1,107	714	1,582

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

c.—Miscellaneous Causes.	Witnesses,	Males,	127	110	237	—	—	—	—	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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* Includes 3 males re-captured, escaped previous to October 1, 1867.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.*

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.
Murder,			1			3	16	20	36
Males,			1			3	16	15	31
Females,			1			1	1	5	5
Manslaughter,			1			6	10	6	16
Males,			1			6	9	4	13
Females,			1			1	1	2	3
Rape,			1			6	15	22	37
Assault,			1			5	557	743	1,300
Males,			1			5	510	655	1,165
Females,			1			1	47	88	135
Miscellaneous Crimes,			1			2	31	31	62
Males,			1			2	29	26	55
Females,			1			1	2	5	7
Total Crimes against Person,			13			22	629	822	1,451
Males,			13			22	579	722	1,301
Females,			1			1	50	100	150

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson, . . .	3	4	7	39	26	65
Males, . .	3	4	7	32	24	56
Females, .	-	-	-	7	2	9
Burglary, . .	7	-	7	48	17	65
Males, . .	7	-	7	48	16	64
Females, .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Robbery, . .	7	7	14	59	60	119
Males, . .	7	7	14	58	60	118
Females, .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny, . .	24	29	53	1,191	1,011	2,202
Males, . .	24	29	53	949	773	1,722
Females, .	-	-	-	242	238	480
Forgery, . .	1	2	3	22	13	35
Males, . .	1	2	3	22	12	34
Females, .	-	-	-	-	1	1
Making, having or passing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money, . .	3	-	3	10	9	19
Males, . .	3	-	3	10	6	16
Females, .	-	-	-	-	3	3
Breaking and Entering,	31	29	60	287	213	500
Males, . .	31	29	60	282	211	493
Females, .	-	-	-	5	2	7
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	25	31	56
Males, . .	-	-	-	23	29	52
Females, .	-	-	-	2	2	4
Fraud, . . .	1	1	2	49	45	94
Males, . .	1	1	2	46	40	86
Females, .	-	-	-	3	5	8
Debt, . . .	-	-	-	44	36	80
Males, . .	-	-	-	44	36	80
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-

2—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.*

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '68.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '68.	Year.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females,	34	23	57
	26	20	46
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females,	8	3	11
	8	4	7
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females,	2	4	6
	1	—	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females,	52	35	87
	45	29	74
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females,	7	6	13
	24	60	84
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females,	23	59	82
	1	1	2
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females,	1,887	1,583	3,470
	1,610	1,319	2,929
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females,	277	264	541
	—	—	—

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

		5	4	9
Perjury, Males,	1	47	49	96
	2	32	36	68
Females, Adultery,	1	15	13	28
	2	93	93	186
Lewd Conduct, Males,	1	16	19	35
	2	77	74	151
Females, Keeping Brothels, Males,	1	26	42	68
	2	9	10	19
Females, Bastardy,	1	17	32	49
	2	19	23	42
Males, Idle and Disorderly, Males,	1	19	23	42
	2	47	57	104
Females, Drunkenness, Males,	1	29	30	59
	2	18	27	45
Females, Common Drunkards, Males,	1	2,576	3,170	6,746
	2	1,784	2,175	3,969
Females, Violating Liquor Law, Males,	1	782	995	1,777
	2	277	441	718
Females, Disturbing the Peace, Males,	1	172	264	436
	2	105	177	282
Females, Females, Females,	1	71	86	107
	2	59	28	82
Females, Females, Females,	1	12	13	25
	2	58	97	155
Females, Females, Females,	1	54	75	129
	2	4	22	26

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Concluded.*

CRIMES.	WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '98.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '98.	Year.
Violation of By-Law, Males,	25	20	45
Females,	22	18	40
Aiding Escapes,	3	2	5
Males,	1	1	1	8	11	19
Females,	1	1	1	8	11	19
Contempt of Court, Males,	1	1	2
Females,	9	5	14
Vagrancy,	8	5	13
Males,	1	1	2
Females,	230	166	396
Males,	1	1	1	158	94	252
Females,	1	1	1	72	72	144
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	56	35	91	.	.	.	286	354	640
Females,	34	24	58	.	.	.	156	158	314
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	138	118	256	1	2	3	3,777	4,568	8,345
Males,	47	39	86	1	2	3	2,541	2,945	5,486
Females,	91	79	170	.	.	.	1,236	1,623	2,859

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the County Prisons, for the year ending September 30, 1888.*

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.																		
4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.																		
Murder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	9
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	8
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault,	7	5	12	11	23	34	5	19	43	67	3	3	10	9	39	29	30	117
Males,	7	5	12	11	23	34	5	19	40	64	3	3	10	9	38	27	30	114
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Miscellaneous Crimes,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person,	7	5	12	15	24	39	7	19	46	72	3	3	17	9	45	29	30	130
Males,	7	5	12	15	24	39	7	19	43	69	3	3	16	9	44	27	30	126
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUCES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious Mischief, Males, . . . Females, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	-	-	2	1	2	6	3	14
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	3	2	6	1	4	17
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	10	3	13	37	25	62	41	44	85	170	1	1	103	31	104	72	67	377
	10	2	12	37	24	61	38	39	69	146	1	1	96	29	99	62	53	339
	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	16	24	-	-	7	2	5	10	14	38

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Crimes against Public Order and Decency.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Per 1,000.	
Perjury,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Adultery,	2	7	4	9	3	12	6	4	6
Males,	2	7	4	9	3	12	6	4	6
Females,	1	5	3	8	2	10	5	3	8
Lewd Conduct,	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Keeping Brothels,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Bastardy,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Idle and Disorderly,	2	2	2	4	2	6	3	2	4
Males,	2	2	2	4	2	6	3	2	4
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Drunkenness,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Common Drunkards,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Violating Liquor Law,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Disturbing the Peace,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.	
CRIMES.	Violation of By-Law, Males,	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	10	
	Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	
	Aiding Escapes, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Contempt of Court, Males,	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
	Females,	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
	Vagrancy,	1	1	1	13	14	14	1	14	14	14	9	7	7	39	27	82	
	Males,	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	11	11	11	5	5	5	26	15	51	
	Females,	1	1	1	7	8	8	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	13	12	31	
	Miscellaneous Causes, Males,	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	11	21	21	11	14	14	11	20	60	
	Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	18	18	10	4	4	11	13	43	
	Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males,	2	4	6	13	61	74	24	390	486	48	48	20	220	146	306	740	
	Females,	2	1	3	3	18	21	8	88	104	10	10	1	26	45	82	164	

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Murder,	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	6	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	1	6	1	1	3
Females,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Males,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rape—Males,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	4
Assault,	2	3	5	24	40	64	16	20	36	35	30	72	137	1	1	1
Males,	2	3	5	23	38	61	16	16	32	34	27	65	126	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	1	3	7	11	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	14	18	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	12	16	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total Crimes against the Person,	3	3	6	28	40	68	19	20	39	45	33	87	165	1	1	1
Males,	3	3	6	27	38	65	19	16	35	42	30	78	150	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	3	3	9	15	1	1	1
1.—Crimes against the Person.																

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,
Females,
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief, Males,	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	5	3	3	4	10	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	5	3	3	4	10	—	—	—
Total Crimes against Property, Males,	13	2	15	51	70	121	35	21	56	182	124	130	436	—	—	—
Females,	12	2	14	43	58	101	30	18	48	168	100	103	371	—	—	—
	1	—	1	8	12	20	5	3	8	14	24	27	65	—	—	—

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Violation of By-Law, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Aiding Escapes,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of Court, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes,	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	13	33	11	11	28
Males,	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	13	33	11	11	28
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	5
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	5	7	12	25	312	337	43	221	562	1	1	826
Males,	4	4	8	23	225	248	42	133	419	1	1	594
Females,	1	3	4	2	87	89	1	88	143	1	1	232

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Murder,	2	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	8	1	4	1	1	4	4
Males,	2	1	2	2	1	2	7	1	7	1	4	1	1	4	4
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape,	3	—	3	—	—	—	10	2	12	1	2	—	—	3	3
Assault,	26	23	49	15	7	22	490	122	612	9	21	16	44	90	90
Males,	22	18	40	15	6	21	429	105	534	7	19	15	41	82	82
Females,	4	5	9	—	1	1	61	17	78	2	2	1	3	8	8
Miscellaneous Crimes,	2	1	3	1	—	1	16	—	16	5	1	—	7	13	13
Males,	2	1	3	1	—	1	11	—	11	5	1	—	7	13	13
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person,	33	25	58	18	8	26	529	125	654	15	28	16	51	110	110
Males,	27	20	47	18	7	25	461	107	568	13	26	15	48	102	102
Females,	6	5	11	—	1	1	68	18	86	2	2	1	3	8	8

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Jail at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	1	—	1	—	—	—	27	14	41	—	—	—	—	2	292
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	34	—	—	—	—	1	
	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malicious Mischief, Males,	3	6	9	—	—	—	29	3	32	—	1	1	2	12	12
Females,	2	5	7	—	—	—	26	3	29	—	1	1	2	12	
	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	2	—	2	4	—	4	18	4	22	—	1	1	—	8	9
Females,	2	—	2	4	—	4	18	4	22	—	1	1	—	8	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Crimes against Prop- erty,	82	40	122	17	4	21	1,188	451	1,639	11	52	72	87	292	299
Males,	72	35	107	15	2	17	992	338	1,330	11	51	67	80	209	
Females,	10	5	15	2	2	4	196	113	309	—	1	5	7	13	

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Violation of By-Law,	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	25	1	1	1	1	3
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	24	1	1	1	1	3
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Aiding Escapes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	1
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy,	3	43	46	—	—	—	4	8	12	—	—	16	33	49
Males,	2	32	34	—	—	—	3	5	8	—	—	15	25	40
Females,	1	11	12	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	8	9
Miscellaneous Crimes,	18	20	20	4	1	5	151	102	253	3	14	8	12	37
Males,	18	19	19	4	1	5	88	10	98	3	14	7	5	29
Females,	—	1	1	—	—	—	63	92	155	—	—	1	7	8
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	61	126	187	10	19	29	2,051	196	2,247	9	71	77	435	592
Males,	47	90	137	10	16	26	1,827	68	1,895	8	58	72	380	518
Females,	14	36	50	—	3	—	224	128	352	1	13	5	55	74

3—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.															
Order of Creditors,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Took Poor Debtors' Oath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to State Prison,	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Males,	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Females,	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sent to Houses of Correction,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Males,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Females,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Superior Court,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Males,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Females,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sent to Reform Schools,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sent to Nautical School,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Expiration of Sentence,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paid Fine and Costs,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poor Convicts,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

TABLE XV.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,
Males,
Females,
Recognizing or Giving Bail,
Males,
Females,
Sent to Court and not returned,
Males,
Females,
Escaped and not retaken,
Males,
Females,
Transferred to other Jails,
Males,
Females,
Payment of Debt,
Males,
Females,

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges, etc.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPTON.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Full at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Full at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Full at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Full at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Full at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Order of Overseers,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	1	1	24
Males,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	1	1	14
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	10
Order of Court,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanity,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	7
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	8
Pardoned,	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	1	1	19
Males,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	1	14
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	5
Executed,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Died,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Order of Law,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	108	1	1	108
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	58	1	1	58
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	1	1	50

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Concluded.*

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Total for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus, . . .	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Males,	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognizing or giving bail,	856	16	872	-	-	-	872
Males,	688	13	701	-	-	-	701
Females,	168	3	171	-	-	-	171
Sent to Court and not returned,	796	-	796	-	-	-	796
Males,	687	-	687	-	-	-	687
Females,	109	-	109	-	-	-	109
Escaped and not retaken,	4	13	17	2	21	2	42
Males,	4	13	17	2	21	2	42
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to other Jails,	191	43	234	-	-	-	234
Males,	175	41	216	-	-	-	216
Females,	16	2	18	-	-	-	18
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt, . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Males,	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by order of Creditors, . .	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
Males,	10	-	10	-	-	-	10
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath,	11	1	12	-	-	-	12
Males,	11	-	11	-	-	-	11
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Sent to State Prisons, .	217	-	217	-	-	-	217
Males,	217	-	217	-	-	-	217
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to House of Correction,	591	-	591	-	-	-	591
Males,	475	-	475	-	-	-	475
Females,	116	-	116	-	-	-	116
By Superior Court, . . .	262	-	262	-	-	-	262
Males,	223	-	223	-	-	-	223
Females,	39	-	39	-	-	-	39
Sent to Reform School, .	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Males,	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to Nautical School, .	46	-	46	-	-	-	46
Expiration of Sentence, .	598	2,797	3,395	2,360	71	112	5,938
Males,	451	2,124	2,575	804	24	112	3,515
Females,	147	673	820	1,556	47	-	2,423

DISCHARGES FROM ALL PRISONS.

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Total for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Discharged by payment of							
Fine and Costs, . . .	875	667	1,542	150	-	-	1,692
Males, . . .	802	581	1,383	81	-	-	1,464
Females, . . .	73	86	159	69	-	-	228
Disch'd as Poor Convicts, .	1,243	813	1,556	-	-	-	1,556
Males, . . .	1,184	228	1,412	-	-	-	1,412
Females, . . .	59	85	144	-	-	-	144
Discharged by Order of							
Overseers, . . .	-	109	109	28	-	-	137
Males, . . .	-	73	73	22	-	-	95
Females, . . .	-	36	36	6	-	-	42
Discharged by Order of							
Court, . . .	82	33	115	-	-	-	115
Males, . . .	70	29	99	-	-	-	99
Females, . . .	12	4	16	-	-	-	16
Discharged for Insanity, .	9	20	29	2	-	2	33
Males, . . .	7	13	20	2	-	2	24
Females, . . .	2	7	9	-	-	-	9
Pardoned, . . .	13	154	167	24	43	34	268
Males, . . .	10	133	143	13	15	34	205
Females, . . .	3	21	24	11	28	-	63
Executed, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Males, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Females, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Died, . . .	4	26	30	8	9	6	53
Males, . . .	4	23	27	3	2	6	38
Females, . . .	-	3	3	5	7	-	15
Order of Law, . . .	135	30	165	-	-	-	165
Males, . . .	81	18	99	-	-	-	99
Females, . . .	54	12	66	-	-	-	66
Discharged by Processes							
not given above, . . .	147	9	156	-	-	-	156
Males, . . .	137	7	144	-	-	-	144
Females, . . .	10	2	12	-	-	-	12
Whole number discharges							
reported, . . .	6,117	4,231	10,348	2,574	144	156	13,222
Males, . . .	5,309	3,296	8,605	927	62	156	9,750
Females, . . .	808	935	1,743	1,647	82	-	3,472
Whole number Persons							
discharged, . . .	5,345	3,699	9,044	2,024	144	156	11,368
Males, . . .	4,639	2,893	7,532	765	62	156	8,515
Females, . . .	706	806	1,512	1,259	82	-	2,853
Persons remaining in con-							
finement, . . .	465	1,220	1,685	412	328	558	2,983
Males, . . .	401	922	1,323	175	79	558	2,135
Females, . . .	64	298	362	237	249	-	848

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

In the Classification of Crimes it is needful to make use of the whole number of Commitments, since the same person is often charged with or convicted of several offences, or committed to several prisons. For this reason the number of crimes, in the aggregate, will appear too large.

Thus, in the commitments for Murder, 2 males appear both in the State and County Prisons, and 5 males and 1 female in more than one County Prison. The true aggregate for this crime is not 36, but 28; viz., 24 males and 4 females.

The totals for Rape become 81 instead of 87; 4 males appearing both in the State and County Prisons, and 2 males in more than one County Prison.

The totals for Arson or Burning become 54 instead of 65; viz., 45 males and 9 females; 4 males appearing both in the State and County Prisons, 5 males in more than one County Prison, and one male three times in the same prison.


The totals for Burglary become 49 instead of 65; viz., 48 males and 1 female; 3 males appearing both in the State and County Prisons, 8 males in more than one County Prison, 5 males more than once in the same prison.

The totals for Adultery become 75 instead of 96; viz., 53 males and 22 females; 1 male appearing both in the State and County Prisons, 14 males and 5 females appearing in more than one County Prison, and 1 male appearing twice in the same prison.

These totals would be still farther reduced by comparing the returns for two years together and excluding those crimes which appear more than once on the Prison Register, in those years; thus the whole number committed for Murder in both years, apparently 72, was really but 56.

As compared with 1867, it will be seen that Crimes against the Person have increased about 13.7 per cent., Crimes against Property about 8.7 per cent., Crimes against Public Order and Decency have increased about 10.2, and crimes of all kinds have increased about 10 per cent.

The number of different persons committed, which is nominally 11,666, is probably not more than 10,500 after making all the deductions of duplicate commitments to different prisons, in the same county, which fail to be counted for want of time to adequately compare the lists.



 PRISON POPULATION, 1868.

The following condensed statement will give the numbers and changes in the prison population of the State for the past year. The discordance between the number here stated as remaining in confinement September 30, 1867, and the number stated in the last report, arises from errors in the returns subsequently detected. It is hoped that none such exist in the present tables; but, if any, they are small:—

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the	
State, County and City Prisons, September 30, 1867,	2,685
Males,	1,939
Females,	746
Nominal number of persons committed within the year end-	
ing September 30, 1868,	11,666
Males,	8,711
Females,	2,955
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the	
year,	14,351
Males,	10,650
Females,	3,701
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year,	
Males,	8,515
Females,	2,858
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30,	
1868,	2,988
Males,	2,185
Females,	848
Increase of the prison population between September 30,	
1867, and September 30, 1868,	298
Males,	196
Females,	102

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—*Sickness and Punishment among those Discharged from State, County or City Prisons, during the year ending September 30, 1868.*

PRISONS.	Number of Sick.	Number of Days Sickness.	Number Died.	No. who had been punished once.		No. who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		No. who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Jail at Barnstable,	1	10	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
House of Correction at Barnstable,	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Lenox,	1	70	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	23
House of Correction at Lenox,	3	49	—	8	—	6	—	3	1	3	—	20	1	52
House of Correction at New Bedford,	15	616	1	35	12	5	5	11	2	11	—	62	19	174
Jail at Salem,	14	140	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
House of Correction at Ipswich,	20	792	—	15	5	7	3	3	4	—	1	25	18	65
Jail at Lawrence,	2	15	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
House of Correction at Lawrence,	20	404	—	32	11	16	2	11	—	9	—	68	13	170
Jail at Newburyport,	6	23	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	11
Jail at Greenfield,	3	107	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
House of Correction at Greenfield,	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
House of Correction at Springfield,	27	576	1	12	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	1	21

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENT IN PRISONS.

Jail at Northampton,	3	27	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
House of Correction at Northampton, .	10	56	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	15
Jail at Cambridge,	2	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Cambridge, . .	70	2,806	-	17	4	6	3	1	3	2	4	26	14	14	97
Jail at Lowell,	20	294	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Jail at Dedham,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
House of Correction at Dedham, . . .	1	14	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	10	-	-	37
Jail at Plymouth,	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
House of Correction at Plymouth, . .	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Jail at Boston,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Boston, . . .	82	3,536	11	56	28	27	7	22	8	85	11	190	54	985	985
Jail at Worcester,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
House of Correction at Worcester, . .	6	302	4	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	12	12
Totals for County Prisons,	318	9,417	21	222	68	75	23	61	18	117	16	475	125	1,694	1,694
House of Industry,	1,750	3,713	8	24	16	5	3	3	-	-	1	32	20	75	75
State Workhouse,	86	4,704	9	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	12	26	26
State Prison,	-	-	6	13	-	12	-	11	-	20	-	56	-	256	256
Totals for the State,	2,149	17,834	44	265	92	92	28	75	18	187	19	569	157	2,051	2,051

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—THE SEX, EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

TABLE XVIII.—CRIME AMONG WOMEN.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Prisoners committed to the Minor Prisons for fifteen years, 1854 to 1868, inclusive.

YEARS.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			TOTALS.		
	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.
1854,	.	9,819	1,852	4,734	3,735	999	16,260	13,604	2,651
1855,	.	10,819	2,026	4,599	3,550	1,048	17,457	14,369	3,074
1856,	.	8,775	626	4,936	3,840	1,090	14,355	12,615	1,716
1857,	.	6,675	1,228	5,169	3,974	1,195	13,072	10,649	2,423
1858,	.	7,390	1,213	5,996	4,660	1,336	14,599	12,050	2,549
1859,	.	6,716	1,579	5,180	4,113	1,069	13,466	10,829	2,668
1860,	.	5,756	1,031	5,012	4,000	1,012	11,764	9,756	2,043
1861,	.	4,689	1,013	5,424	4,322	1,154	11,117	9,011	2,167
1862,	.	3,967	1,244	4,494	3,139	1,355	9,705	7,106	2,599
1863,	.	3,768	1,797	3,823	2,374	1,449	9,391	6,142	3,246
1864,*	.	3,180	1,751	3,184	1,017	1,267	8,116	5,097	3,019
1865,	.	3,783	1,415	3,786	2,152	1,639	8,940	5,885	3,054
1866,	.	4,926	1,205	4,882	3,259	1,623	11,013	8,185	2,828
1867,	.	4,830	799	5,628	3,556	2,072	10,757	7,886	2,871
1868,	.	4,707	712	3,783	2,959	824	9,202	7,666	1,536

* From March 1st to October 1st.

EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

TABLE XIX.—EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Showing the whole number, and the percentage of the whole number committed, of Prisoners who could not read and write, in the County Prisons, 1857–1868.

YEARS.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.	YEARS.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.
1857, . .	13,070	4,853	37.1	1863, .	9,391	3,312	35.3
1858, . .	14,599	6,534	44.7	1864, .	5,694	3,150	37.8
1859, . .	13,466	4,493	33.4	1865,* .	8,972	3,389	37.8
1860, . .	11,764	3,708	31.5	1866,* .	11,260	3,638	32.3
1861, . .	11,117	3,702	33.3	1867,† .	10,731	3,312	30.9
1862, . .	9,705	1,965	20.2	1868,† .	16,666	3,851	33.

* Including those in the House of Industry and State Prison.

† Including those in the House of Industry, State Prison and State Workhouse.

TABLE XX.—RECOMMITMENTS.

Showing the whole number of Commitments, the Recommitments, and the percentage in the County Prisons and the State Prison, since 1859.

YEARS.	HOUSES OF CORRECTION.*			JAILS.			STATE PRISON.		
	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.
1859, . . .	5,180	1,682	32	8,286	2,867	35	163	24	14.7
1860, . . .	5,012	2,316	47	6,752	2,633	39	144	14	9.7
1861, . . .	5,424	2,504	46	5,693	2,206	39	197	21	10.7
1862, . . .	4,494	2,241	50	5,211	2,220	42	102	20	19.6
1863, . . .	3,823	2,072	54	5,568	2,523	45	108	16	14.8
1864, . . .	1,780	1,017	57	2,801	1,167	42	79	10	12.6
1865, . . .	3,786	2,198	56	5,052	2,064	40	129	8	6.
1866, . . .	4,882	2,216	45	6,131	2,242	37	247	20	8.
1867, . . .	5,628	2,826	45	5,129	1,910	37	128	12	9.4
1868, . . .	6,067	2,900	48	5,419	2,014	37	180	29	16.

* Including the House of Industry for the last four years, and the State Workhouse for the last two.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXI.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I.—NUMBER, AGE, SEX, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Admitted in 1897-8.	Discharged in 1897-8.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1898.	Whole No. during year.	Average number.	Whole No. of boys.	Whole No. of girls.	Admitted under 10 years old.	Admitted between 10 and 14.	Admitted over 14.	No. in- dentured or placed out.
Westborough, . . .	165*	163	321	484	325.5	484	-	14	96	5	84
Lancaster, . . .	122†	145	134	279	138	-	279	2	24	30	106
School Ships, . . .	218‡	224	281	505	273	505	-	-	26	179	98
Boston House of Reformation,	207	107	293	400	224	345	55	24	115	68	-
Totals, . . .	712	639	1,029	1,668	960.5	1,334	334	40	261	282	288

* Of these 115 were new comers.

† Of these 56 were new comers.

‡ Of these 206 were new comers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXI.—*Pupils in Reformatories—Concluded.*

III.—Cost, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in School.	Average No. of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough,	\$3.08	\$14.13	6	4	43
Lancaster,	2.79	.70	6	4	29
School Ships,	3.50	*	6	3	70
Boston House of Reformation, .	2.79	†	5	5	45
Totals,	\$3.09	—	6	4	45

* Nothing.

† Unknown.

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school, September 30, 1893.	Average age when received.	Average age when discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1897-8, (years.)	Average time in school of those discharged in 1897-8, (years.)
Westborough,	17+	11.04	13.41	6.66	2.68
Lancaster,	19+	13.4	16.	9.54	1.24
School Ships,	19	15.03	16.	2.91	1.07
Boston House of Reformation,	20+	12.21	13.45	8.11	1.5
Totals,	20+	13.	14.87	9.54	1.59

STATE PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1815.

C.—EXPENDITURES IN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XXII.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1868, and the Gain or Loss to the State in each year.

YEARS.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1815, . . .	—	—	\$10,094 11	—
1816, . . .	—	—	13,085 81	—
1817, . . .	—	—	11,853 28	—
1818, . . .	—	—	8,479 98	—
1819, . . .	341	—	5,372 72	—
1820, . . .	330	—	6,758 31	\$49,970 10
1821, . . .	290	—	5,706 31	42,456 34
1822, . . .	276	—	11,271 61	46,514 27
1823, . . .	294	—	5,706 31	41,099 89
1824, . . .	298	\$1,212 78	—	41,517 77
1825, . . .	314	10,051 32	—	49,233 01
1826, . . .	313	4,197 37	—	48,188 00
1827, . . .	285	—	6,362 56	42,502 82
1828, . . .	290	—	12,167 07	39,978 44
1829, . . .	262	—	7,599 70	31,360 12
Totals, . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$432,820 76
1830, . . .	290	—	\$6,897 02	—
1831, . . .	256	—	477 31	\$26,491 86
1832, . . .	227	\$4,192 33	—	24,907 19
1833, . . .	250	6,995 57	—	26,126 86
1834, . . .	277	7,646 28	—	29,475 28
1835, . . .	287	7,000 00	—	32,248 27
1836, . . .	285	13,428 25	—	33,754 00
1837, . . .	288	—	2,773 64	40,273 14
1838, . . .	303	56 94	—	38,947 12
1839, . . .	316	4,633 27	—	38,392 05
1840, . . .	318	—	179 43	40,889 32
1841, . . .	333	—	1,015 92	36,856 12
1842, . . .	304	931 36	—	34,228 86

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—Concluded.

Y E A R S .	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1843, . . .	270	-	\$5,022 11	\$29,213 13
1844, . . .	271	\$268 68	-	29,598 56
1845, . . .	284	807 85	-	30,994 30
1846, . . .	262	-	504 98	32,692 33
1847, . . .	262	126 26	-	32,271 71
1848, . . .	287	-	2,727 22	35,115 04
1849, . . .	320	-	1,428 23	36,400 57
1850, . . .	411	-	1,920 68	45,261 32
1851, . . .	466	-	3,352 26	45,843 78
1852, . . .	483	5,511 36	-	55,133 56
1853, . . .	484	-	18,371 02	81,882 45
1854, . . .	491	-	17,033 81	80,483 26
1855, . . .	483½	-	15,804 14	88,294 46
1856, . . .	455	-	7,032 97	93,136 55
1857, . . .	440½	-	14,709 82	89,165 97
1858, . . .	469½	-	23,788 62	96,955 68
1859, . . .	495	-	9,173 97	87,821 88
1860, . . .	509½	504 86	-	80,243 11
1861, . . .	520	-	2,377 20	117,728 16
1862, . . .	505½	-	7,714 88	83,347 23
1863, . . .	481½	-	9,844 14	80,747 32
1864, . . .	376½	-	29,404 17	96,084 06
1865, . . .	359	-	24,902 01	84,965 86
1866, . . .	470	-	6,104 65	94,746 36
1867, . . .	537	20,971 82	-	97,039 28
1868, . . .	547	26,171 24	-	108,993 30
Totals since 1830,	375	\$99,245 57	\$212,559 20	\$1,975,750 30
Grand Totals,	358	\$124,707 04	\$317,046 97	\$2,408,571 06
Net loss in 15 years before 1830,				\$89,026 30
In 39 years since 1830,				113,313 63
In the last 13 years,				87,404 01
For the whole period,				192,339 93

AMERICAN PRISONS.

TABLE XXIII.—AMERICAN PRISONS IN GENERAL.
Showing the Number, Date, Location, Number of Prisoners and Annual Cost of the State Prisons in Twenty-Nine States, 1867-68.

STATES.	Prison established.	LOCATION OF PRISON.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Deficit of Earnings.	Excess of Earnings.	No. in Prison Oct. 1, 1868.
Maine,	1824	Thomaston,	137	\$1,000 00	-	138
New Hampshire,	1812	Concord,	180	-	\$8,100 00	128
Vermont,	1808	Windsor,	83	6,418 41	-	76
Massachusetts,	1805	Charlestown,	546	-	*26,171 24	558
Rhode Island,	1838	Providence,	64	866 57	-	59
Connecticut,	1827	Wethersfield,	191.5	-	2,200 00	174
New York,	1821	Auburn,	952.5	40,842 78	-	910
"	1825	Sing-Sing,	1,400	200,000 00	-	1,420
"	1845	Danemora,	518.5	100,000 00	-	512
New Jersey,	1835	Trenton,	580	128,000 00	-	590
Pennsylvania,	1826	Pittsburgh,	450	50,000 00	-	486
"	1829	Philadelphia,	620	60,000 00	-	607
Delaware,	-	New Castle County,	35	-	-	33
Maryland,	1815	Baltimore,	680	20,000 00	-	679
Virginia,	1801	Richmond,	475	60,000 00	-	425

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—*American Prisons in General—Concluded.*

STATES.	Prison established.	LOCATION OF PRISON.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Deficit of Earnings.	Excess of Earnings.	No. in Prison Oct. 1, 1888.
South Carolina,	1867	Columbia,	190	\$40,000 00	-	232
Georgia,	-	Milledgeville,	250	30,000 00	-	300
Mississippi,	-	Jackson,	300	30,000 00	-	403
Louisiana,	-	Baton Rouge,	225	32,000 00	-	320
Tennessee,	-	Nashville,	325	50,000 00	-	375
Kentucky,	1798	Frankfort,	500	14,000 00	-	500
Ohio,	1834	Columbus,	1,050	-	\$6,000 00	1,047
Indiana,	1846	Jeffersonville,	410	+	-	382
"	1859	Michigan City,	245	8,000 00	-	276
Illinois,	1857	Joliet,	1,086	-	1,300 00	1,077
Michigan,	1838	Jackson,	598	14,000 00	-	613
Wisconsin,	1849	Waupun,	205	10,000 00	-	206
Minnesota,	1859	Stillwater,	42	11,000 00	-	35
Iowa,	1852	Fort Madison,	150	21,000 00	-	200
Missouri,	-	Jefferson City,	600	50,000 00	-	600
Kansas,	1863	Leavenworth,	150	20,000 00	-	170

AMERICAN PRISONS

	1865	Carson,	21	†	20
<i>Nevada</i> ,	\$75,000 00	678
<i>California</i> ,	1851	San Quentin,	688		
Totals,	13,897.5	\$1,072,122 71	14,229
				\$43,771 24	

* Roughly estimated on page 83 as \$25,000, the prison report not having been received at the time the statement was made. † Self-supporting.

In these twenty-nine States there are thirty-two State Prisons, besides the New Castle Jail, in Delaware, which is used as a prison for the larger part of the State. Neither Florida, West Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, nor Nebraska, have State Prisons, but in the two last named States they are building such. Oregon has a State Prison, established at Salem in 1865, but no data have been received from it, nor from the prisons in Arkansas, Alabama and Texas. In the States printed in italics, the facts are given for the year ending October 1, 1868; in Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, they are brought down to some date in 1868; for most of the other States they relate to the calendar year 1867. The round numbers are generally approximations to the exact number, but do not vary much from those.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—*Showing the Expense and the Number of Prisoners in the County Prisons for Ten Years—1859 to 1868.*

Y E A R S .	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.	Average No. Confined.	Average Weekly Cost.	Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Provisions.	Paid for Medicines, etc.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.
1859, .	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81	1,798.50	\$1.67.1	\$47,742 30	\$70,374 39	\$2,441 75	15,459
1860, .	190,527 58	54,594 29	145,933 29	1,773.	1.58.2	52,749 48	76,014 15	2,834 79	13,926
1861, .	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14	1,821.	1.41.5	55,539 34	73,965 67	2,318 55	12,909
1862, .	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11	1,433.	1.90.5	53,038 67	71,897 47	2,617 92	11,541
1863, .	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228.	2.40.7	53,106 77	65,683 31	2,307 41	10,643
1864, .	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,133.50	3.22.	64,510 49	81,014 57	2,771 86	*9,592
1865, .	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 89	1,050.61	3.55.3	61,522 64	89,838 09	2,626 42	*8,947
1866, .	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410.84	3.05.5	67,836 61	105,144 44	3,313 25	*10,971
1867, .	292,700 83	78,427 34	219,273 49	1,471.54	2.86.5	73,051 66	118,643 77	3,264 71	*10,068
1868, .	294,246 88	69,624 47	224,622 21	1,553.78	2.78.	76,331 36	134,512 85	3,589 25	*10,729
Totals, .	\$2,269,900 46	\$496,562 61	\$1,783,117 64	1,467.47	2.34.	\$605,429 32	\$381,088 71	\$28,565 91	-

* These numbers are known to be too large. Probably 9,000 for 1864; 8,500 for 1865; 10,000 for 1866; 9,500 for 1867, and 10,000 for 1868.

PRISON EXPENSES OF 1867 AND 1868 COMPARED.

TABLE XXV.—PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1867 AND 1868.

EXPENSES, ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.
Salaries, .	\$34,705 27	\$35,075 23	\$73,051 60	\$76,331 36	\$9,085 69	\$7,190 17	\$110,842 62	\$118,596 76
Provisions, .	33,531 09	40,261 48	113,643 77	134,512 85	21,073 87	21,301 71	168,243 73	196,076 04
Clothing, .	9,386 91	11,928 62	19,106 22	13,446 98	6,906 70	6,717 80	35,399 83	32,093 40
Fuel and Lights, .	4,944 49	9,645 57	34,468 30	31,028 11	6,673 24	2,830 09	46,086 03	43,504 77
Beds and Bedding, .	*	*	3,323 64	3,269 46	*	*	3,323 64	3,269 46
Medicine, etc., .	279 17	350 93	3,264 71	3,589 25	640 96	458 79	4,037 84	4,398 97
Instruction, .	†	†	2,274 62	2,680 61	†	†	1,274 62	2,680 61
Discharged Prisoners, .	820 00	363 00	928 52	847 45	7 50	—	1,256 02	1,210 45
Witnesses, .	None.	None.	75 25	5 00	None.	—	75 25	5 00
All other Purposes, .	13,872 35	11,368 47	43,651 54	42,418 09	14,761 91	9,567 09	72,265 80	63,353 65
Total, .	\$97,089 28	\$108,993 30	\$292,640 73	\$294,246 88	\$59,149 87	\$48,065 65	\$448,829 88	\$451,805 83

* Included in clothing.

† Included in salaries.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Concluded.

EXPENSES, ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Labor of Prisoners,	\$118,011 10*	\$135,104 54†	\$73,427 34	\$80,024 67	\$2,617 87	\$2,878 34	\$194,056 31‡	\$207,067 55
Balance, . . .	20,971 82†	26,171 24†	219,218 39	224,622 21	56,522 00	45,187 31	254,778 57	243,688 28
Average number of Prisoners, . . .	537	547	1,471.54	1,553.78	351.36	370	2,359.90	2,470.78
Average Weekly Cost, . . .	\$0.75†	\$0.92†	\$2.36.5	\$2.77.8	\$3.09	\$2.34.8	\$2.07	\$1.90
Whole number in Prison, . . .	646	714	9,500	10,500	2,878	2,486	12,524	13,650

* Includes \$12,739.29 received from other sources.

† Of this only \$181,267.02 was for labor alone.

‡ Profit.

§ Includes \$9,013.26 received from other sources.

|| Of this only \$126,354.19 was for labor alone.

REFORM SCHOOL EXPENSES SINCE 1857

TABLE XXVI—EXPENSES OF THE STATE REFORMATORIES.
Showing the Total and the Average Cost, according to Two Computations, at the State Reformatories, since 1856.

1.—WESTBOROUGH.

YEARS.	Whole Number Admitted.	Average Number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expenses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1857, . .	870	580.5	\$38,500 00	\$48,921 91	\$1.52.8	\$2.05
1858, . .	271	589.8	44,000 00	47,578 63	1.43.4	1.55
1859, . .	198	558.7	44,000 00	44,405 13	1.51.4	1.53
1860, . .	26	443.4	39,364 56	47,634 72	1.70.7	2.06
1861, . .	54	273.5	31,500 24	37,761 90	2.21.4	2.65
1862, . .	195	267.7	30,261 24	33,753 28	2.17.3	2.42
1863, . .	175	322.6	36,864 83	42,790 52	2.19.7	2.55
1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	58,732 26	3.24.7	3.49
1865, . .	100	325 1	50,933 84	58,305 50	3.01.3	3.44.8
1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	56,090 66	3.14.9	3.31.3
1867, . .	118	326	61,791 10	60,653 73	3.64.5	3.57.7
1868, . .	115	325.5	51,800 72	53,457 14	3.06.3	3.15.8
Totals, .	2,381	388.5	\$536,956 45	\$590,085 38	\$2.21.4	\$2.43.4

2.—LANCASTER.

1856-7, . .	99	56	\$99,871 64	\$15,922 94	-	\$4.99
1858, . .	22	94		12,859 83	-	2.65
1859, . .	40	98		12,311 77	-	2.41
1860, . .	49	114		13,871 67	-	2.21
1861, . .	32	126		12,971 24	-	1.98
1862, . .	35	140		15,541 61	-	1.94
1863, . .	69	137	18,000 00	14,645 26	-	2.05
1864, . .	64	140		18,133 00	\$2.47.2	2.49
1865, . .	54	140	12,000 00	17,378 01	1.65.8	2.39
1866, . .	75	144	27,403 17	20,975 95	3.66	2.80
1867, . .	77	141	21,720 67	24,752 81	2.96.2	3.37.6
1868, . .	56	138	21,117 86	19,968 79	2.94.2	2.78.3
Totals, .	656	122	\$200,113 34	\$199,332 88	\$2.62 8	\$2.61.8

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—*Expenses of the State Reformatories*—Concluded.

3.—SCHOOL SHIPS.

YEARS.	Whole Number Admitted.	Average Num- ber.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expen- ses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1860, . .	58	50	\$8,000 00	\$5,284 17	\$12.81	\$8.13
1861, . .	123	100	25,000 00	21,995 88	4.81	4.03
1862, . .	257	136	20,298 32	21,768 52	2.87	3.08
1863, . .	183	151.12	20,376 68	21,213 15	2.59	2.70
1864, . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	28,392 52	3.74	3.69
1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	35,535 49	4.16	4.27
1866, . .	242	218	44,873 51	42,701 53	3.96	3.76
1867, . .	255	285	56,595 89	54,800 88	3.81	3.69
1868, . .	205	273	51,484 82	49,440 30	3.63	3.48
Totals, . .	1,680	169	\$290,155 07	\$281,181 94	\$3.66.8	\$3.55.4

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XXVII.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable,	4,928	40	\$4,800 00	\$4,000 00	\$800 00	\$4,227 00	\$2,247 00
Brewster,	1,456	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,787 81	1,139 90
Chatham,	2,624	30	11,950 00	1,700 00	250 00	2,048 93	1,108 93
Dennis,	3,502	40	2,600 00	1,700 00	900 00	2,560 28	1,323 76
Falmouth,	2,283	14	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	3,030 23	908 90
Harwich,	3,540	4	2,150 00	2,000 00	150 00	4,020 00	2,200 00
Orleans,	1,585	8	400 00	300 00	100 00	1,475 00	615 00
Provincetown,	3,472	1	1,000 00	700 00	300 00	4,165 64	2,974 21
Sandwich,	4,158	155	4,000 00	2,800 00	1,200 00	4,376 28	2,462 68
Truro,	1,447	0.5	600 00	400 00	200 00	1,000 00	250 00
Wellfleet,	2,296	1	1,025 00	800 00	225 00	1,202 00	1,202 00
Yarmouth,	2,472	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	4,014 21	2,019 21
Totals,	33,853	312.5	\$25,225 00	\$19,400 00	\$5,825 00	\$34,906 88	\$18,451 59

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Adams,	8,298	240	\$11,801 00	\$10,000 00	\$1,801 00	\$3,869 68	\$627 50
Lee,	4,085	7	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	889 40	889 40
Pittsfield,	9,676	120	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	3,315 73	1,783 06
Totals,	22,009	367	\$20,801 00	\$17,000 00	\$3,801 00	\$8,474 81	\$3,199 96
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
Acushnet,	1,251	30	\$2,300 00	\$2,000 00	\$300 00	\$2,060 00	\$950 00
Attleborough,	6,200	109	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	2,240 69	1,690 69
Berkley,	847	100	4,400 00	3,000 00	1,400 00	366 00	166 00
Dartmouth,	8,435	75	8,512 00	6,500 00	2,012 00	4,319 00	2,240 00
Dighton,	1,813	73	3,840 00	2,500 00	1,340 00	1,031 71	537 34
Easton,	3,076	138	5,700 00	4,000 00	1,700 00	1,707 10	1,159 60
Fairhaven,	2,547	85	7,300 00	6,000 00	1,300 00	3,394 51	2,325 51
Fall River,	17,481	185	51,800 00	45,000 00	6,800 00	18,779 17	8,084 53
Free town,	2,130	80	4,400 00	3,000 00	1,400 00	1,185 12	453 64
Mansfield,	1,485	90	4,800 00	3,400 00	1,400 00	710 70	393 20
New Bedford,	20,853	76	44,567 00	37,300 00	7,267 00	33,021 86	15,027 24
Norton,	1,709	165	4,200 00	3,500 00	700 00	1,469 65	825 91
Raynham,*	1,868	—	300 00	—	300 00	1,601 03	718 82
Rehoboth,	1,843	90	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,734 94	355 94
Seekonk,	928	100	5,916 53	4,000 00	1,916 53	694 98	894 98
Somerset,	1,789	78	5,889 00	3,800 00	2,089 00	710 00	360 00
Swansey,	1,336	100	8,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	564 85	284 85

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

		140	\$7,740 00	\$8,000 00	\$37,264 53	\$9,863 63	\$5,906 75
Taunton,		74	6,400 00	5,300 00	1,100 00	1,827 00	212 00
Westport,							
Totals,		1,738	\$182,064 53	\$144,800 00	\$37,264 53	\$87,251 44	\$41,987 00
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown,		0.25	\$600 00	-	\$600 00	\$2,607 64	\$953 11
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Amesbury,		57	\$6,500 00	\$5,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,287 26	\$397 26
Andover,		127.5	10,555 12	5,880 00	4,725 12	5,684 44	1,807 30
Beverly,		2.5	5,000 00	3,500 00	1,500 00	9,200 00	5,000 00
Boxford,		100	5,200 00	4,000 00	1,200 00	575 96	238 46
Bradford,		76	5,050 00	3,750 00	1,300 00	500 00	225 00
Essex,		130	8,702 85	6,000 00	2,702 85	1,371 60	623 60
Georgetown,		90	4,400 00	3,200 00	1,200 00	909 18	374 18
Gloucester,		35	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	8,776 00	5,726 00
Groveland,		100	6,200 00	4,200 00	2,000 00	586 00	100 00
Haverhill,		132	15,705 07	8,500 00	7,205 07	8,015 46	3,703 35
Ipawich,		350	20,491 15	16,000 00	4,491 15	1,705 00	775 00
Lawrence,		54	13,227 00	8,400 00	4,827 00	5,887 41	3,955 13
Lynn,		154	46,000 00	35,000 00	11,000 00	22,585 88	16,450 12
Manchester,		25	7,095 00	5,000 00	2,095 00	1,285 00	286 00
Marblehead,		23.5	15,000 00	10,500 00	4,500 00	7,144 58	3,323 20
Methuen,		182	6,500 00	4,400 00	2,100 00	1,528 00	699 00
Newburyport,		45	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	17,151 24	11,908 43
North Andover,		125	9,925 00	8,000 00	1,925 00	2,745 86	655 38
Peabody,		209	25,000 00	20,400 00	4,600 00	4,586 50	1,544 83
Rockport,		4	7,300 00	6,600 00	700 00	2,988 83	1,069 08
Salem,		100	30,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	11,824 64	6,628 14

• The Town hire an Almshouse.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

T O W N S .	Population in 1865.	No. of Acres Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Essex Co.—Con.</i>							
Salisbury, .	3,609	30	\$2,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$500 00	\$1,671 13	\$539 62
Saugus, .	2,006	197	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	3,557 74	1,263 02
Topsfield, .	1,212	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	780 77	164 02
West Newbury, .	2,087	55	4,350 00	3,000 00	1,350 00	1,456 06	1,052 51
Totals, .	158,125	2,460.5	\$302,201 19	\$221,780 00	\$80,421 19	\$124,664 54	\$68,449 23
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Ashfield, .	1,221	144	\$2,200 00	\$2,000 00	\$200 00	\$1,156 00	\$906 00
Buckland, .	1,922	70	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	775 00	225 00
Charlemont, .	994	140	3,400 00	2,000 00	1,400 00	855 00	205 00
Conway, .	1,538	150	4,804 91	3,000 00	1,804 91	572 57	255 90
Greenfield, .	3,211	150	10,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	1,372 73	565 36
Hawley, .	687	115	1,800 00	1,100 00	700 00	425 00	75 00
Heath, .	642	150	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	505 00	55 00
Leverett, .	914	175	5,075 00	3,500 00	1,575 00	946 56	548 44
Montague, .	1,574	200	6,089 17	4,200 00	1,889 17	775 00	185 00
New Salem, .	1,116	90	1,665 00	1,000 00	665 00	1,094 72	344 39
Orange, .	1,909	120	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	530 75	118 25
Shutesbury, .	788	90	1,150 00	675 00	475 00	871 04	308 37
Warwick, .	901	120	4,471 35	2,700 00	1,771 35	792 83	467 83
Wendell, .	603	200	2,385 00	1,500 00	885 00	1,236 00	236 00
Totals, .	18,020	1,914	\$52,340 43	\$35,375 00	\$16,965 43	\$11,908 20	\$4,495 54

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Brimfield,	1,316	204	\$6,130 00	\$4,300 00	\$1,830 00	\$646 84	\$921 84
Monson,	8,272	210	5,669 00	8,800 00	1,869 00	1,158 64	894 01
Palmer,	8,080	160	4,533 00	3,000 00	1,533 00	545 45	132 45
Springfield,	22,035	12	12,500 00	10,000 00	2,500 00	14,750 47	7,556 39
Westfield,	5,634	200	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	2,608 45	1,375 54
Totals,	35,337	786	\$35,332 00	\$26,100 00	\$9,232 00	\$19,707 85	\$9,780 23
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Amherst,	3,415	155	\$6,800 00	\$5,600 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,117 82	\$592 82
Belchertown,	2,636	172	5,300 00	3,000 00	2,300 00	1,925 00	850 00
Enfield,	997	105	1,050 00	800 00	250 00	775 00	75 00
Northampton, . . .	7,925	36	6,000 00	6,000 00	—	3,299 49	2,142 84
Prescott,	596	90	2,600 00	1,800 00	800 00	458 04	108 04
Ware,	3,374	140	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,217 40	476 49
Totals,	18,943	698	\$25,550 00	\$19,700 00	\$5,850 00	\$8,782 75	\$4,245 19
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Acton,	1,660	120	\$4,950 00	\$4,000 00	\$950 00	\$510 42	\$149 92
Arlington,	2,760	16	9,800 00	9,300 00	500 00	1,869 07	582 61
Ashby,	1,080	125	7,900 00	5,000 00	2,900 00	717 00	112 00
Ashland,	1,702	116	9,402 72	6,860 00	2,542 72	1,094 71	217 71
Bedford,	820	125	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,900 00	879 00	42 00
Billerica,	1,808	180	10,051 29	6,000 00	4,051 29	1,584 05	385 11
Brighton,	3,854	14	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	2,138 04	1,438 04
Burlington,	594	40	4,307 88	2,800 00	1,507 88	646 12	16 00
Cambridge,	29,112	36,25	76,000 00	60,000 00	16,000 00	15,730 87	4,780 87
Carlisle,	642	160	4,400 00	3,200 00	1,200 00	798 80	8 80
Charlestown,	26,399	3	83,000 00	30,000 00	3,000 00	12,347 05	7,050 98

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1884.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Middlesex Co.—Con.</i>							
Chelmsford,	2,291	134.5	\$9,102 59	\$6,525 00	\$2,577 59	\$937 25	\$467 25
Concord,	2,282	40	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	478 00	308 00
Dracut,	1,905	100	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	960 56	250 56
Framingham,	4,665	100	11,149 35	7,600 00	3,549 35	992 08	307 63
Groton,	3,176	200	8,000 00	5,500 00	2,500 00	1,375 00	400 00
Holliston,	3,125	180	8,555 00	5,000 00	3,555 00	1,375 95	725 95
Hopkinton,	4,132	115	8,036 55	5,500 00	2,536 55	2,392 05	800 57
Hudson,	*	115	6,000 00	4,200 00	1,800 00	1,075 67	58 17
Lexington,	2,220	17	5,500 00	4,500 00	1,000 00	1,650 00	375 00
Littleton,	967	150	6,000 00	4,300 00	1,700 00	1,186 00	261 00
Lowell,	30,990	125	33,916 00	25,000 00	8,916 00	35,094 16	2,994 16
Malden,	6,840	30	15,000 00	13,000 00	2,000 00	1,866 00	1,500 00
Marlborough,	7,164	85	8,500 00	6,500 00	2,000 00	1,067 00	312 00
Medford,	4,839	35	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	2,643 00	1,093 00
Natick,	5,208	75	4,843 55	3,300 00	1,543 55	1,895 67	750 00
Newton,	8,975	40	22,800 00	15,800 00	7,000 00	3,838 81	1,028 56
North Reading,	987	120	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,228 95	495 09
Pepperell,	1,709	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	900 67	490 00
Reading,	2,436	10	7,292 00	4,000 00	3,292 00	1,272 66	616 66
Sherborn,	1,049	80.12	5,161 00	2,900 00	2,261 00	833 00	308 00
Stoneham,	3,298	25	9,236 00	6,600 00	2,636 00	2,996 39	1,626 39
Stow,	1,537	120	4,700 00	3,800 00	900 00	783 00	290 00
Sudbury,	1,703	165	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,886 00	136 00
Tewksbury,	1,801	90	6,500 00	5,500 00	1,000 00	869 00	294 00

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Townsend,	2,042	160	\$5,500 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,250 00	\$450 00
Tyngsborough,	578	173	7,407 00	6,000 00	2,407 00	520 91	270 91
Wakefield,	3,244	93	11,658 02	8,475 00	3,183 02	4,223 38	1,265 20
Waltham,	6,896	70	13,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	3,008 29	-
Watertown,	8,779	81.75	17,847 93	10,000 00	7,847 93	2,729 36	279 47
Wayland,	1,137	70	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	-
Westford,	1,568	125	7,536 89	6,000 00	2,536 89	715 80	109 90
Weston,	1,231	81	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	700 00	150 00
Wilmington,	850	90	3,500 00	25,000 00	1,000 00	850 00	75 00
Woburn,	6,989	48	10,347 05	7,500 00	2,847 05	6,002 84	3,324 40
Totals,	202,004	4,088.62	\$484,000 82	\$359,160 00	\$124,840 82	\$127,962 68	\$36,556 01
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket,	4,748	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00	\$8,650 00	\$4,100 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Bellingham,	1,240	150	\$4,700 00	\$3,500 00	\$1,200 00	\$481 01	\$108 01
Braintree,	3,725	22	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	3,247 95	1,809 95
Canton,	3,318	90	5,400 00	4,000 00	1,400 00	2,726 13	1,528 13
Cohasset,	2,048	21	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	2,125 00	1,250 00
Dedham,	7,195	86	11,265 75	8,475 00	2,790 75	5,744 62	3,173 78
Dorchester,	10,717	12	12,300 00	10,800 00	1,500 00	6,937 60	3,534 00
Foxborough,	2,778	97	5,798 71	4,800 00	1,498 71	885 07	450 09
Franklin,	2,510	125	4,936 94	3,000 00	1,936 94	2,158 48	578 41
Medfield,	1,012	132	6,086 30	4,000 00	2,086 30	904 12	469 12
Medway,	3,219	169	13,600 00	10,000 00	3,600 00	3,652 49	1,152 49
Milton,	2,770	40	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00	1,526 20	928 20
Needham,	2,793	110	11,413 00	8,500 00	2,913 00	2,330 00	855 00
Quincy,	6,718	40	8,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,619 57	2,194 57

* Included in Stow and Marlborough.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

T O W N S .	Population In 1885.	No. of Acres Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Norfolk Co.—Con.</i>							
Randolph,	5,734	1.25	\$1,100 00	\$1,000 00	\$100 00	\$8,554 07	\$7,486 13
Roxbury,	*	11	59,048 00	55,000 00	4,048 00	5,751 36†	1,419 66
Sharon,	1,393	98	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,137 04	437 99
Stoughton,	4,855	83	6,100 00	3,700 00	2,400 00	2,636 64	1,136 64
Walpole,	2,018	10.75	4,601 48	2,800 00	1,801 48	1,192 06	592 06
Weymouth,	7,975	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	4,423 00	2,338 00
Wrentham,	3,072	130	7,553 90	5,000 00	2,553 90	1,898 24	1,091 40
Totals,	75,090	1,488	\$190,404 08	\$150,075 00	\$40,329 08	\$60,933 65	\$32,529 63
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Abington,	8,576	8	\$4,000 00	\$3,100 00	\$900 00	\$4,220 72	\$2,295 42
Bridgewater,	4,196	90	4,265 00	3,000 00	1,265 00	1,267 47	717 47
Carver,	1,059	20	800 00	700 00	100 00	1,425 74	846 64
Duxbury,	2,384	14	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	2,935 66	894 09
East Bridgewater,	2,976	90	5,350 00	3,500 00	1,850 00	2,121 00	1,014 00
Hanover,	1,545	19	1,500 00	1,250 00	250 00	1,438 45	312 33
Hanson,	1,196	60	2,800 00	1,900 00	900 00	1,312 72	525 34
Hingham,	4,176	73	10,353 22	7,300 00	3,053 22	2,943 11	503 06
Kingston,	1,626	1	1,000 00	900 00	100 00	1,337 02	969 13
Marshfield,	1,809	26	2,165 00	1,500 00	665 00	821 08	163 15
Matapoisett,	1,451	90	4,390 00	2,040 00	1,750 00	2,586 12	1,105 55
Middleborough,	4,565	131	4,970 00	3,380 00	1,590 00	3,272 56	1,505 49
North Bridgewater,	6,332	60	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	3,719 90	2,376 77

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Pembroke,	1,489	140	\$5,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$500 00	\$1,874 94	\$420 89
Plymouth,	6,968	7	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00	8,725 00	2,325 00
Plympton,	924	80	1,100 00	800 00	300 00	622 26	275 19
Rochester,	1,156	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	1,175 00	700 00
South Scituate,	1,635	9	1,800 00	1,350 00	450 00	1,888 98	459 97
Wareham,	2,798	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	2,636 49	1,443 71
West Bridgewater,	1,825	85.75	5,500 00	3,900 00	1,600 00	909 00	303 00
Totals,	57,786	975.75	\$74,093 22	\$53,620 00	\$20,473 22	\$42,083 17	\$19,156 00
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Boston,	220,744	180	\$85,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$113,771 77	\$83,441 57
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Ashburnham,	2,153	100	\$7,090 50	\$5,000 00	\$2,090 50	\$550 00	\$100 00
Athol,	2,814	120	4,255 00	2,500 00	1,755 00	831 86	248 55
Barre,	2,856	143	9,500 00	7,000 00	2,500 00	2,463 14	819 94
Blackstone,	4,857	99	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	3,509 19	2,004 55
Bolton,	1,502	90	4,100 00	3,000 00	1,100 00	806 50	166 50
Boylston,	792	100	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	650 00	200 00
Brookfield,	2,101	280	7,399 51	4,000 00	3,399 51	1,716 46	326 40
Charlton,	1,925	205	7,405 68	5,000 00	2,405 68	597 13	87 13
Clinton,	4,021	16	6,967 80	5,000 00	1,967 80	1,473 97	864 76
Dana,	789	157	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	819 00	264 00
Douglas,	2,155	200	5,084 47	3,200 00	1,884 47	1,269 89	357 75
Dudley,	2,076	170	6,263 00	4,000 00	2,263 00	608 81	259 81
Fitchburg,	8,118	180	22,475 91	17,000 00	5,475 91	3,091 85	2,591 85
Gardner,	2,553	233.6	6,678 95	4,500 00	2,178 95	1,217 73	461 54
Grafton,	3,961	286	11,000 00	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,050 00	430 00
Hardwick,	1,967	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,060 92	660 92

† For the quarter preceding annexation.

• Included in Boston.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

T O W N S .	Population in 1888.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
<i>Worcester Co.—Con.</i>							
Harvard,	1,355	112	\$6,400 00	\$4,000 00	\$2,400 00	\$455 55	\$55 55
Holden,	1,846	240	8,111 07	4,778 50	3,332 57	582 00	132 00
Hubbardston,	1,546	160	5,000 00	3,400 00	2,200 00	1,294 53	427 86
Lancaster,	1,752	200	6,234 19	4,000 00	2,234 19	1,919 37	590 86
Leicester,	2,527	190	7,721 00	5,000 00	2,721 00	1,233 51	853 51
Leominster,	3,313	136	9,880 50	6,500 00	3,380 50	1,898 70	375 53
Lunenburg,	1,167	120	9,250 00	6,500 00	2,750 00	1,279 93	435 45
Mendon,	1,207	93.5	3,320 00	2,500 00	720 00	1,002 82	400 00
Milford,	9,108	120	9,020 00	5,000 00	4,020 00	5,056 63	1,413 65
Millbury,	3,780	125	7,158 74	4,700 00	2,458 74	2,392 67	1,092 18
New Braintree,	752	150	5,600 00	3,800 00	1,800 00	1,030 00	230 00
Northborough,	1,623	100	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	960 00	500 00
Northbridge,	2,642	125	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,730 06	825 61
North Brookfield,	2,514	100	4,000 00	2,900 00	2,000 00	1,429 79	490 63
Oxford,	2,713	220	6,689 00	4,000 00	2,689 00	910 00	335 00
Paxton,	626	200	5,818 81	3,800 00	2,018 81	776 68	28 68
Petersham,	1,428	200	5,700 00	3,500 00	2,200 00	1,415 37	518 16
Princeton,	1,239	120	5,026 00	3,000 00	2,026 00	1,171 96	384 46
Royalston,	1,441	200	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,748 76	1,186 41
Rutland,	1,011	230	5,547 00	3,500 00	2,047 00	540 97	80 97
Shrewsbury,	1,570	120	7,140 00	6,000 00	1,140 00	913 03	350 68
Southborough,	1,750	85	5,391 50	3,500 00	1,891 50	787 87	249 87
Southbridge,	4,131	293	7,600 00	4,600 00	3,000 00	1,382 00	432 00
Spencer,	3,024	178	7,727 00	4,500 00	3,227 00	1,358 91	603 91

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Sterling, .	1,688	135.7	\$6,829 00	\$4,250 00	\$2,579 00	\$1,007 50	\$356 00
Sturbridge, .	1,993	105	3,700 00	2,000 00	1,700 00	894 86	343 59
Sutton, .	2,363	140	5,700 00	3,500 00	2,200 00	1,414 75	214 75
Templeton, .	2,390	180	7,200 00	5,000 00	2,200 00	1,211 05	862 94
Upton, .	2,018	234.5	7,443 20	4,500 00	2,943 20	1,145 76	745 76
Uxbridge, .	2,838	117	4,002 93	3,000 00	1,002 93	2,123 19	1,423 19
Warren, .	2,180	200	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	700 00
Webster, .	3,608	113	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,139 76	719 76
Westborough, .	3,141	145	9,277 27	5,450 00	3,827 27	1,216 53	639 53
West Brookfield, .	1,549	199	8,200 00	6,000 00	2,200 00	1,721 49	1,057 04
Westminster, .	1,639	100	4,470 00	2,500 00	1,970 00	1,250 02	351 53
Winchendon, .	2,801	100	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	1,781 52	417 78
Worcester, .	30,055	272	45,250 75	38,000 00	7,250 75	12,787 17	7,912 69
Totals, .	156,948	8,398.3	\$396,728 78	\$267,578 50	\$129,150 28	\$83,682 16	\$37,611 23

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Paupers, including those sent to State Almshouses.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	\$1,980 00	\$800 00	\$200 00	26	114	3	16	\$2.38.0
Brewster,	1,647 41	150 00	15 00	11	17	—	10	3.16.8
Chatham,	940 00	240 00	125 00	13	45	—	12	1.50.6
Dennis,	1,236 52	185 00	50 00	17	112	—	12.66	1.87.8
Falmouth,	2,121 33	875 00	300 00	24	18	—	20	2.03.9
Harwich,	1,820 00	120 00	25 00	20	55	—	9	3.88.8
Orleans,	860 00	260 00	—	14	9	—	10	1.65.3
Provincetown,	1,191 43	180 00	—	9	112	—	7	3.27.3
Sandwich,	1,913 60	325 00	180 00	17	123	9	16	2.30.0
Truro,	750 00	150 00	—	9	29	—	7.5	1.92.3
Wellfleet,	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
Yarmouth,	1,995 00	275 00	200 00	17	86	6	16	2.39.8
Totals,	\$16,455 29	\$2,510 00	\$1,085 00	177	761	18	136.16	\$2.92.4
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Adams,	\$3,242 18	\$600 00	\$120 00	29	113	71	17	\$3.66.7
Lee,	450 00*	450 00	150 00	3	74	48	8	2.88.4
Pittsfield,	1,582 67	275 00	—	20	153	238	13.4	2.27.1
Totals,	\$5,274 85	\$1,325 00	\$270 00	52	340	352	33.4	\$3.03.7
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	\$1,110 00	\$60 00	\$100 00	19	25	17	11	\$1.94.0
Attleborough,	550 00	350 00	75 00	24	30	273	12	0.88.1

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

	\$200 00	\$200 00	\$200 00	\$150 00	5	3	18	3.9	\$0.98.6
Berkley,	2,079 00	275 00	275 00	125 00	22	80	-	14	2.85.6
Dartmouth,	494 37	300 00	300 00	-	12	7	27	5.33	1.78.3
Dighton,	547 50	387 50	387 50	125 00	19	55	110	12.4	0.84.9
Easton,	1,069 00	415 00	415 00	35 00	12	122	35	4.84	4.24.7
Fairhaven,	10,744 64	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,100 00	115	1,619	784	70.76	2.92.0
Freetown,	681 48	250 00	250 00	50 00	20	57	54	12	1.09.6
Mansfield,	317 50	250 00	250 00	100 00	7	11	138	5.75	1.06.1
New Bedford,	17,984 12	1,400 00	1,400 00	600 00	204	1,441	456	82.19	4.21.0
Norton,	643 74	225 00	225 00	100 00	9	12	57	6.5	1.90.4
Raynham,	882 21	300 00	300 00	-	5	8	37	4	4.24.1
Rehoboth,	1,379 00	295 00	295 00	200 00	17	24	15	16	1.65.7
Seekonk,	300 00	300 00	300 00	25 00	4	3	80	2.25	2.56.4
Somerset,	350 00	350 00	350 00	75 00	11	9	38	7	0.96.1
Swansey,	350 00	350 00	350 00	100 00	8	25	30	5.17	1.30.2
Taunton,	3,956 88	450 00	450 00	150 00	67	211	637	39	1.95.1
Westport,	1,615 00	315 00	315 00	200 00	23	26	11	15.50	2.00.3
Totals,	\$45,264 44	\$7,472 50	\$7,472 50	\$3,310 00	603	3,768	2,770	329.59	\$2.64.1
<i>Dukes County.</i>									
Edgartown,	\$1,654 53	\$260 00	\$260 00	-	15	66	-	12	\$2.65.1
<i>Essex County.</i>									
Amesbury,	\$1,350 00	\$350 00	\$350 00	\$300 00	22	46	38	17.22	\$1.50.7
Andover,	4,357 14	500 00	500 00	250 00	37	110	225	22.25	3.76.6
Beverly,	4,200 00	700 00	700 00	-	40	114	263	22.24	3.63.1
Boxford,	337 50	337 50	337 50	200 00	12	3	20	7	0.92.7
Bradford,	275 00	275 00	275 00	-	2	10	60	2	2.64.4
Essex,	748 00	400 00	400 00	-	7	38	25	6	2.39.7

• Incomplete.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

T O W N S .	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Believed and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouses.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Essex Co.—Con.</i>								
Georgetown, . . .	\$535 00	\$250 00	\$100 00	7	35	32	6.1	\$1.68.6
Gloucester, . . .	3,050 00	550 00	400 00	48	272	36	37	1.58.5
Groveland, . . .	486 00	200 00	25 00	4	8	37	2.6	3.59.4
Haverhill, . . .	4,312 11	400 00	200 00	55	335	82	26	3.18.9
Ipswich, . . .	980 00	450 00	—	20	32	120	16	1.11.7
Lawrence, . . .	1,932 28	600 00	50 00	21	1,295	800	8	4.04.4
Lynn, . . .	6,135 76	900 00	300 00	146	1,388	710	51.94	2.27.1
Manchester, . . .	979 00	280 00	300 00	24	28	49	14	1.34.4
Marblehead, . . .	3,821 38	400 00	350 00	58	285	55	43	1.70.9
Methuen, . . .	829 00	400 00	75 00	15	14	70	8	1.99.3
Newburyport, . . .	5,242 81	425 00	250 00	95	571	128	54.35	1.87.4
North Andover, . . .	2,030 48	400 00	150 00	13	30	100	10.66	3.77.1
Peabody, . . .	3,041 67	750 00	500 00	39	142	205	28.90	2.02.4
Rockport, . . .	1,919 75	360 00	50 00	17	39	9	12	3.07.6
Salem, . . .	5,198 50	600 00	200 00	85	613	225	63.88	1.56.5
Salisbury, . . .	1,131 51	275 00	100 00	12	45	21	9	2.41.8
Saugus, . . .	2,294 12	287 00	300 00	11	51	145	9	4.90.1
Topsfield, . . .	616 75	250 00	—	4	20	69	2.5	4.74.4
West Newbury, . . .	403 55	275 00	50 00	8	24	23	7.5	1.03.4
Totals, . . .	\$56,215 31	\$10,614 50	\$4,150 00	802	5,548	3,542	487.09	\$2.22.0
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield, . . .	\$250 00	\$250 00	—	8	8	—	4	\$1.20.1
Buckland, . . .	550 00	350 00	\$50 00	6	12	—	4	2.64.4

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Charlton,	\$650 00	\$450 00	\$50 00	11	11	8	8.5	\$147.0
Conway,	316 67	316 67	30 00	6	7	4	3.75	1.624
Greenfield,	807 87*	400 00	225 00	6	68	47	5	3.105
Hawley,	350 00	350 00	—	3	3	—	3	2.243
Heath,	450 00	300 00	50 00	5	3	—	4.5	1.923
Leverett,	398 12	398 12	25 00	11	20	4	4.2	1.823
Montague,	590 00	275 00	75 00	9	4	14	9	1.260
New Salem,	750 33	337 50	80 00	9	12	8	7	2.081
Orange,	412 50	362 50	45 00	9	14	2	8	0.991
Shutesbury,	562 67	275 00	—	6	13	—	5	2.164
Warwick,	325 00	325 00	—	9	13	13	6.66	0.938
Wendell,	1,000 00	250 00	150 00	11	21	—	11	1.748
Totals,	\$7,412 66	\$4,639 79	\$780 00	108	209	100	83.01	\$1,70.5
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Brimfield,	\$325 00	\$325 00	\$150 00	22	14	46	12.5	\$0.50.0
Monson,	764 63	370 00	300 00	32	37	17	20.5	0.71.7
Palmer,	413 00	300 00	—	12	13	717	7	1.13.5
Springfield,	7,194 08	893 75	—	50†	722	1,782	23.48	5.89.2
Westfield,	1,230 91	500 00	—	19	133	401	14.63	1.68.7
Totals,	\$9,927 62	\$2,388 75	\$450 00	135	919	2,913	73.11	\$2.44.4
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Amherst,	\$525 00	\$400 00	\$25 00	13	24	42	10.75	\$0.93.9
Belchertown,	1,075 00	375 00	180 00	25	21	44	15.60	1.32.5
Enfield,	700 00	175 00	75 00	3	2	8	2.75	4.89.5
Northampton,	1,146 65	1,146 65	—	14	50	187	9.5	2.31.9

* Including interest on cost of property.

† Exclusive of transient supported at the Almshouse. Including these, the average weekly cost of support will be nearly \$3.50, and the cost for the county about \$2.35.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Paupers including those sent to State Almshouses.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Hampshire Co.—Con.</i>								
Prescott,	\$350 00	\$350 00	\$75 00	8	6	2	5.5	\$1.22.3
Ware,	740 91	350 00	75 00	7	19	59	6	2.37.4
Totals,	\$4,537 56	\$2,796 65	\$430 00	70	122	342	50.1	\$1.74 2
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton,	\$360 50	\$342 50	\$100 00	5	9	47	8.9	\$1.77.5
Arlington,	1,286 46	250 00	—	8	12	157	8.75	6.59.7
Ashby,	605 00	400 00	50 00	8	3	1	6.75	1.72.3
Ashland,	877 00	300 00	145 00	12	9	135	12	1.40.5
Bedford,	337 00	337 00	150 00	8	3	50	6.66	0.97.3
Billerica,	1,198 94	400 00	200 00	25	5	136	23	1.00.2
Brighton,	750 00	550 00	—	2	40	304	1	14.42.2
Burlington,	630 12	300 00	200 00	6	1	47	5	2.42.3
Cambridge,	11,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	147	920	1,219	81.03	2.61.0
Carlisle,	790 00	290 00	—	9	5	18	9	1.68.8
Charlestown,	5,296 07	812 88	100 00	85	924	132	43.86	2.32.2
Chelmsford,	470 00	470 00	45 00	17	27	68	12.6	0.71.7
Concord,	170 00	475 00	100 00	7	11	204	5.6	0.58.3
Dracut,	710 00	450 00	500 00	17	10	39	14.29	0.95.5
Frammingham,	684 45	325 00	150 00	18	27	154	9.22	1.42.7
Groton,	975 00	450 00	300 00	25	28	183	15	1.25.0
Holliston,	650 00	445 00	112 00	7	95	48	4.75	2.67.0
Hopkinton,	1,591 48	500 00	50 00	17	105	82	8.25	3.70.9
Hudson,	1,017 50	817 50	40 00	8	41	33	7.17	2.72.9

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Lexington, .	\$1,275 00	\$125 00	\$150 00	9	17	133	6.5	\$3,772.2
Littleton, .	925 00	325 00	50 00	13	17	68	10.57	1.68.3
Lowell, .	32,103 00	1,200 00	500 00	109	409	216	55	11.22.3
Malden, .	366 00	350 00	75 00	11	50	206	8.5	0.82.8
Marlborough, .	755 00	375 00	150 00	20	27	141	12.23	1.18.7
Medford, .	1,550 00	400 00	250 00	14	91	182	12	1.48.3
Natick, .	1,145 67	350 00	50 00	5	24	182	5	4.40.6
Newton, .	2,810 25	200 00	100 00	28	40	450	23	2.84.9
North Reading, .	733 86	300 00	-	11	17	87	7.75	1.82.1
Pepperell, .	410 67	350 00	75 00	11	13	28	7.75	1.01.9
Reading, .	656 00	456 00	-	7	23	179	5.75	2.19.4
Sherborn, .	525 00	400 00	-	4	2	117	3.8	2.65.7
Stoneham, .	1,370 00	370 00	100 00	15	56	102	9.33	2.82.3
Stow, .	484 00	305 00	30 00	14	17	74	12.5	0.74.5
Sudbury, .	1,750 00	400 00	100 00	22	9	62	18.66	1.80.3
Tewksbury, .	575 00	400 00	200 00	19	-	72	11	1.00.5
Townsend, .	800 00	400 00	50 00	13	15	12	10.63	1.44.7
Tyngsborough, .	250 00	250 00	50 00	6	4	34	4.5	1.06.8
Wakefield, .	2,958 18	400 00	100 00	24	29	141	16	3.55.5
Waltham, .	3,008 29	400 00	75 00	24	56	290	17	3.40.3
Watertown, .	2,449 89	587 50	100 00	16	33	317	12	3.92.6
Wayland, .	500 00	300 00	300 00	5	-	75	5	1.92.3
Westford, .	605 90	400 00	100 00	14	14	65	11	1.05.9
Weston, .	550 00	300 00	50 00	6	10	51	6	1.76.2
Wilmington, .	775 00	200 00	75 00	10	10	144	8	1.86.3
Woburn, .	2,678 44	445 50	50 00	19	46	162	9.65	5.32.7
Totals,	\$31,406 67	\$19,703 88	\$5,522 00	880	3,304	6,647	581.95	\$3.02.0
Nantucket County.								
Nantucket, .	\$4,550 00	\$550 00	\$200 00	75	219	-	62	\$1.41.1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

T O W N S .	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, In- mates, and sent to State Almshouses.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham,	\$375 00	\$375 00	\$40 00	8	13	52	5.75	\$1.25.4
Braintree,	1,438 00	300 00	100 00	21	40	119	9.33	2.96.4
Canton,	1,198 00	400 00	-	12	52	356	8	2.87.9
Cohasset,	875 00	225 00	-	10	17	18	5	3.36.5
Dedham,	2,570 84	450 00	150 00	25	180	609	15.08	3.27.8
Dorchester,	3,403 60	500 00	-	32	237	409	20	3.27.2
Foxborough,	434 98	300 00	50 00	7	47	135	5	1.67.3
Franklin,	1,580 07	375 00	125 00	14	2	100	9.75	3.11.6
Medfield,	435 00	435 00	25 00	5	3	66	2.5	3.34.6
Medway,	2,500 00	350 00	300 00	27	44	84	20	2.40.4
Milton,	600 00	200 00	-	9	40	228	4.25	2.71.5
Needham,	1,475 00	375 00	100 00	14	58	330	10.66	2.66.1
Quincy,	425 00	375 80	-	11	48	218	5.08	1.60.9
Randolph,	1,657 94	150 00	-	20	91	177	9.33	3.41.7
Roxbury,	4,384 70	200 00	-	58	142	225	20.7	4.02.7
Sharon,	699 05	300 00	50 00	9	21	58	6.25	2.12.0
Stoughton,	1,500 00	300 00	300 00	34	90	148	22	1.31.1
Walpole,	600 00	350 00	-	5	24	395	3.75	3.07.7
Weymouth,	2,085 00	450 00	800 00	34	111	77	23.33	1.71.8
Wrentham,	806 84	375 00	75 00	17	53	147	9.34	1.66.1
Totals,	\$28,404 02	\$6,785 00	\$2,115 00	372	1,263	3,946	215.10	\$2.53.9
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	\$1,925 30	\$375 00	\$125 00	16	140	86	10	\$3.70.2
Bridgewater,	550 00	300 00	100 00	15	27	18	11.20	0.93.9

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES

	\$579 10	\$25 00	\$50 00	5	11	2	4	\$2,78.4
Carver,	2,041 57	350 00	125 00	18	35	8	15.5	2,53.3
Duxbury,	1,107 00	300 00	25 00	15	24	33	9.5	2,24.0
East Bridgewater,	1,126 12	50 00	250 00	16	18	14	13	1,66 6
Hanover,	787 38	175 00	75 00	9	29	5	6.87	2,20.4
Hanson,	2,440 05	350 00	175 00	22	50	85	16	2,93.3
Kington,	867 89	143 00	30 00	6	13	27	3	2,35.8
Marshfield,	657 93	187 00	50 00	8	25	5	7.5	1,68.7
Mattapoisett,	1,480 57	350 00	300 00	24	64	4	19	1,49.8
Middleborough,	1,767 07	400 00	100 00	27	63	86	17	1,99.9
North Bridgewater,	1,843 18	450 00	100 00	14	123	87	12	2,15.2
Pembroke,	1,254 25	262 50	150 00	20	35	7	16	1,50.7
Plymouth,	1,400 00	300 00	300 00	34	148	52	18	1,49.5
Plymouth,	347 07	50 00	75 00	3	8	1	3	2,22.5
Rochester,	475 00	175 00	200 00	10	24	21	7	1,30.5
South Scituate,	1,428 96	250 00	50 00	11	39	7	9.2	2,98.7
Wareham,	1,192 78	289 47	—	10	44	—	6.25	3,67.0
West Bridgewater,	606 00	290 00	100 00	6	15	45	5.5	2,11.9
Totals,	\$22,877 17	\$5,051 97	\$2,440 00	289	935	593	209.58	\$2,09.9
Suffolk County.								
Boston,	\$30,330 20	\$4,537 11	—	780	0,075	26,627	236	\$2,47.1
Worcester County.								
Ashburnham,	\$450 00	\$150 00	\$115 00	14	29	34	7	\$1,23.6
Athol,	583 31	315 00	20 00	10	31	48	8.34	1,34.5
Barre,	1,043 20	550 00	200 00	27	33	22	19.75	1,60.0
Blackstone,	1,504 64	370 00	150 00	17	190	109	14.08	2,05.5
Bolton,	640 00	380 00	200 00	7	17	47	7	1,75.8
Boylston,	450 00	400 00	75 00	4	4	36	8.75	2,30.8

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*The Town Almshouses—Concluded.*

T O W N S .	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Believed and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in- cluding those at Almshouse.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Worcester Co.—Con.</i>								
Brookfield,	\$1,390 06	\$380 00	\$100 00	13	1	163	10.9	\$245.2
Charlton,	500 00	500 00	—	8	6	65	7	137.3
Clinton,	009 21	412 50	—	11	14	119	5	234.3
Dana,	535 00	450 00	75 00	16	6	6	10.6	0.97.0
Douglas,	912 14	300 00	80 00	16	8	79	10.8	1.62.4
Dudley,	350 00	350 00	—	7	6	11	6.16	1.09.2
Fitchburg,	500 00	500 00	100 00	50	50	182	17.05	1.69.1
Gardner,	756 19	481 90	30 00	7	4	36	4	3.63.5
Grafton,	620 00	600 00	—	2	47	176	.59	20.20.8
Hardwick,	400 00	400 00	300 00	16	28	17	13.5	0.56.9
Harvard,	400 00	400 00	150 00	19	8	65	14.7	0.52.3
Holden,	450 00	375 00	100 00	20	8	18	18.8	0.46.0
Hubbardston,	866 67	400 00	150 00	10	23	10	7.75	2.15.0
Lancaster,	1,328 51	275 00	150 00	18	4	63	16	1.59.6
Leicester,	980 00	380 00	50 00	7	14	172	3.25	2.24.4
Leominster,	1,523 17	425 00	100 00	26	25	63	19.33	1.51.5
Lunenburg,	844 48	500 00	300 00	11	11	23	9.50	1.70.9
Mendon,	602 82	360 00	—	11	23	27	5.08	2.28.2
Milford,	3,642 98	651 43	—	41	261	98	24.44	2.86.6
Millbury,	1,300 49	500 00	200 00	23	47	89	16	1.56.3
New Braintree,	800 00	200 00	—	8	16	6	3.54	4.34.5
Northborough,	460 00	400 00	50 00	5	33	25	2.5	3.53.8
Northbridge,	904 45	287 50	100 00	5	25	91	4	4.34.8
North Brookfield,	989 16	843 00	143 00	12	24	40	6	3.01.0
Oxford,	575 00	325 00	80 00	14	30	113	6.1	1.81.2

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Paxton,	\$748 00	\$350 00	\$25 00	8	3	13	7.25	\$1,198.4
Petersham,	897 21	442 50	200 00	15	38	17	11.16	1,154.6
Princeton,	787 50	382 50	75 00	10	-	18	6.63	2,284.4
Royalston,	562 35	200 00*	-	7	41	7	2.5	4,326.6
Rutland,	480 00	300 00	25 00	5	8	6	5	1,769
Sirewbury,	562 35	560 00	150 00	9	3	145	6.5	1,603.3
Southborough,	538 00	318 00	100 00	6	13	184	4	2,586
Southbridge,	950 00	400 00	150 00	17	40	30	9.5	1,923
Spencer,	755 00	505 00	-	17	38	248	12.8	1,134
Sterling,	651 50	342 00	-	11	24	50	9.54	1,313
Sturbridge,	551 27	325 00	150 00	9	20	13	8	1,325
Sutton,	1,200 00	400 00	150 00	17	43	19	14	1,648
Templeton,	348 11	420 00	100 00	11	24	51	5.57	1,208
Upton,	400 00	400 00	100 00	11	18	51	7.66	1,004
Uxbridge,	700 00	350 00	-	13	82	130	10	1,346
Warren,	300 00	300 00	-	6	46	104	4	1,442
Webster,	420 00	300 00	-	10	20	61	6.66	1,213
Westborough,	577 00	350 00	200 00	16	63	290	13.25	1,083.7
West Brookfield,	684 45	350 00	125 00	8	21	58	3	4,259
Westminster,	898 49	300 00	-	18	19	45	9.5	1,818
Winchendon,	1,363 74	500 00	1,000 00	19	32	28	14.5	1,809
Worcester,	4,874 48	1,400 00	275 00	57†	1,203	2,091	22	4,261
Totals,	\$48,070 93	\$21,836 33	\$5,798 00	750	2,825	5,712	495.53	\$1,178.8

* For the five months since the opening of the Almsbouse.

† Exclusive of truants kept at the Almshouse.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Expenses.	Expense out of Almshouse.
Barnstable, .	33,853	812.5	\$25,225 00	\$19,400 00	\$5,825 00	\$34,906 88	\$18,451 59
Berkshire, .	22,009	367	20,801 00	17,000 00	3,801 00	8,474 81	3,109 96
Bristol, .	80,395	1,738	182,064 53	144,800 00	37,264 53	87,251 44	41,987 00
Dukes, .	1,846	0.25	600 00	—	600 00	2,607 61	953 11
Essex, .	158,125	2,460.5	302,201 19	221,780 00	80,421 19	124,664 54	68,449 23
Franklin, .	18,020	1,914	52,340 43	35,375 00	16,965 43	11,908 20	4,495 54
Hampden, .	35,337	780	35,332 00	26,100 00	9,232 00	19,707 85	9,780 23
Hampshire, .	18,943	698	25,550 00	19,700 00	5,850 00	8,782 75	4,245 19
Middlesex, .	202,004	4,088.62	484,000 82	350,160 00	124,840 82	127,962 68	36,556 01
Nantucket, .	4,748	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	8,650 00	4,100 00
Norfolk, .	75,080	1,488	190,404 08	150,075 00	40,329 08	60,933 65	32,529 63
Plymouth, .	57,786	975.75	74,093 22	53,620 00	20,473 22	42,033 17	19,156 00
Suffolk, .	220,744	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00	113,771 77	83,441 57
Worcester, .	156,948	8,898.3	396,728 78	267,578 50	129,150 28	83,682 16	37,611 23
Totals, .	1,004,848	23,410.92	\$1,880,141 05	\$1,394,588 50	\$485,552 55	\$735,337 54	\$304,956 29

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXVII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Expense at Almshouse.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouses.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost.
Barnstable, .	\$16,455 29	\$2,510 00	\$1,085 00	177	701	18	136 16	\$2,322.4
Berkshire, .	5,274 85	1,325 00	270 00	52	340	352	83.4	8.08.7
Bristol, .	45,264 44	7,472 50	3,310 00	603	3,768	2,770	329.59	2,64.1
Dukes, .	1,654 53	260 00	—	15	66	—	12	2,65.1
Essex, .	56,215 31	10,614 50	4,150 00	802	5,548	3,542	487.09	2,22.0
Franklin, .	7,412 66	4,639 79	780 00	108	200	100	83.61	1,70.5
Hampden, .	9,927 62	2,388 75	450 00	136	919	2,913	78.11	2,44.4
Hampshire, .	4,537 56	2,796 65	430 00	70	122	342	50.1	1,74.2
Middlesex, .	91,406 67	19,703 88	5,522 00	880	3,304	6,647	581.95	3,02.0
Nantucket, .	4,550 00	550 00	200 00	75	219	—	62	1,41.1
Norfolk, .	28,404 02	6,785 00	2,115 00	372	1,263	3,946	215.10	2,53.9
Plymouth, .	22,877 17	5,051 97	2,440 00	280	935	593	209.58	2,09.9
Suffolk, .	30,330 20	4,537 11	—	780	6,075	26,627	236	2,47.1
Worcester, .	46,070 93	21,836 33	5,793 00	750	2,825	5,712	495.53	1,78.8
Totals, .	\$370,381 25	\$90,471 48	\$26,545 00	5,109	26,354	53,562	3,010.22	\$2.37

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)
Towns fully Supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num-ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in-cluding those sent to State Almshouses.
Danvers, .	5,144	In Peabody Almshouse and in private families, . . .	15	13 98	\$1,402 30	\$1,113 74	\$2,516 04	71	99
Lynnfield, .	725	In Peabody Almshouse and in private families, . . .	3	3	436 46	147 69	584 15	16	11
Belmont, .	1,279	In Arlington and Watertown Almshouses,* . . .	—	—	—	700 00	700 00	14	1
Somerville, .	9,353	In Charlestown Almshouse, partly, . . .	4	4	600 00	1,875 00	2,475 00	366	96
Scituate, .	2,269	In Cohasset Almshouse, in Taunton Hospital, and in private families, . . .	7	5.86	1,133 66	514 27	1,677 93	43	—
Totals, .	18,770		29	26.84	\$3,572 42	\$4,380 70	\$7,953 12	510	207
Grand Totals, 230 Towns,	1,113,618		5,138	3,037.06†	\$482,083 56	\$261,207 10	\$743,290 66	26,336	53,563

* Belmont fully supports no paupers, but pays a portion of the expense for full support of three paupers at the Arlington and eleven at the Watertown Almshouse, who are reported in returns from those towns.

† Add for the average number supported in Lunatic Hospitals and private families, by towns and cities that have Almshouses, 650.

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXVIII.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSE.

Showing the Mode of Support of the Poor in 106 Towns that have no Almshouses, or make use of none, the Number Fully or Partially Supported, the Number of Vagrants, the Average Number Fully Supported, and the Expense of Support and Relief.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1865.	Modes or Support.	Whole Num- ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup- ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num- ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, In- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.
<i>Barnstable Co.</i>									
Eastham, . . .	757	In private families and at Lunatic Hospital, . . .	7	7	\$727 24	\$237 74	\$1,014 98	13	-
<i>Berkshire Co.</i>									
Alford, . . .	461	In private families, . . .	2	2	232 54	1 50	234 04	-	2
Becket, . . .	1,398	" " " " " "	6	6	802 00	224 00	1,026 00	4	32
Cheshire, . . .	1,650	" " " " " "	5	5	721 00	290 00	1,011 00	4	26
Clarksburg, . . .	530	" " " " " "	1	0.5	72 00	59 80	131 80	2	2
Dalton, . . .	1,137	" " " " " "	1	-	-	358 50	358 50	33	65
Egremont, . . .	938	" " " by contract,	-	-	-	123 91	123 91	19	9
Florida, . . .	1,173	In private families and at a Lu-natic Hospital, . . .	2	1	244 00	40 00	284 00	3	2
Gt. Barrington, . . .	3,920	In one family, annual contract,	2	2	800 00*	-	800 00	12	89
Hancock, . . .	937	In private families, . . .	3	-	-	50 00	50 00	1	-
Hinsdale, . . .	1,517	" " " by contract,	3	2.5	156 00	24 67	180 67	8	-
Lanesborough, . . .	1,294	By furnishing supplies, . . .	7	7	700 00	219 00	919 00	28	6

* Includes partial support also.

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TABLE XXVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num-ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in-cluding those sent to State Almshouses.
<i>Berkshire—Con.</i>									
Lenox, . . .	1,660	Mostly in their own families, .	8	5	\$722 67	\$185 21	\$907 88	20	48
Monterey, . .	737	In private families, .	2	2	140 00	200 00	340 00	6	1
Mt. Washington, .	237	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4	1.3	161 50	18 35	179 85	7	2
New Ashford, . .	178	" " " " " " " " " " " "	-	-	-	50 50	50 50	5	3
N. Marlborough, .	1,649	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3	2.63	607 14	83 67	690 81	7	2
Otis, . . .	956	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5	4	665 30	156 15	821 45	11	4
Peru, . . .	494	By yearly contract, .	1	0.5	70 00	40 00	110 00	10	12
Richmond, . .	944	In private families, .	4	4	439 62	-	439 62	-	42
Sandisfield, . .	1,411	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	6	521 00	107 00	628 00	6	5
Savoy, . . .	866	By yearly contract, .	9	8.6	700 00*	-	700 00	1	2
Sheffield, . .	2,459	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	9.25	1,098 00	249 83	1,347 83	8	53
Stockbridge, . .	1,967	Boarded out, .	4	4	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	6	15
Tyringham, . .	650	In private families, .	5	4.5	461 89	121 05	582 94	6	2
Washington, . .	859	By the week, .	1	0.5	68 00	-	68 00	-	1
W. Stockbridge, .	1,620	By contract, .	5	5	700 00*	-	700 00*	13	20
Williamstown, . .	2,555	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	5	575 00	65 00	640 00	30	28
Windsor, . . .	753	By yearly contract, .	8	7.3	767 00	79 00	846 00	5	2
Totals, . . .	34,935		116	95.58	\$11,924 66	\$3,247 14	\$15,171 80	250	473
<i>Dukes Co.</i>									
Chilmark, . . .	548	Boarded in private families, .	9	8.25	\$815 06	\$258 41	\$1,073 47	-	-
Gosnold, . . .	108	By furnishing supplies, .	-	-	-	13 83	13 83	1	-

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES

Tisbury, .	1,608	In private families, .	24	21.5	\$2,620 28	-	\$2,020 28	-	-
Totals, .	2,354		33	29 75	\$3,435 34	\$271 74	\$3,707 08	1	-
<i>Essex Co.</i>									
Hamilton, .	799	In private families, .	1	1	\$163 00	\$565 09	\$728 09	3	30
Middleton, .	922	"	-	-	-	386 00	386 00	8	42
Nahant, .	313	Has no paupers, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury, .	1,362	In private families, .	11	9	937 25	550 94	1,488 19	40	1
Rowley, .	1,191	By contract, .	11	9.08	858 02	373 42	1,231 44	37	100
Swampscott, .	1,535	By partial support, .	-	-	-	44 06	44 06	6	3
Wenham, .	918	In private families, .	2	2	275 00	900 00	1,175 00	13	52
Totals, .	7,040		25	21.08	\$2,233 27	\$2,819 51	\$5,052 78	107	228
<i>Franklin Co.</i>									
Barnardston, .	902	Boarded in private families, .	5	4	\$727 10	\$517 38	\$1,244 48	14	18
Colrain, .	1,726	"	8	6	582 27	-	582 27	-	-
Deerfield, .	3,038	In private families, .	14	13.16	2,244 54	45 02	2,289 56	15	32
Erving, .	576	"	3	1.5	186 07	152 45	289 12	10	21
Gill, .	635	"	6	5.25	634 00	-	634 00	-	-
Leyden, .	592	In private families, by contract, .	11	11	927 62	96 00	1,023 62	3	-
Monroe, .	191	Has no paupers, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northfield, .	1,660	By contract, .	13	8.47	600 00	300 00	900 00	17	15
Rowe, .	563	In private families, .	5	4.5	493 00	38 00	531 00	3	-
Shelburne, .	1,564	In private families, by contract, .	4	2.25	503 90	216 44	720 43	10	17
Sunderland, .	861	In private families, .	2	2	200 95	93 50	363 45	5	15
Whately, .	1,012	Boarded in private families, .	5	3.38	850 00	150 00	1,000 00	.5	13
Totals, .	13,320		70	61.51	\$7,969 14	\$1,808 79	\$9,577 93	82	131

• Includes partial support also.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—Continued.

T O W N S.	Population in 1893.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.	Whole Num-ber relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, In-cluding those sent to State Almshouses.
<i>Hampden Co.</i>									
Agawam, . . .	1,664	In private families, . . .	4	2.5	\$285 41	\$586 71	\$872 12	20	424
Blandford, . . .	1,087	" . . .	14	10	1,100 00	200 00	1,300 00	10	16
Chester, . . .	1,266	In private families, by contract, . . .	7	6.5	665 14	40 14	705 28	5	60
Chicopee, . . .	7,577	Boarded in families, . . .	12	8.5	1,344 00	2,227 75	3,571 75	149	262
Granville, . . .	1,367	In private families, . . .	6	4	995 00	105 00	1,100 00	12	4
Holland, . . .	368	Boarded out, . . .	4	4	451 00	14 00	465 00	2	-
Holyoke, . . .	5,648	In private families, . . .	5	5	858 00	1,601 69	2,549 69	57	151
Longmeadow, . . .	1,480	In private families, annual con-tract, . . .	9	8.75	1,163 99	90 45	1,254 44	3	28
Ludlow, . . .	1,232	In private families, . . .	3	2	294 00	310 00	604 00	6	122
Montgomery, . . .	353	" . . .	9	6.5	498 46	425 30	923 76	21	-
Russell, . . .	618	In private families and at Luna-tic Hospital, . . .	5	3	425 00	66 00	491 00	3	-
Southwick, . . .	1,155	In private families, . . .	5	5	531 00	50 00	581 00	2	9
Tolland, . . .	511	" . . .	5	5	247 00	-	247 00	-	-
Wales, . . .	696	In private families, yearly con-tract, . . .	13	9.3	1,118 12	-	1,118 12	-	1
West Springfield, . . .	2,100	Boarded out, . . .	7	6	1,040 51	198 81	1,239 32	14	21
Wilbraham, . . .	2,111	" . . .	14	11	1,553 14	350 01	1,903 15	15	33
Totals, . . .	29,233		122	97.05	\$12,569 77	\$6,355 86	\$18,925 63	319	731
<i>Hampshire Co.</i>									
Chesterfield, . . .	801	By contract, . . .	11	8	\$832 00	-	\$832 00	-	-
Cummington, . . .	980	" . . .	8	8	777 47	\$53 03	830 50	2	-

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

	Boards in private families, In private families, “ In private families, annual con- tract,	9	8	\$1,170 07	\$237 00	\$1,407 07	48	33
Easthampton,	2,869	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Goshen,	411	•	1	200 00	-	200 00	-	4
Granby,	908	•	5	633 50	-	633 50	-	•
Greenwich,	648	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Hadley,	2,246	•	6	671 50	31 92	703 42	7	3
Hatfield,	1,405	•	7	1,031 28	295 50	1,326 78	6	11
Huntington,	1,163	•	3	865 02	184 50	1,049 52	7	88
Middlefield,	737	•	8	625 00*	-	625 00	4	50
Pelham,	787	•	5	303 28	25 00	328 28	8	11
Plainfield,	579	•	8	621 50	86 00	707 50	1	-
South Hadley,	2,099	•	5	408 78	75 33	484 11	1	8
Southampton,	1,216	•	3	451 38	217 72	669 10	31	30
Weethampton,	636	•	2	287 45	146 96	414 41	3	13
Williamsburg,	1,976	•	3	225 18*	-	225 16	3	-
Worthington,	925	•	8	1,324 40*	-	1,324 40	12	20
Totals,	20,326	•	5	629 80	179 40	809 20	4	3
Middlesex Co.								
Boxborough,	454	•	97	\$10,537 59	\$1,532 36	\$12,069 95	137	224
Dunstable,	533	•	8	\$798 12	-	\$798 12	-	4
Lincoln,	711	•	6	538 55	\$16 00	554 55	1	6
Melrose,	2,865	•	4	550 00	-	550 00	2	12
		•	5	981 05	958 69	1,939 74	29	117

- Includes partial support.

† For half the year.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Total Expenses—Detailed.

		Whole No. of inmates supported	Average No. fully sup- ported	Cost of full support	Cost of partial support	Total cost of support and relief	Whole Num- ber relieved and partially supported	Whole No. of Vagrants, in- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.
<i>Stoughton and Danvers</i>								
Danvers	2,277	4	4	\$490 00	\$160 00	\$650 00	3	54
Stoughton	2,500	3	3	508 87	427 16	1,026 03	11	12
Total	7,745	30	23.5	\$3,056 50	\$1,501 85	\$5,518 44	46	205
<i>Norfolk Co.</i>								
Brookline	5,262	—	—	—	\$563 00	\$563 00	5	141
Dover	616	4	4	\$404 60	272 42	737 02	4	39
Hyde Park	—	—	—	—	50 91	50 91	4	15
West Roxbury	6,912	0	8.5	1,457 54	4,445 04	5,902 58	183	358
Totals	12,790	13	12.5	\$1,922 14	\$5,381 87	\$7,263 51	196	553
<i>Plymouth Co.</i>								
Halifax	722	2	2	\$501 00	—	\$501 00	—	—
Hull	260	—	—	—	\$21 82	21 82	8	—
Lakeville	1,110	6	5.3	707 43	851 57	1,059 00	14	21
Marion	960	4	4	442 42	270 18	712 00	0	—
Totals	3,052	12	11.3	\$1,650 85	\$643 07	\$2,298 02	23	21

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

	"By outside assistance,"	8	0	\$1,391 70	\$2,055 76	\$3,447 46	355	443
	"Boarded out,"	4	4	+650 00	-	650 00	3	20
	No permanent paupers,	-	-	-	11 50	11 50	1	1
Totals, .		12	10	\$2,041 70	\$2,067 26	\$4,108 96	359	464
<i>Suffolk Co.</i>								
Chelsea, .	14,403	.	.					
North Chelsea, .	858	.	.					
Winthrop, .	633	.	.					
Totals, .	15,894							
<i>Worcester Co.</i>								
Auburn, .	959	.	.					
Berlin, .	1,061	.	.					
Oakham, .	925	.	.					
Phillipston, .	725	.	.					
West Boylston, .	2,294	.	.					
Totals, .	5,964							
		25	21.7	\$3,080 31	\$1,435 70	\$4,516 01	64	191
	In private families, .	2	1.25	\$243 65	\$781 68	\$1,028 33	32	61
	" "	3	3	865 09	216 85	581 94	12	18
	In private families, by contract,	10	8.25	933 28	-	933 28	-	5
	" "	5	5	463 50	35 00	498 50	1	-
	" "	5	4.2	1,074 79	399 17	1,473 96	19	107

* Included in Dorchester, Dedham and Milton. The account covers only five months.

† Includes partial support.

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TABLE XXVIII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Whole No. fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of relief and partial support.	Whole No. relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouses.
Barnstable, . . .	757	7	7	\$727 24	\$287 74	\$1,014 98	13	-
Berkshire, . . .	34,935	116	98.58	11,924 66	3,247 14	15,171 80	250	473
Dukes, . . .	2,354	83	29.75	3,435 84	271 74	3,707 08	1	-
Essex, . . .	7,040	25	21.08	2,233 27	2,819 51	5,052 78	107	228
Franklin, . . .	13,320	76	61.51	7,969 14	1,808 70	9,577 93	82	131
Hampden, . . .	29,233	122	97.05	12,569 77	6,355 86	18,925 63	319	731
Hampshire, . . .	20,326	97	82.31	10,537 59	1,532 36	12,069 95	137	224
Middlesex, . . .	7,748	30	23.5	3,956 59	1,561 85	5,518 44	46	205
Norfolk, . . .	12,790	13	12.5	1,922 14	5,331 37	7,253 51	196	553
Plymouth, . . .	3,052	12	11.3	1,650 85	643 07	2,293 92	23	21
Suffolk, . . .	15,894	12	10	2,041 70	2,067 26	4,108 96	350	464
Worcester, . . .	5,964	25	21.7	3,080 31	1,435 70	4,516 01	64	191
Totals, . . .	153,413	567	473.28	\$62,048 60	\$27,162 39	\$89,210 99	1,597	3,221

GENERAL PAUPER STATISTICS, 1868.

TABLE XXIX.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Showing the whole number fully supported, the number supported September 30, 1868, the whole number partially supported, and the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief.

COUNTIES, 1867-8.	Population in 1868.	PAUPERS FULLY SUPPORTED.				Paupers receiving partial support.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			
		Whole number within and out of Almshouses.	Number supported September 30, 1868.	INSANE PAUPERS.			COST OF FULL SUPPORT.			Total cost of support and relief.
				Whole number.	No. Sept. 30, 1868.		At the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	Total full support.	
Barnstable.	34,610	181	151	24	23	774	\$16,455 29	\$3,217 59	\$19,702 88	\$35,921 86
Berkshire.	56,944	168	129	19	15	590	5,274 85	12,224 66	17,499 51	23,646 61
Bristol.	89,395	603	389	80	64	3,768	45,264 44	8,393 89	53,658 33	87,251 44
Dukes.	4,200	48	41	10	7	67	1,654 53	3,485 84	5,089 87	6,314 72
Essex.	171,034	845	581	172	157	5,742	56,215 31	11,811 25	68,026 56	132,817 51
Franklin.	31,340	184	154	39	34	291	7,412 66	9,947 33	17,359 99	21,486 13
Hampden.	64,570	258	189	48	45	1,238	9,927 62	14,009 96	23,937 58	38,633 48
Hampshire.	89,269	167	143	30	22	259	4,537 56	11,682 66	16,220 22	20,852 70
Middlesex.	220,384	914	642	151	122	3,730	91,406 67	12,727 98	104,134 65	136,656 12
Nantucket.	7,748	75	63	10	10	219	4,550 00	-	4,550 00	8,650 00
Norfolk.	116,306	385	250	81	65	1,459	28,404 02	14,266 79	42,670 81	68,187 16
Plymouth.	63,107	308	241	68	65	1,001	22,877 17	6,601 08	29,478 25	46,005 02
Suffolk.	208,212	792	389	201	162	6,434	30,330 20	49,687 86	80,018 06	117,880 73
Worcester.	162,912	775	627	120	103	2,889	46,070 93	15,714 52	61,785 45	88,198 17
Totals.	1,207,031	5,706	3,989	1,053	900	28,461	\$370,381 25	\$173,750 91	\$544,132 16	\$882,501 65

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Showing the number of Applicants for relief and partial support, their sex, &c., the sums paid for their relief, and the whole number of persons sharing in the relief.

COUNTIES. 1897-8.	APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF OR PARTIAL SUPPORT.							Whole No. of persons partially sup- ported.	Whole amount paid for partial support, as reported.	
	Whole number.	Males.	Females.	No. having a settle- ment in the Town.	No. resid- ing else- where.	Intemper- ate.	Insane.			Idiotic.
Barnstable, .	480	185	295	387	156	15	6	10	774	\$16,218 98
Berkshire, .	289	109	113	140	61	54	4	9	590	6,147 10
Bristol, .	1,470	598	864	665	775	246	19	13	3,768	83,593 11
Dukes, .	24	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	67	1,224 85
Essex, .	8,307	584	993	1,472	442	115	27	10	5,742	64,790 95
Franklin, .	138	60	73	95	40	12	7	4	291	4,126 14
Hampden, .	614	308	294	281	50	64	9	6	1,238	14,695 90
Hampshire, .	152	71	81	77	23	13	4	2	259	4,632 48
Middlesex, .	1,471	579	868	597	281	884	21	5	3,780	32,521 47
Nantucket, .	83	41	42	77	-	-	6	-	219	4,100 00
Norfolk, .	639	244	395	386	159	68	10	2	1,459	25,516 35
Plymouth, .	484	201	270	365	203	43	7	6	1,001	16,526 77
Suffolk, .	2,080	710	1,380	912	118	78	5	2	6,494	87,862 67
Worcester, .	1,396	707	598	657	488	125	29	20	2,889	26,412 72
Totals,	12,637*	4,411	6,276	6,135†	2,796	1,217	154	89	28,461	\$288,369 49

* 1,950 not classified.

† Includes 869 who have a military settlement.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT

TABLE XXXI.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. relieved and supported by Towns within and out of their Almshouses, including Travellers and State Paupers.	Whole No. of persons partially supported.	Whole No. of Travellers, including Persons sent to State Almshouses.	Number fully supported for any continuous period.		Number fully supported September 30, 1868.		Average No. fully supported.	Insane Paupers fully supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.				
				In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.		Total.	Males.	Females.	In State or County Hospitals.	In Hospitals in other States.
Barnstable, .	976	774	18	168	16	135	16	152.16	24	7	17	6	—
Berkshire, .	1,583	590	825	52	116	41	88	128.98	19	7	12	6	—
Bristol, .	7,141	3,768	2,770	555	48	350	39	367.20	80	39	41	46	—
Dukes, .	115	67	—	15	33	14	27	41.75	10	5	5	7	—
Essex, .	10,467	5,742	3,880	722	123	473	108	597.06	172	84	88	74	—
Franklin, .	706	291	231	94	90	83	71	157.42	39	16	23	12	5
Hampden, .	5,140	1,238	3,644	124	134	79	110	184.16	48	21	27	23	2
Hampshire, .	992	259	566	58	109	50	93	141.21	30	15	15	15	1
Middlesex, .	11,593	3,730	6,949	814	100	560	82	657.67	151	71	80	51	5
Nantucket, .	294	219	—	67	8	55	8	68.71	10	3	7	5	—
Norfolk, .	6,343	1,459	4,499	313	72	187	63	280.42	81	41	40	54	—
Plymouth, .	1,923	1,001	614	255	53	194	47	258.37	68	34	34	30	1
Suffolk, .	34,317	6,434	27,091*	589	203	225	164	395	201	117	84	199	—
Worcester, .	9,567	2,889	5,903	693	82	566	61	567.81	120	62	58	47	—
Totals, .	91,157	28,461	56,990	4,519	1,187	3,012	977	3,997.92	1,053	522	531	575	14

* Mainly lodgers at station-houses in Boston, which class was not included in the table of last year.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXXI.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Idiots fully supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.			No. fully supported having a legal settle- ment in the Town.	State Paupers.		Expense of reliev- ing and supporting Poor within and out of Almshouses.	Aliens provided for under sect. 25, chap. 71, Gen. Stat.	Indigent children under four- teen years of age supported at public charge.		
	Total	Males.	Females.		Sent by Towns to State Almshouses.	Supported or relieved in Towns.			Total	Males.	Females.
Barnstable,	29	15	14	186	2	23	\$35,921 86	-	39	18	21
Berkshire,	25	9	16	124	33	832	23,646 61	21	32	16	16
Bristol,	32	23	9	427	125	1,585	87,251 44	46	168*	116	51
Dukes,	1	1	-	38	-	-	6,314 72	-	10	8	2
Essex,	38	22	16	697	165	281	132,817 51	4	185	71	64
Franklin,	23	11	12	169	11	26	21,486 13	-	11	7	4
Hampden,	13	4	9	226	824	790	38,633 48	28	50†	25	21
Hampshire,	19	11	8	151	22	101	20,852 70	10	17	14	3
Middlesex,	59	35	24	664	341	1,136	186,656 12	-	183*	112	70
Nantucket,	7	3	4	72	-	-	8,650 00	-	13	8	5
Norfolk,	28	15	13	342	21	231	68,187 16	-	82	54	28
Plymouth,	30	22	8	276	27	45	46,005 02	-	44	26	18
Suffolk,	2	2	-	673	821	861	117,880 73	5	132	83	49
Worcester,	74	38	36	638	156	692	88,198 17	44	131	83	48
Totals,	380	211	169	4,683	2,548	6,103	\$832,501 65	158	1,047	641	400

* Includes 1, sex not stated.

† Includes 4, sex not stated.

NOTE.—One pauper each, belonging to Savoy and Grafton, and two belonging to Harvard, are supported at the Idiotic School, South Boston.

IMMATES AT TEWKSBURY.

B.—STATE PAUPERS, 1868.

TABLE XXXII.—INMATES OF STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in each and all of the State Pauper Establishments, for every week in the year.

TEWKSBURY.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.					
September 28th, . . .	225	339	66	56	686
October 5th, . . .	231	348	68	56	703
“ 12th, . . .	235	354	72	55	716
“ 19th, . . .	233	357	69	56	715
“ 26th, . . .	240	365	78	59	742
November 2d, . . .	237	354	74	58	728
“ 9th, . . .	258	358	79	59	754
“ 16th, . . .	260	342	83	56	741
“ 23d, . . .	267	347	91	57	762
“ 30th, . . .	271	355	94	57	777
December 7th, . . .	291	360	97	62	810
“ 14th, . . .	295	366	78	63	802
“ 21st, . . .	307	374	78	70	829
“ 28th, . . .	306	382	74	64	826
1868.					
January 4th, . . .	323	386	77	66	852
“ 11th, . . .	341	391	81	66	879
“ 18th, . . .	316	386	86	71	859
“ 25th, . . .	329	390	89	74	882
February 1st, . . .	331	397	87	78	893
“ 8th, . . .	316	371	65	60	812
“ 15th, . . .	309	378	65	58	810
“ 22d, . . .	307	372	64	53	796
“ 29th, . . .	294	375	66	52	787
March 7th, . . .	294	375	66	52	787

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1868.					
March 14th, . . .	296	386	72	52	806
“ 21st, . . .	275	357	67	46	745
“ 28th, . . .	270	362	68	46	746
April 4th, . . .	259	362	64	40	725
“ 11th, . . .	260	361	64	40	725
“ 18th, . . .	266	360	67	39	732
“ 25th, . . .	247	354	67	38	706
May 2d, . . .	239	341	64	38	682
“ 9th, . . .	241	332	59	35	667
“ 16th, . . .	237	337	62	33	669
“ 23d, . . .	237	343	61	33	674
“ 30th, . . .	234	352	65	35	686
June 6th, . . .	230	354	70	43	697
“ 13th, . . .	214	345	71	42	672
“ 20th, . . .	209	352	52	35	648
“ 27th, . . .	213	354	50	36	653
July 4th, . . .	204	351	53	36	644
“ 11th, . . .	209	345	58	35	647
“ 18th, . . .	225	350	58	42	675
“ 25th, . . .	229	355	66	48	698
August 1st, . . .	236	358	64	47	705
“ 8th, . . .	241	355	69	51	716
“ 15th, . . .	223	355	56	38	672
“ 22d, . . .	228	346	56	37	667
“ 29th, . . .	223	342	60	38	663
September 5th, . . .	219	347	69	44	679
“ 12th, . . .	205	334	62	41	642
“ 19th, . . .	209	334	60	40	643
“ 26th, . . .	218	324	62	41	645
Average Number, .	256.83	357.92	69.11	49.56	733.40

INMATES AT MONSON.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

MONSON.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.*	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.					
		Total.*	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.							
September 28th, .	644	232	46	79	63	51	289
October 5th, .	632	225	42	78	62	51	283
“ 12th, .	619	216	36	75	63	49	228
“ 19th, .	631	229	39	77	65	53	284
“ 26th, .	638	237	45	77	64	56	242
November 2d, .	640	247	46	81	67	58	252
“ 9th, .	649	257	53	88	66	59	261
“ 16th, .	652	232	49	87	56	45	287
“ 23d, .	660	240	53	89	58	45	245
“ 30th, .	664	248	60	90	58	44	252
December 7th, .	664	246	65	89	57	40	251
“ 14th, .	695	284	65	93	84	46	288
“ 21st, .	713	293	84	92	80	44	300
“ 28th, .	721	305	81	99	86	47	313
1868.							
January 4th, .	731	316	95	98	83	48	324
“ 11th, .	734	320	95	98	84	48	325
“ 18th, .	736	293	103	98	59	41	301
“ 25th, .	755	313	114	98	64	43	319
February 1st, .	757	315	114	98	64	43	319
“ 8th, .	798	361	120	103	87	56	366
“ 15th, .	788	347	110	104	85	51	350
“ 22d, .	759	318	95	98	85	50	328
“ 29th, .	742	303	90	89	83	48	310
March 7th, .	780	277	95	91	61	36	283
“ 14th, .	717	270	92	91	59	34	276
“ 21st, .	726	276	100	92	57	35	284
“ 28th, .	744	289	95	94	64	38	291

* Actual numbers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

MONSON—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.*	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.					
		Total.*	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1868.							
April 4th, . . .	691	245	65	91	59	38	253
“ 11th, . . .	683	246	66	94	58	38	256
“ 18th, . . .	668	247	60	95	60	40	255
“ 25th, . . .	649	233	54	95	60	39	248
May 2d,. . .	655	243	59	95	61	40	255
“ 9th, . . .	638	222	60	90	51	30	231
“ 16th, . . .	631	222	62	87	51	30	230
“ 23d,. . .	628	222	64	88	48	31	231
“ 30th, . . .	614	217	64	82	46	31	223
June 6th, . . .	612	217	70	81	45	29	225
“ 13th, . . .	609	216	68	80	46	29	223
“ 20th, . . .	613	223	63	74	58	35	230
“ 27th, . . .	595	212	57	70	58	34	219
July 4th, . . .	579	176	49	63	44	27	183
“ 11th, . . .	567	172	44	59	45	30	178
“ 18th, . . .	514	130	30	45	34	25	134
“ 25th, . . .	518	131	29	47	35	25	136
August 1st, . . .	518	136	30	50	35	25	140
“ 8th, . . .	525	140	31	50	35	27	143
“ 15th, . . .	558	157	35	54	42	26	157
“ 22d, . . .	554	158	38	52	44	28	162
“ 29th, . . .	553	165	43	49	47	29	168
September 5th, . . .	546	136	42	47	30	17	136
“ 12th, . . .	525	124	36	45	29	16	126
“ 19th, . . .	518	120	35	44	29	14	122
“ 26th, . . .	540	137	33	46	38	20	137
Average No., .	645.94	232.75	63.56	79.50	57.58	37.96	238.62

* Actual numbers.

INMATES OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

W E E K, (Ending.)	Total.*	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.				
September 28th,	412	308	110	418
October 5th,	407	308	107	415
“ 12th,	403	307	102	409
“ 19th,	402	305	102	407
“ 26th,	396	300	100	400
November 2d,	393	298	98	396
“ 9th,	392	298	97	395
“ 16th,	420	315	111	426
“ 23d,	420	313	111	424
“ 30th,	416	311	108	419
December 7th,	418	312	109	421
“ 14th,	411	307	108	415
“ 21st,	420	313	112	425
“ 28th,	416	310	111	421
1868.				
January 4th,	415	307	111	418
“ 11th,	414	307	111	418
“ 18th,	443	330	116	446
“ 25th,	442	329	116	445
February 1st,	442	329	116	445
“ 8th,	437	326	115	441
“ 15th,	441	327	118	445
“ 22d,	441	328	117	445
“ 29th,	439	326	117	443
March 7th,	453	339	124	463
“ 14th,	447	337	123	460
“ 21st,	450	336	123	459
“ 28th,	455	336	125	461
April 4th,	446	335	121	456

* Actual numbers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL—Concluded.

W E E K, (Ending,)	Total.*	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1 8 9 8.				
April 11th,	437	328	118	446
“ 18th,	421	319	111	430
“ 25th,	416	315	109	424
May 2d,	412	312	108	420
“ 9th,	416	316	106	422
“ 16th,	409	313	103	416
“ 23d,	406	312	102	414
“ 30th,	397	307	101	408
June 6th,	395	307	101	408
“ 13th,	393	307	100	407
“ 20th,	390	304	98	402
“ 27th,	383	299	97	396
July 4th,	403	310	104	414
“ 11th,	395	303	99	402
“ 18th,	384	296	96	392
“ 25th,	387	293	96	389
August 1st,	382	294	95	389
“ 8th,	385	295	94	389
“ 15th,	401	298	105	403
“ 22d,	396	294	104	398
“ 29th,	388	294	96	390
September 5th,	410	306	104	410
“ 12th,	401	301	101	402
“ 19th,	398	299	100	399
“ 26th,	403	306	97	403
Average Number,	413.19	311.79	107.24	419.03

* Actual numbers.

INMATES AT BRIDGEWATER.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER.

WEEK, (Ending.)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1867.						
September 28th,	341	38	28	32	27	125
October 5th, .	349	38	30	35	30	133
“ 12th, .	343	41	30	34	29	134
“ 19th, .	346	41	34	35	30	140
“ 26th, .	346	40	35	35	30	140
November 2d, .	365	42	34	39	30	145
“ 9th, .	367	42	36	38	31	147
“ 16th, .	380	44	37	39	31	151
“ 23d, .	383	45	40	39	31	155
“ 30th, .	387	47	41	40	32	160
December 7th, .	388	48	43	41	31	163
“ 14th, .	391	50	44	38	30	162
“ 21st, .	386	55	38	36	28	157
“ 28th, .	392	49	37	36	29	151
1868.						
January 4th, .	394	50	37	36	30	153
“ 11th, .	399	52	38	38	31	159
“ 18th, .	417	54	39	42	34	169
“ 25th, .	415	58	38	41	32	169
February 1st, .	412	58	39	41	31	169
“ 8th, .	444	50	19	42	32	143
“ 15th, .	445	51	20	43	32	146
“ 22d, .	460	48	20	48	38	154
“ 29th, .	454	49	22	48	39	158
March 7th, .	459	52	24	48	40	164
“ 14th, .	455	53	27	48	39	167
“ 21st, .	456	44	28	47	35	154
“ 28th, .	457	46	29	44	36	155
April 4th, .	441	40	29	39	33	141

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	IN ALL.	IN THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.				
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1888.						
April 11th, .	414	35	28	31	30	124
“ 18th, .	408	36	29	27	27	119
“ 25th, .	414	34	32	26	27	119
May 2d, .	409	37	30	26	26	119
“ 9th, .	408	37	31	26	26	120
“ 16th, .	411	38	29	27	28	122
“ 23d, .	409	40	27	26	27	120
“ 30th, .	409	41	28	26	26	121
June 6th, .	409	42	29	26	27	124
“ 13th, .	405	41	26	27	27	121
“ 20th, .	403	41	29	30	26	126
“ 27th, .	399	40	29	29	27	125
July 4th, .	391	37	31	29	28	125
“ 11th, .	414	40	34	33	30	137
“ 18th, .	416	40	36	35	30	141
“ 25th, .	397	35	34	33	27	129
August 1st, .	393	37	33	30	27	127
“ 8th, .	387	32	14	29	27	102
“ 15th, .	394	31	11	27	28	97
“ 22d, .	385	26	13	28	25	92
“ 29th, .	388	29	16	28	26	99
September 5th,	388	28	17	27	26	98
“ 12th, .	418	32	21	28	31	112
“ 19th,	410	24	12	28	33	97
“ 26th,	423	29	13	29	34	105
Average No.	403.28	41.64	29.20	34.58	30.13	135.56

INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

STATE WORKHOUSE.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Total.	WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Total.
1867.				1868.			
Sept. 28th, .	55	161	216	April 4th, .	75	225	300
Oct. 5th, .	55	161	216	“ 11th, .	69	221	290
“ 12th, .	52	157	209	“ 18th, .	67	222	289
“ 19th, .	52	154	206	“ 25th, .	67	228	295
“ 26th, .	52	154	206	May 2d, .	63	227	290
Nov. 2d, .	54	166	220	“ 9th, .	61	227	288
“ 9th, .	54	166	220	“ 16th, .	62	227	289
“ 16th, .	54	175	229	“ 23d, .	62	227	289
“ 23d, .	54	174	228	“ 30th, .	62	226	288
“ 30th, .	53	174	227	June 6th, .	62	223	285
Dec. 7th, .	53	172	225	“ 13th, .	62	222	284
“ 14th, .	56	173	229	“ 20th, .	61	216	277
“ 21st, .	56	173	229	“ 27th, .	61	213	274
“ 28th, .	61	180	241	July 4th, .	56	210	266
1868.				“ 11th, .	58	219	277
Jan. 4th, .	61	180	241	“ 18th, .	58	217	275
“ 11th, .	60	180	240	“ 25th, .	56	212	268
“ 18th, .	64	184	248	Aug. 1st, .	56	210	266
“ 25th, .	64	182	246	“ 8th, .	58	227	285
Feb. 1st, .	61	182	243	“ 15th, .	62	235	297
“ 8th, .	85	216	301	“ 22d, .	61	232	293
“ 15th, .	83	216	299	“ 29th, .	60	229	289
“ 22d, .	83	223	306	Sept. 5th, .	61	229	290
“ 29th, .	73	223	296	“ 12th, .	68	238	306
March 7th, .	73	222	295	“ 19th, .	71	242	313
“ 14th, .	70	218	288	“ 26th, .	72	246	318
“ 21st, .	75	227	302				
“ 28th, .	75	227	302	Av. No.,	62.62	205.09	267.70

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

AGGREGATES.†

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total*
1887.					
September 28th, . . .	364	607	469	244	1,671
October 5th, . . .	366	617	473	244	1,684
“ 12th, . . .	364	616	476	235	1,678
“ 19th, . . .	365	622	474	241	1,692
“ 26th, . . .	377	631	477	245	1,721
November 2d, . . .	379	635	478	244	1,728
“ 9th, . . .	407	643	481	246	1,770
“ 16th, . . .	407	641	493	243	1,773
“ 23d, . . .	419	650	501	244	1,805
“ 30th, . . .	431	660	503	241	1,828
December 7th, . . .	457	654	507	242	1,862
“ 14th, . . .	466	676	507	247	1,888
“ 21st, . . .	502	677	507	254	1,928
“ 28th, . . .	497	698	506	251	1,939
1888.					
January 4th, . . .	529	701	503	255	1,977
“ 11th, . . .	548	707	510	256	2,012
“ 18th, . . .	537	707	517	262	2,012
“ 25th, . . .	565	708	523	265	2,052
February 1st, . . .	564	716	521	268	2,062
“ 8th, . . .	571	709	520	263	2,054
“ 15th, . . .	553	718	520	259	2,043
“ 22d, . . .	532	713	525	258	2,015
“ 29th, . . .	506	709	523	256	1,988
March 7th, . . .	514	712	514	252	1,976
“ 14th, . . .	511	722	516	248	1,978
“ 21st, . . .	494	704	507	239	1,927
“ 28th, . . .	486	712	512	245	1,947
April 4th, . . .	439	707	497	232	1,857
“ 11th, . . .	430	704	481	226	1,822

* Actual numbers.

† Including Primary School and Workhouse.

AGGREGATES AT THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XXXII.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Concluded.

AGGREGATES—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.*
1868.					
April 18th, . . .	429	706	473	217	1,808
“ 25th, . . .	402	709	468	213	1,789
May 2d, . . .	398	693	463	212	1,746
“ 9th, . . .	399	680	452	197	1,718
“ 16th, . . .	399	680	453	194	1,711
“ 23d, . . .	403	685	447	193	1,711
“ 30th, . . .	401	688	444	193	1,709
June 6th, . . .	404	687	448	200	1,718
“ 13th, . . .	385	673	451	198	1,686
“ 20th, . . .	374	671	444	194	1,664
“ 27th, . . .	371	666	436	194	1,647
July 4th, . . .	346	655	436	195	1,614
“ 11th, . . .	351	657	439	194	1,628
“ 18th, . . .	353	648	423	193	1,605
“ 25th, . . .	349	648	427	196	1,613
August 1st, . . .	359	651	423	194	1,616
“ 8th, . . .	362	646	428	199	1,628
“ 15th, . . .	351	655	423	197	1,624
“ 22d, . . .	353	643	422	194	1,606
“ 29th, . . .	355	636	429	189	1,604
September 5th, . . .	350	640	432	191	1,613
“ 12th, . . .	341	638	420	189	1,586
“ 19th, . . .	339	632	416	187	1,571
“ 26th, . . .	353	629	435	192	1,608
Average Number, .	424.66	671.54	473.07	224.90	1,763.79

* Actual numbers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—THE STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.
*Showing the Number of State Primary Pupils in School at the State Primary School and the State Almshouses,
 for each and every week in the year.*

WEEK, (Ending.)	TOWNSBURY.			MORRIS.			BRIDGEWATER.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1898.												
September 28th,	27	17	44	251	82	333	—	2	2	278	101	379
October 5th,	27	11	38	274	86	360	—	3	3	301	100	401
“ 12th,	30	11	41	280	92	372	—	3	3	310	106	416
“ 19th,	27	11	38	276	100	376	—	4	4	303	115	418
“ 26th,	26	18	39	266	96	362	2	4	6	294	113	407
November 2d,	32	14	46	275	99	374	2	4	6	309	117	426
“ 9th,	35	15	50	278	95	373	2	4	6	315	114	429
“ 16th,	38	15	53	267	87	354	3	4	7	308	106	414
“ 23d,	40	15	55	279	90	369	3	4	7	322	109	431
“ 30th,	—	—	—	281	85	366	3	4	7	284	89	373
December 7th,	42	14	56	279	86	365	3	4	7	324	104	428
“ 14th,	23	13	36	295	88	383	3	4	7	321	105	426
“ 21st,	37	18	55	298	86	384	2	2	4	337	106	443
“ 28th,	27	15	42	298	88	386	2	2	4	327	105	432

STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.

1888.																
January 4th.	29	15	44	296	88	384	2	2	4	327	105	482
" 11th.	29	16	45	288	86	374	2	2	4	319	104	428
" 18th.	32	20	52	295	80	375	2	2	4	329	102	431
" 25th.	35	31	66	287	80	367	2	2	4	324	113	437
February 1st.	32	22	54	281	75	356	2	2	4	315	99	414
" 8th.	19	9	28	285	78	363	2	2	4	306	89	395
" 15th.	20	8	28	283	85	368	2	2	4	305	95	400
" 22d.	19	9	28	299	88	387	2	2	4	320	99	419
" 29th.	18	9	27	292	89	381	2	2	4	312	100	412
March 7th.	19	9	28	264	82	346	2	2	4	285	93	378
" 14th.	21	9	30	266	78	344	2	2	4	289	89	378
" 21st.	19	9	28	274	79	358	-	-	-	283	86	381
" 28th.	20	10	30	281	82	363	-	-	-	301	92	393
April 4th.	-	-	-	256	75	331	-	-	-	256	75	331
" 11th.	-	-	-	248	75	323	2	-	2	250	75	325
" 18th.	-	-	-	244	75	319	2	-	2	246	75	321
" 25th.	31	8	39	261	80	341	2	-	2	294	88	382
May 2d.	20	9	29	232	93	325	3	-	3	255	102	357
" 9th.	17	7	24	227	96	323	3	-	3	247	103	350

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—*The State Primary Pupils—Concluded.*

WEEK, (Ending,)	TEWKSBURY.			MONSON.			BRIDGEWATER.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1898.												
May 16th,	17	8	25	218	89	307	3	-	3	238	97	335
" 23d,	16	8	24	211	92	303	3	-	3	230	100	330
" 30th,	16	8	24	222	91	313	3	-	3	241	99	340
June 6th,	19	11	30	225	85	310	3	-	3	247	96	343
" 13th,	19	11	30	204	86	290	4	3	7	227	100	327
" 20th,	8	7	15	208	90	298	4	3	7	220	100	320
" 27th,	10	6	16	252	85	337	4	3	7	266	94	360
July 4th,	11	6	17	257	80	337	4	3	7	272	89	361
" 11th,	9	6	15	258	85	343	4	3	7	271	94	365
" 18th,	16	8	24	272	82	354	4	3	7	292	93	385
" 25th,	20	13	33	269	76	345	-	-	-	289	89	378
August 1st,	22	12	34	273	83	356	-	-	-	295	95	390
" 8th,	26	14	40	282	83	365	-	-	-	308	97	405
" 15th,	15	6	21	275	86	361	-	-	-	290	92	382
" 22d,	10	9	19	284	93	377	-	-	-	294	102	396
" 29th,	21	11	32	295	91	386	-	-	-	316	102	418

REMARKS ON TABLES XXXII. AND XXXIII.

September 5th,	.	.	.	16	6	22	280	86	375	-	-	-	-	305	92	397
" 12th,	.	.	.	19	9	28	288	83	371	-	-	-	-	307	92	399
" 19th,	.	.	.	18	8	26	286	81	367	-	-	-	-	304	89	393
" 26th,	.	.	.	-	-	-	288	83	371	-	-	-	-	288	83	371
Average Number,	.	.	.	20.73	10.36	31.09	268.15	85.54	353.69	1.79	1.66	3.45	-	290.68	97.56	388.24

REMARKS.—The two tables immediately preceding relate to the entire population of the three pauper establishments, and consequently include the inmates of the State Primary School, not legally paupers, and those of the State Workhouse, elsewhere reckoned as prisoners. The classification (men, women, etc.,) is based upon the *apparent* number at the institutions, that is, the number borne upon the registers, which very generally at Monson exceeds the number actually present. The table of State Primary Pupils represents the numbers actually under instruction, a portion of the so-called pupils being too young to attend school, and others absent for various reasons. The averages differ a little from those previously given, because a different basis of computation was used.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, including Primary School Pupils and Sentenced Persons, at the three Pauper Establishments, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

	Almhouse at Tewksbury.	Almhouse at Mendon.	Almhouse at Bridgewater.	State Almhouses, as a whole.	Primary School.	Workhouse.
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1867, . . .	686	657*	341	1,684	418	216
Number of persons admitted, apparent, . . .	2,189	1,370	517	4,076	269	259
“ “ “ real, . . .	1,563	1,297	513	2,898†	246	256
Whole number during the year, apparent, . . .	2,875	2,027	858	5,760	687	475
“ “ “ real, . . .	2,249	1,954	854	4,582†	604	472
Number of persons discharged, apparent, . . .	2,280	1,487	433	4,159	284	148
“ “ “ real, . . .	1,613	1,414	429	2,981†	261	144
Number of persons remaining Sept. 30, 1868, . . .	636	540	425	1,601	403	328

* Includes 13 temporarily absent, 7 from the Almhouse and 6 from the Primary School.

† Exclusive of 475 transfers between the three Institutions.

STATE PAUPERS SINCE 1860.

C.—PAUPERS OF THE STATE AND OF THE TOWNS, SINCE 1854.

TABLE XXXV.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Nine Years.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.								
	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
Tewksbury,	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	2,094	1,650	2,511	2,689	2,189
Monson,	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	803	1,209	1,278	1,370
Bridgewater,	1,380	1,512	1,443	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	593	517
Rainsford,	809	613	494	413	298	894	318	-	-
Total Admissions,	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	4,240	4,939	4,560	4,076
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions,			730	1,233	1,457	1,178
Number of Persons admitted,	3,510	3,706	3,101	2,898
Primary School, (included in Monson,) actual number,			310	246
Workhouse, (included in Bridgewater,) actual number,			252	256

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paypers for Nine Years—Continued.

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.								
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Worcester,	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	126	117
Taunton,	155	176	145	131	130	118	125	155	174
Northampton,	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	54	56
Total Admissions,	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	335	347
Transfers and Duplicates,						44	82	21	27
Number of Persons admitted,						217	284	314	320
Grand Total of Admissions,						4,501	5,255	4,895	4,423
Grand Total of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions,						850	2,309	1,560	1,290
Grand Total of Persons admitted,						3,651	3,946	3,335	3,133

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXV.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Nine Years—Concluded.

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.								
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Worcester,	79	88	76	101	135	102	87	154	122
Taunton,	141	132	107	164	183	149	123	149	146
Northampton,	13	33	43	84	56	56	29	55	63
Total Discharges,	233	253	226	299	374	307	239	358	331
Transfers and Duplicates,	44	32	21	27
Number of Persons discharged,	263	207	337	304
Grand Total of Discharges,	4,553	5,019	4,834	4,490
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges,	854	962	1,560	1,290
Grand Total of Persons discharged,	3,699	4,057	3,274	3,200

STATE PAUPERS FOR TWELVE YEARS PAST.

TABLE XXXVI.—*The Number of State Paupers and Primary Pupils remaining on the 30th of September in each year since 1856.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Tewksbury, .	751	822	635	628	974	776	633	649	637	707	686	636
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	500	536	485	482	311	341	425
Monson, .	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	561	657*	540
Totals, .	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579	1,684	1,601
Rainsford, .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21	-	-
Totals, .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600	1,684	1,601

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, .	119	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	96
Taunton, .	150	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181
Northampton, .	-	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264
Totals, .	-	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	541
Grand Totals, .	2,500	2,525	2,197	2,322	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148	2,209	2,142

* See page 420.

NOTE.—The figures for Bridgewater include Workhouse inmates, 216 in 1867 and 328 in 1868. In like manner Monson includes Primary School pupils, 385 in 1866, 418 in 1867 and 403 in 1868.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVII.—Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Tewksbury, .	705	838	831	770	940	779	608	900	913	737	733	732	717	757	731
Monson, .	354	633	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543	628	646
Bridgewater, .	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	560	582	482	331	408
Rainsford, .	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101	1	-
Worcester, .	90	70	100	139	172	184	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143	138	95
Taunton, .	60	50	80	86	153	181	202	238	276	257.5	212	173	162	142	167
South Boston and Northampton,*	100	100	100	80	80	165	195	219	271	247.4	232	225	251	262	262
Totals, .	1,859	2,438	2,594	2,562	3,174	2,675	2,537	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,309	2,259	2,309

* Previous to 1858 the State supported a considerable number of its lunatic paupers in the City Hospital at South Boston. The numbers given for the years 1854-7 are approximate, but certainly below the true numbers.

EXPENSES AT TEWKSBURY

TABLE XXXVIII.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.
Showing the Amount drawn from the Treasury for Current Expenses, the Average Number, and the Average Weekly Cost, according to two Computations, since 1854, at the three State Almshouses and Rainsford Hospital.

1.—TEWKSBURY.

Y E A R S.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Interest added.	Average Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with Interest added.
1854,	.	.	.	\$28,043 15	\$130.8	\$151.8	\$115.5
1855,	.	.	.	57,337 21	131.6	142.8	120.5
1856,	.	.	.	52,469 03	121.4	132.8	115.8
1857,	.	.	.	38,019 21	123.3	139.6	122.3
1858,	.	.	.	48,495 43	107	119	120
1859,	.	.	.	49,186 56	119	133.8	109.8
1860,	.	.	.	48,174 06	138.7	156	132.3
1861,	.	.	.	53,133 91	113.5	125.7	111
1862,	.	.	.	46,412 79	97.7	109.8	115.7
1863,	.	.	.	49,446 49	129	144.6	107.7
1864,	.	.	.	49,739 09	138.8	155.1	103.8
1865,	.	.	.	81,207 11	216	235.7	188

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Expenses of the State Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Interest added.	Average Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with Interest added.
1866,	\$75,970 85	717	\$2.03.7	\$69,208 87	\$1.85.6	\$2.26.2	\$2.08.1
1867,	68,104 35	757	1.73	69,648 82	1.77	1.96	2.00
1868,	74,011 50	781	1.92.7	62,854 68	1.65.2	2.15.4	1.88.9
Totals,	\$819,750 74	783	\$1.34.1	\$704,693 08	\$1.15.3	\$1.39.0	\$1.57.8

II.—Monsox.

1851-53,	\$205,648 06	657	\$1.35.5	\$174,194 43	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.28.2
1859,	32,937 93	581	1.09	32,137 66	1.06	1.27	1.24
1860,	34,957 40	570	1.18	29,376 84	1.03.2	1.36.6	1.21.8
1861,	34,971 65	590	1.14	31,187 52	1.03.4	1.82.4	1.21.8
1862,	35,322 75	649	1.04	33,563 25	.99.3	1.21.1	1.16.4
1863,	34,669 95	601	1.11	33,348 53	1.06.5	1.30	1.25.5
1864,	42,236 40	557	1.45.8	29,817 39	1.03	1.66.3	1.23.5
1865,	48,696 26	605	1.55	33,830 44	1.07.5	1.76.7	1.29.2

EXPENSES AT BRIDGEWATER.

1866,	543	\$1,70.8	\$50,638 17	\$1,79.2	\$1.95	\$2,03.4
1867,	628	1,90.5	62,365 27	1.91	2,10.7	2,11.2
1868,	646	1,96.2	70,780 14	2,10.3	2,15.1	2,29.2
Totals,	602	\$1,37.8	\$581,297 64	\$1,23.4	\$1,56.7	\$1,42.3

III.—BRIDGEWATER.

1854,	382	\$1,27.7	\$12,218 47	\$1,0.48	\$1,49.7	\$1,26.8
1855,	541	1,08.8	27,694 70	.98.4	1,25.1	1,14.7
1856,	557	1,16	31,860 40	1,10	1,32.8	1,26.8
1857,	597	1,20.1	29,601 68	1,14	1,35	1,29
1858,	770	1,05.7	40,840 80	1,02	1,19.3	1,15.6
1859,	604	1,06.3	31,728 91	1,01	1,24	1,18.8
1860,	579	1,03.3	29,458 65	.98	1,21.9	1,16.6
1861,	631	1,04.1	32,955 61	1,00	1,21.9	1,17.8
1862,	708	.89.4	25,552 69	.69.4	1,05.1	.85.1
1863,	608	.98.7	22,232 16	.70.2	1,17.4	.88.9
1864,	560	1,17.8	26,940 62	.90.7	1,39.8	1,12.7
1865,	582	1,46	39,343 20	1,30	1,65.9	1,49.9
1866,	482	1,62	41,363 74	1,65	1,85.9	1,88.9

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Expenses of the State Pauper Establishments—Concluded.*

BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

Y E A R S.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Interest added.	Average Weekly Cost, as re- ported, with Interest added.
1867,	\$39,604 17	331	\$2.30	\$34,900 66	\$2.02.8	\$2.70	\$2.44.6
1868,	30,257 63	408	1.85	38,675 00	1.82	2.25	2.22
Totals,	\$510,965 89	556	\$1.17.8	\$465,387 29	\$1.07.3	\$1.57.8	\$1.47.3
Totals for the three Almshouses, .	\$1,978,002 69	1,941	\$1.30.6	\$1,751,358 01	\$1.15.6	\$1.54.1	\$1.30.1

IV.—RAINSFORD ISLAND.

1854,	\$22,618 26	168	\$4.20	\$22,618 26	\$4.20	\$3.16	\$3.16
1855,	33,993 60	206	3.17	33,993 60	3.17		
1856,	32,838 75	220	2.88	32,838 75	2.88	2.88	2.88
1857,	24,366 49	250	2.50	24,366 49	2.50		
1858,	26,500 41	236	2.16	26,500 41	2.16	2.16	2.16
1859,	22,878 11	171	2.56	22,190 27	2.48		
1860,	23,500 00	169	2.67	23,002 14	2.62	2.62	2.62
1861,	25,000 00	159	3.02	24,614 15	2.98		
1862,	21,186 77	155	2.63	19,490 74	2.42	2.42	2.42
1863,	20,000 00	116	3.31	19,688 08	3.26		
						8.45	

EXPENSES AT THE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

1864,	\$23,511 64	88	\$5.13	\$20,979 02	\$4.58	\$6.39	\$5.84
1865,	23,964 65	68	6.78	22,000 00	6.22	8.45	7.89
1866,	31,301 93	101	5.96	33,000 00	6.28	7.14	7.46
1867,	4,848 23	1	-	4,953 18	-	-	-
1868,	2,197 75	-	-	2,107 75	-	-	-
Totals,	\$348,706 59	141	\$3.08	\$332,342 84	\$3.02.1	-	-
Totals for the four Pauper Estab- lishments,	\$2,316,700 28	2,092	\$1.42.6	\$2,083,700 85	\$1.28.3	\$1.70	\$1.56

It will be seen by the above Tables that the total amount drawn from the State Treasury for the maintenance of these four pauper establishments since 1854, has been over \$2,300,000; and if we add thereto the sums paid by the State during the same period of fifteen years for the care of its insane at the three State Hospitals, and at South Boston, we have an aggregate expenditure of three and a half millions of dollars since 1854, or upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars annually for an average of about 2,500 State paupers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Current Expenses of the Lunatic Hospitals since 1854, in money drawn from the State Treasury.*

YEARS.	COST TO THE STATE.			Average number State Patients.
	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	
1854, . . .	\$22,308 84	\$13,225 00	-	-
1855, . . .	17,505 11	10,004 93	-	-
1856, . . .	18,436 38	14,821 03	-	-
1857, . . .	23,610 84	15,944 04	-	225
1858, . . .	29,100 31	26,120 16	\$9,859 09	345
1859, . . .	28,368 54	28,546 00	26,497 33	430
1860, . . .	18,192 54	27,916 29	25,329 61	551
1861, . . .	21,348 65	25,000 00	25,200 00	625
1862, . . .	19,343 34	38,170 37	29,841 84	731
1863, . . .	26,989 38	40,469 96	32,886 50	688
1864, . . .	22,951 96	38,292 64	43,860 82	589
1865, . . .	24,517 23	33,317 32	41,135 90	504
1866, . . .	19,728 25	28,571 54	42,206 35	526
1867, . . .	36,203 54	29,618 51	44,910 83	542
1868, . . .	19,417 59	36,645 92	51,166 48	524
Total, . .	\$348,082 50	\$406,663 71	\$372,895 35	455

To the above it is proper to add the amount paid for the support of lunatic State paupers at South Boston prior to 1859, which may be estimated at \$60,000, making the aggregate cost to the State for its insane \$1,187,641.56, within the past fifteen years.

TOWN PAUPER STATISTICS.

TABLE XL.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS.

Showing the whole number fully supported, partially supported, etc., the number and extent of the Almshouse farms, the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief, and other particulars, since 1854.

YEARS, 1854-68.	Whole No., including Vagrants, of the towns poor supported.	Whole No. of paupers fully supported in and out of Almshouses.	Number of Almshouses.	Number of acres in Almshouse farms.	Valuation of Almshouses.	Average No. supported in Almshouses.	Average Weekly Cost in Almshouses.	Whole Number of persons supported out of Almshouses.	No. of Insane Poor supported or relieved.	No. of Idiotic Poor supported or relieved.	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Total expense as reported.
1854.	23,125*	10,088	192	20,133.75	\$1,273,907 20	3,524	\$1 32.2	12,557	864	345	\$241,187 52	\$457,506 51
1855.	18,927*	5,220	194	19,551	1,127,258 44	2,895	1.34	11,756	582	289	206,873 40	437,661 01
1856.	21,102	5,045	209	20,436.87	1,174,549 06	2,944.28	1.44	15,858	634	280	220,466 88	484,869 93
1857.	24,905*	7,714	213	21,923.75	1,206,322 34	3,554.22	1.53	17,244	666	341	282,773 74	521,254 61
1858.	37,206*	11,845	212	21,296.25	1,271,023 27	3,254	1.57	23,071	870	306	265,656 56	550,619 84
1859.	31,400*	10,369	222	21,601.25	1,300,670 61	3,105.5	1.47	21,954	816	326	237,384 42	522,312 93
1860.	34,314	7,787	219	21,406.5	1,334,965 07	3,290	1.51.4	14,023	852	293	264,235 40	545,245 46
1861.	52,847	9,374	219	21,212.5	1,450,622 68	3,385.5	1.45.2	19,936	749	243	255,706 81	643,837 22
1862.	49,991	5,301	220	21,178.5	1,470,339 76	3,377	1.34	39,729	856	314	235,309 36	662,601 45
1863.	43,020	4,886	218	21,404.66	1,465,376 00	3,233	1.39.4	35,207	811	275	225,903 00	610,862 00
1864.	36,000†	5,000†	218	21,846.2	1,573,348 33	2,866.24	1.70	21,000†	833	360	253,382 25	546,847 15
1865.	45,000†	5,316	218	21,856.3	1,632,301 24	2,896.56	1.73	25,500†	925	379	259,751 57	616,728 73
1866.	52,628	5,715	222	22,358	1,725,985 14	2,984.37	1.98.5	25,495	974	380	306,899 37	746,159 68
1867.	57,251	5,862	223	22,719	1,816,004 49	2,960.51	2.15.2	28,918	1,124†	436†	331,708 30	758,360 46
1868.	91,157	5,706	224	23,410.92	1,890,141 05	3,010.22	2.37	29,648	1,207	469	370,381 25	832,501 65

* Towns making no returns,—in 1854, 24; 1856, 47; 1857, 20; 1858, 19; 1860, one.

† Approximate.

‡ Probably ten per cent. should be deducted for duplicates.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM, 1868.
Showing the Relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

	Whole No. of paupers fully supported.	Fully sup- ported Sept. 30, 1868.	Average Number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole cost of full support.	Average Weekly Cost.
State Paupers,	5,427	2,142	2,309	3,133	560	\$275,000 00*	\$2.29
Town Paupers in Almshouses,	4,519	3,012	3,010	1,049	289	370,381 25	2.37
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,187	977	988	319	68	173,750 01	3.38.2
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,706	3,989	3,998	1,068	357	544,132 16	2.62
Totals,	11,133	6,131	6,307	5,101	917	\$819,132 16	\$2.50

* Approximate.

NOTE.—Add to the cost of State Paupers, as above stated, \$13,000 allowed to towns under the Sick Law of 1865, and the cost of State Paupers for the year becomes \$288,000. At the same time an equal amount was paid for partial support of town paupers. Altogether, the pauper expenses of the year (State and town,) considerably exceeded a million of dollars.

GENERAL VIEW.

PART THIRD.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

TABLE XLII.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-four Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State; prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost in Construction to the State.	Total Cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of years.	Yearly Average Cost.
State Prison, . . .	\$760,000 00	\$228,511 17	54	\$4,231 68
Hartford Asylum, . .	—	332,584 21	50	6,651 66
Mass. General Hospital, .	40,000 00	—	50	—
Worcester Hospital, . .	152,000 00	528,218 21	35.62	14,829 25
Blind Asylum, . . .	50,000 00	377,750 00	37	10,209 46
Eye and Ear Infirmary, .	25,000 00	72,500 00	32	2,265 62
Westborough School, . .	210,000 00	746,077 85	19.9	37,991 34
Idiot School, . . .	38,516 64	154,233 86	20	7,711 66
Taunton Hospital, . . .	217,000 00	406,663 71	14.48	28,084 51
Rainsford Island Hospital,	103,228 00	338,706 59	14.88	23,547 74
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	144,418 60	810,750 74	14.42	56,848 17
Monson Almshouse, . . .	118,456 84	647,386 06	14.42	44,895 00
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	140,041 20	510,965 89	14.42	35,434 52
Lancaster School, . . .	45,500 00	200,113 34	12.1	16,538 29
Northampton Hospital, .	373,000 00	372,895 35	10.12	36,847 36
School Ships, . . .	72,000 00	290,145 07	8.25	35,169 09
Washingtonian Home, . .	—	43,000 00	10	4,300 00
Disch'd Soldiers' Home, .	—	75,000 00	6	12,500 00
Temporary Asylum, . .	—	10,000 00	4	2,500 00
New England Hospital, . .	5,000 00	1,000 00	2	1,000 00
Home for the Friendless, .	—	6,000 00	3	2,000 00
Clarke Institute, . . .	—	3,797 02	1	3,797 02
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, . . .	—	2,500 00	1	2,500 00
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society, . . .	—	600 00	1	—
Totals, . . .	\$2,503,161 28	\$6,168,398 57	54	\$114,229 60

Of the above, the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Moral Reform Society received no grant from the State the past year.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIII.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expenses.
1848-1854, .	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	\$218,273 91*	\$500,000 00†
1855, . . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 86
1857, . . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . . .	7,500 00	8,861 80	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . . .	12,000 00	11,880 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
1867, . . .	15,000 00	15,179 81	20,000 00	39,525 01
1868, . . .	21,516 64	13,245 42	28,750 00	36,713 94
Totals, .	\$188,766 64	\$188,086 63	\$427,523 91	\$908,999 71

* From 1831 to 1864, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

HARTFORD ASYLUM AND WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

TABLE XLIV.—EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

Showing the sums paid for the Support of Massachusetts Pupils since 1819.

YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.
1819-30,	\$45,000 00	1844, .	\$4,072 45	1858, .	\$7,844 10
1831, .	6,742 25	1845, .	5,209 22	1859, .	8,244 71
1832, .	2,091 68	1846, .	5,751 22	1860, .	8,466 01
1833, .	4,164 26	1847, .	7,337 56	1861, .	8,691 60
1834, .	3,877 98	1848, .	7,879 68	1862, .	8,717 92
1835, .	5,814 17	1849, .	8,155 08	1863, .	9,827 29
1836, .	1,850 00	1850, .	8,205 58	1864, .	11,446 76
1837, .	5,781 19	1851, .	7,892 05	1865, .	16,012 41
1838, .	4,429 28	1852, .	9,726 96	1866, .	17,244 14
1839, .	3,286 74	1853, .	7,507 41	1867, .	19,610 21
1840, .	1,873 06	1854, .	7,309 24	1868, .	18,448 66
1841, .	3,434 69	1855, .	7,752 77	Total,	\$332,581 21
1842, .	3,127 55	1856, .	8,909 83		
1843, .	2,967 26	1857, .	7,823 81		

TABLE XLV.—*Showing the Number of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.*

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.*	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . .	300	30	†	—
1859,	250	18	\$5,234 96*	\$3,000 00
1860,	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861,	180	25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862,	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863,	234	25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864,	251	20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865,	270	20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866,	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
1867,	322	32	17,333 33	6,000 00
1868,	332	24	14,312 96	6,000 00
Totals, . . .	2,956	—	\$90,441 35	\$43,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVI.—*Institutions aided by the State during the year ending September 30, 1868.*

INSTITUTIONS.	ASSETS.			RECEIPTS.		
	Real Estate.	Personal Prop-erty.	Total.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1867.	From State Appropriations.	From other States and from Towns and Individuals.
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	\$70,000 00	\$57,966 35	\$127,966 35	-	\$5,000 00	\$6,210 69
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	155,000 00	53,311 13	208,311 13	\$2,319 95	28,750 00	12,541 36
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	50,000 00	9,718 73	59,718 73	687 10	21,516 64	-
Washingtonian Home,	27,500 00*	28,692 99	56,192 99	-	6,000 00	4,927 12
Discharged Soldiers' Home,	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	-	13,000 00	1,745 56\$
Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	5,850 00	10,873 75	16,723 75	128 00	2,500 00	3,238 25
Home for the Friendless,	5,000 00	1,500 00	6,500 00†	-	2,000 00	2,341 80
New England Hospital,	20,000 00	2,000 00†	22,000 00	-	1,000 00	8,934 79
Totals,	\$333,350 00	\$168,062 95	\$501,412 95	\$3,135 05	\$79,766 64	\$39,839 37

* Encumbered by a mortgage of \$20,500.

† Assumed to be the same as last year.

‡ Since October 1, 1868, increased by donation to \$3,000.

§ Approximate.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

TABLE XLVI.—*Institutions aided by the State, &c.*—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS—Concluded.		EXPENDITURES.			Average No. Supported.	Average Weekly Cost.
	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	All other Expenses.	Total.		
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	\$5,959 88	\$16,570 37	\$1,994 00	\$8,150 03	\$10,144 03	40†	\$4.82
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	30,468 68	74,079 99	26,942 44	45,167 87	72,010 31	147	4.80
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	11,457 03	33,660 77	3,137 84	22,560 71	25,698 05	77	8.30
Washingtonian Home,	3,578 83	14,505 95	2,514 06	11,798 90†	14,812 96	24	10.11
Discharged Soldiers' Home,	—	14,745 56	4,168 00	10,577 56	14,745 56	65	4.36
Temporary Asylum at Dedham,	2,459 05	8,325 30	1,648 04	3,506 51	5,154 55	30†	3.30
Home for the Friendless,	—	4,241 80	472 48	2,935 46	3,407 94	20	3.27
New England Hospital,	3,700 87*	13,635 60	2,408 49	11,227 17	13,635 66	—	—
Totals,	\$57,024 34	\$179,765 40	\$43,184 85	\$115,024 21	\$159,109 06	—	—

* Including \$2,233.44 due the Treasurer for funds advanced.

† Including \$1,691.15 paid on account of previous year.

‡ Approximate.

Within the year covered by the above table, the State has also paid for the support of State pupils at the Hartford Asylum \$18,443.66, and at the Clarke Institution \$3,797.02, besides contributing \$2,500 to maintain the Soldiers' Employment Bureau, and \$1,800 to the Agency for Discharged Convicts.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.
I.
Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1868.

1867-8.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Totals.
Admitted,	88	296	273	152	79	21	116	1,025
Whole number within the year, .	269	652	649	565	246	68	367	2,816
Discharged, viz.,	96	270	246	144	66	22	103	948
Recovered,	32	110	101	36	20	10	-	309
Improved,	32	93	56	48	8	3	-	240
Not Improved,	8	34	51	17	13	3	-	126
Died,	24	33	38	43	25	6	61	280
Average Number,	196	370	389	413.41	177	53.33	255	1,853.74

STATISTICS OF INSANITY

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

II.

Showing the relative number of new and of old cases among those admitted within the year.

	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Total.
Whole number admitted during the year, . .	88	296	273	148	79	21	116	1,021
First admission to any Hospital,	58	188	198	90	56	15	16	616
Former Inmates of some Hospital, viz., . .	80	113	75	58	23	6	100	405
“ “ of same Hospital,	17	90	42	22	5	2	13	191
“ “ of other Hospitals in the State, . .	7	16	21	16	15	4	87	166
“ “ in other States or Countries, . .	6	7	12	20	3	—	—	48

The above table shows the error of taking the gross number of admissions to our hospitals as the measure of increase of insanity, as is so commonly done. At least two-fifths of all the admissions are old cases. The figures suggest a doubt as to the truth of the accepted statement that insanity is increasing in a greater ratio than the general population.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

III.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be supported.

1897-8. SUPPORTED BY—	McLEAN ASYLUM			WORCESTER			TAUNTON			NORTHAMPTON.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	—	—	—	57	60	117	79	95	174	18	38	56
Towns,	—	—	—	35	26	61	30	30	60	13	7	20
Individuals,	29	59	88	66	52	118	24	15	39	37	39	76
Totals,	29	59	88	158	138	296	133	140	273	68	84	152

STATISTICS OF INSANITY

TABLE XLVII.—Continued.

1867-8. SUPPORTED BY—	SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TEWKSBURY.			TOTAL.			Apparent whole No. in Hospitals during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State,	-	1	1	-	-	-	58	58	116	212	252	464	1,288
Towns,	40	22	62	8	6	14	-	-	-	126	91	217	748
Individuals,	8	8	16	5	2	7	-	-	-	169	175	344	884
Totals,	48	31	79	13	8	21	58	58	116	507	518	1,025	2,820

NOTE.—To the apparent aggregate of insane in the hospitals may be added those supported in State and Town Almshouses, making the apparent number 3,800, among which there are many duplicates. The approximate real number is little above 3,000.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Concluded.

IV.

Showing the Number of Patients in the several State Hospitals, October 1, 1868, and January 1, 1869.

SUPPORTED BY—	MCLEAN ASYLUM.		WORCESTER.		TAUNTON.		NORTHAMPTON.		SOUTH BOSTON.		IPSWICH.		TEWESBURY.		TOTALS.	
	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.
State, . . .	—	—	96	87	181	170	264	261	1	1	—	—	264	284	806	803
Towns, . . .	—	—	141	165	168	171	51	50	154	159	88	42	—	—	552	587
Individuals, .	178	176	145	141	49	47	106	100	25	25	14	14	—	—	512	503
Totals, . . .	173	176	382	393	398	388	421	411	180	186*	52	56	264†	284	1,870	1,893

* Includes one not classed.

† Stated on page 130 as 267, the figures there given being taken from the printed report of the Institution, since found to be erroneous.







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